Reg. No. L.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 41.) MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1911. [Price, 3 as. 6 p.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OOTACAMUND,
7th October 1911.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6.—His Excellency the Governor will leave Ootacamund by motor-car at 8 P.M. on Tuesday the 24th October 1911 for Madras where His Excellency will arrive at 7-15 A.M. on Wednesday the 25th idem. His Excellency's departure from Ootacamund will be public and arrival at Madras will be private.

All the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other ladies and gentlemen in Ootacamund, on the Government House List, desirous of attending are invited to be at Charing Cross by 2-30 P.M.

Levée Dress will be worn by Civilians, and Review Order by Military Officers; Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

A salute will be fired as His Excellency leaves Charing Cross.

The party accompanying His Excellency will consist as follows:—

Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lawley.
The Misses Lawley.
A. Y. G. Campbell, Esq., M.L.S., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Major A. A. Duff, Military Secretary.
Major F. F. Elwes, M.D., I.M.S., Medical Officer.
Captain W. H. J. St. L. Atkinson, Aide-de-Camp.

(By order.)

A. A. DUFF, Major,
Military Secretary.

REPUBLICATION.

Cantonment, September 28, 1911.

The following extracts from the *Gazette of India*, dated 16th September 1911, pages 761 and 767, are republished :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 12th September 1911.

No. 29.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Engineers by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and are posted as follows :—

Mr. A. G. G. Barclay .. .. Madras.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th September 1911.

RETIREMENTS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

No. 739.—The undermentioned departmental officer, with honorary rank, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Lawrence Donoghue—8th July 1911.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 26th September and 3rd October 1911, is published for general information :—

No. in the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date	Subject.
1	Public ..	1911. No. 999, Sept. 18.	Communicating to all District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 4316, dated 6th September 1911, and requesting them to make known to intending pilgrims the fact that cholera prevails at Mecca. [1 c.]
2	Revenue ..	No. 2677, Sept. 2	Framing orders on the future constitution of the Central Agricultural Committee, Madras, and of the District Agrico-Rural associations and on the application of the Central Agricultural Committee, Madras, for the grant in-aid to the Central Agricultural Committee, Madras. [2 as.]
3	Do. ..	No. 2736, Sept. 8	Accepting, with remarks, the proposals made by the Collector of Chingleput for entrusting the management of portions of Orugadam and Kaliasi to village panchayats [2 c.]
4	Do. ..	No. 2894, Sept. 14	Recording the Professional's report of the work done in the Fishery Department for the official year 1910–1911. [2 c.]
5	Educational ..	No. 850, Aug. 8 ..	Appointing certain gentlemen to be members of the Law College Council, Madras and to hold office for a period of five years [2 as.]
6	Local and Municipal.	No. 1168 L., Aug 23	Administration Report.—Reviewing the — of the South Arcot District Board for 1910–1911 [1 c.]
7	Do.	No. 1212 L., Sept. 14	Vital Statistics.—Recording the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the — recorded in the districts and municipalities of the Madras Presidency for April 1911 and ordering the publication of the returns in the *Fort St. George Gazette* [2 as.]
8	Do.	Nos. 1216 and 1217 L., Sept. 15	Acts and Rules.—Confirming, with certain amendments, the rules framed for the election of presidents of taluk boards and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the *Fort St George Gazette* and in all the district gazettes. [2 c.]
9	Do.	No. 1223 L., Sept. 16	Vital Statistics.—Recording the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the — recorded in the districts and municipalities of the Madras Presidency during May 1911, and ordering the publication of the returns in the *Fort St. George Gazette* [1 c.]
10	Do.	No. 1234 L., Sept. 18	Election of presidents of taluk boards.—Extending, as a temporary measure, to the Taluk Boards of Cuddalore and Ellore in the South Arcot and Kistna districts the privilege of electing their president subject to the similar previous withdrawal of the powers to elect their vice-president, and ordering the publication of the same by notification in the *Fort St. George* and the South Arcot and Kistna District Gazettes. [1 c.]
11	Do.	No. 1250 L., Sept 21	Vital Statistics.—Recording the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the returns of — recorded in the districts and municipalities of the Madras Presidency for June 1911 and ordering the publication of the returns in the *Fort St George Gazette* [1 c.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

No. 523.—The following is republished from the *London Gazette* of the 4th August 1911 :—

INDIA OFFICE,
24th July 1911.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G., to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at Madras in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

LEAVE.

No. 524.—Captain John Warwick Illius, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough to Europe without medical certificate for one year and four months and study leave for eight months with effect from the 18th October 1911 or such later date as he may avail himself of it, under articles 269, 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, October 4, 1911.

No. 525.—Major John Lewis Maurice, I.M.S., on return from leave, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, as a temporary measure and until further orders.

No. 526.—Captain William Christopher Long, I.M.S., on relief by Major T. H. Tucker, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Cochin, during the employment of Lieut.-Col. F. C. Pereira, I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

No. 527.—Captain Edmund Arthur Roberts, I.M.S., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Guntur, during the absence of Captain J. W. Illius, I.M.S., on leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1911.

No. 528.—Mr Frederick Ricketts Hemingway, I.C.S., on relief by Mr R. B. Clegg, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Chittoor.

APPOINTMENTS AND REVERSIONS.

Ootacamund, October 9, 1911.

No. 529.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and reversions :—

I.—*With effect from 19th April* 1911.

Mr. Robert William Davies, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade, and Director of Land Records.

Mr. Henry Hewoy Francis Macdonald Tylor, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

Mr Joseph William Bhore, I.C.S., to revert as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. Frank Noyes, I.C.S., to revert as Assistant Collector and Magistrate.

Mr. Alexander Ranken Cox, I.C.S., to revert as Assistant Collector and Magistrate.

Mr. Cecil Fabian Brackenbury, I.C.S., to be Special Settlement Officer, Chittoor, Kurnool and Anantapur, and Special Assistant to the Collectors of those districts.

(This cancels notification No 374 on page 642 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th July 1911.)

II.—*With effect from 18th June* 1911.

Mr. Joseph William Bhore, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

(This cancels the promotion of Mr F. Noyes, I.C.S., to be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade, published in Notification No. 389 on page 716 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th July 1911.)

Mr. Alexander Ranken Cox, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

III.—*With effect from 9th July* 1911

Mr. Cecil Bernard Cotterell, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

Mr. George Frederick Paddison, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.

Mr. Henry Hewey Fraiser Macdonald Tylor, I.C.S., to be Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Central division.

IV.—*With effect from 9th August* 1911.

Mr. George Archibald Douglas Stuart, I.C.S., to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

Mr. Joseph William Bhore, I.C.S., to revert as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. Alexander Ranken Cox, I.C.S., to revert as Assistant Collector and Magistrate.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1911.

No. 530.—Mr. Ernest Anthon Harvey, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Bhadrachalam division of the Godavari district.

No. 531.—Mr Robert Bailey Clegg, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, on return from leave, is posted to the Coimbatore district.

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

No. 532.—Mr. Matthew Young, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, on return from leave, is posted to the Trichinopoly district.

No. 533.—Mr. Edmund Willoughby Legh, I.C.S., on relief by Mr M. Young, I.C.S., is posted to the Tindivanam division of the South Arcot district.

VOLUNTEERS

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1911.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 534.—Second Lieutenant Frederick Leonard Stephens, leave out of India for twelve months from the 4th October 1911 or date of departure.

APPOINTMENT.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1911.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 535.—The Right Reverend Henry Whitehead, D.D., Bishop of Madras, to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 1st September 1911.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

No. 536.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to Manuel Daniel, Catechist of the South India United Church, residing at Tiruppuvanam in the taluk of Tiruppuvanam in the district of Ramnad, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

ERRATA.

Ootacamund, September 29, 1911.

In notification No. 516 on page 1657 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th October 1910, *for* "Gardenor" *read* "Gardiner".

Ootacamund, October 3, 1911.

In Public Department Notification No. 494, published at page 891 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th September 1911, granting leave to the Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth, I.C.S., *for* "10th November 1911" *substitute* "2nd November 1911".

NOTIFICATIONS

Ootacamund, October 4, 1911.

No. 537.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Heinrich Becker of the Basel German Evangelical Mission to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district of South Canara, *vice* the Rev. J. Goetz who has left India.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1911.

No. 538.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 20th September 1911.

No. 1009.—The services of Captain E. C. C. Maunsell, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Ootacamund, October 4, 1911.

No. 539.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 22nd September 1911.

No. 994.—The services of Major J. L. Macrae, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 658.—M.R.Ry Deddi Raghavendra Rao Pantulu Garu, Subordinate Judge, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for two months from date of relief under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

No. 659.—Mr Frederick Arundel Dehe, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.

No. 660.—Mr Guy Wilkinson Lane, Superintendent of Police, Madura, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

No. 661.—Mr Henry Francis Travers Phillips, Superintendent of Police, the Nilgiris, to act as Superintendent of Police, Madura.

Ootacamund, October 10, 1911.

No. 662.—Mr. Charles Edwin Odgers, M.A., B.C.L., Bar.-at-Law, to act as Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras, with effect from the 9th October 1911.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, October 4, 1911.

No. 663.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 205, dated 23rd May 1898, and in Notification No. 335, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st September 1891, as amended by Notification No. 73, dated 25th February 1899 :—

M.R.Ry. Mindi Ramabhadra Rao Pantulu Garu—Bimlipatam, in the district of Vizagapatam

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

Rev. Ganugapati Kautayya—Masulipatam, in the district of Kistna.

No. 664.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Balasubramanya Raghunatha Ramachandra Tendiman Sahib Avargal, Honorary Assistant Collector in the district of Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. Kantamukkala Pattabhiramayya, Sub-Magistrate of Alamur in the district of Godavari.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1911.

No. 665.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Puttuseri Krishnan Nambiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, in the district of Malabar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

No. 666.—Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Alexander Liddersdale Hannay, District Judge, Vizagapatam.

M.R.Ry. Vazarasi Subrahmanyam Pantulu Garu, District Judge, Cuddapah.

No. 667.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language :—

Mr. Alexander Liddersdale Hannay, Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam.

M.R.Ry Vazarasi Subrahmanyam Pantulu Garu, Sessions Judge, Cuddapah.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1911.

Mr. George Frederick Paddison, District Magistrate, Anantapur.

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

M.R.Ry. Cumbaconum Rajagopala Raghavachari Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of South Arcot.

Mr Thomas Henry Hill, First-class Magistrate in the district of Tinnevelly.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1911.

No. 668.—Under section 25 of the Madras Civil Courts Act (III of 1873), as amended by section 5, clause (3) of Act XXI of 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest the undermentioned District Munsif in the Presidency of Fort St. George with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction :—

Name.	Station.	District.	Amount.
M.R.Ry. Vellaperum Ramaswami Kuppuswami Aiyar Avargal	Paramagudi ..	Ramnad ..	Rs. 200 —

2 The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the above District Munsif only so long as he continues to preside over the said Court.

3 This notification will have effect from the date of publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Ootacamund, September 28, 1911

No. 699.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st November 1911, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare, with effect from the said date, the places named in column 6 to be police stations including within their local areas the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Aruppukkottai ..	Aruppukkottai ..	Aruppukkottai	Aruppukkottai ..	Aruppukkottai (town).
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sokkalingapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Muthuramalingapuram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Ramasamipuram	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Valkeerthupuram	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pulyampatti	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Puliyampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ammankinattam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kallupatti	Do. ..	Aruppukkottai (Indoor).
Do. ..	Do. ..	Thamotherpuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tulukkankulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Vellaiyapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Bommakottai *alias* Kulasekarathur ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Chandrankulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Elangippatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sokkapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kulasapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kulkarnihi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kaliyamankinpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karimkulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kallakanjanpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kattangadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kattakuttagai Karimkulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kovilpakulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kallarendal	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kurungakulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuttaperai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Thalaipatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mallampatti *alias* Sevvanapuram ..	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mangalam	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	Mettutottiyankulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Gopalapuram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Palavanattam	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Pandumendal	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Namasivayapuram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Pannaiurani[illegible]	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ponnikkurchi	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Periapuliyampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Perumalpanjapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pillaiyarottiyankulam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Poyyankulam	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Puliyarai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Ramanujapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sembatti	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sennampiliyampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Maharajapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nalur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Valayalhapuram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sokkulnattam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Salaparai	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Thamarangaudanpatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Thiruvadanthampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Valukkalatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vavalotti	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Nagampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Villipatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Pulivallikulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramasamipuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Venkatachiripatti	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sivanavallikulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Tiruchuli	Ahalipatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ramasamipatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Harmakottai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Erwinampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Isalmadai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Kalkurumkulam	Do. ..	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Aruppukóttai ..	Tirucholi ..	Kallamadai	Aruppukóttai ..	Aruppukóttai (taluk)
Do.	Do.	Kalleri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kalyanamandapuram ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilakuttarakkudai ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilakandamangalam ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Konappanendal ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kongambarichi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kottampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kottampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kurumbalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muvanipalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muthuramalingapuram ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nallampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Panikuppai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Panikulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pantanallam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pillayarattam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pullagiah	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sattikunda	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sokkampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tammanayakkanpatti ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tengalai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Thevarattanamkulam ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tirucholi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sammattam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Thumilpadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Udayarendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vadipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vappilechari	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vellanallam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Paranjanpadupatti ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Pandalgudi ..	Andipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kanthandam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kumaranipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pantipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Koppachittanpatti ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Murugu Perumgudi ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nimmatchipuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Velleyapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pandalgudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Alagapuri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chinnachettipatti ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kudlegapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kavalpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kanjanayakkanpatti ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilakkukoppachittanpatti ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuruvanallam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lingapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Melakoppachittanpatti ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mottapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nanaiyapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pudireddipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ponnireddipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ramachandrapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sokkanungudipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sokkanpapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sornamakkanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Udayanatchapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vellayampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vellayapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Periathirumangalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pedampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Reddipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lakshmipuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Somathanmangalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Silukkapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Settipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Settikurichi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chillanbirapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rangalingapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rakkammalkoppatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Valvangi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Periyanayagapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Yethuvarpatti	Do.	Do.

No. 679.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st November 1911, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division at which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Aruppukkôttai	Mukkulam	Achankulam	Aruppukkôttai	Karungulli.
Do.	Do.	Alagapuri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Alagarsendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Alaikur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Alavudaiyan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ambalattadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Arungiri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Avarankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elavanji	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ennâikkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Idaiyapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ilappakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kâlimadal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kattalangulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilakkuri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuruvakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuvarkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mookulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Murukkam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mutukkaukulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pallapacheri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilakkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mukkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nanakudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nanrpaliyankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kunjivolkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Odattur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Palayanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Samattanadal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nanupatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Parayankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pattanendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pitchlum	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pirankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Periyalagulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Periyankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pudukkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Puliyankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Puliyankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kalingi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sâthiyarpuppa	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pethayarendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pottakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sangankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sattampurani	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Senthanatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sengamadai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Seemanadai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sirukulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sivavadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sittarendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sokkanendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Surandi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Somanthanangar	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tachanendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tâna nâickkan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Thennampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tiruvidaimarkur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tenur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tottiyankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Uchanendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ulathinadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vagaikkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vallanadal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vandavasi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Virapandi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Veppankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vyravanagar	Do.	Do.
Kamudi	Abiramam	Abiramam	Do.	Kamudi.
Do.	Do.	Nallur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Agathaviruppa	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Palliyacheri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vadakur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Andavanayakipuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Udayarathapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sadayanendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pappankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nangudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rajamadasendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Narayanatirubanayapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nunalur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kaimeeri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kudumbankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sennamaiyendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vilakkanendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Aruvathi	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station in which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Kumbh	Alivanam	Peruneravai	Aruppukóttai	Kamudi.
Do.	Do.	Kanjittalkkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tadukkani	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Elamanakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pattiyam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Appanendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sirakudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilakkelam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Aminen	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pakaiyaneri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilapannakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mélapannakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nevalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nallenkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Kuthakudiyirappa	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sattanur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Vikrapandiyapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Valasai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Tattanurai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Nallalingapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Variyankottam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kuttikadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Anaipottal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Valangadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pirandaikulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mulakottumalur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilakkodumalur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Seyyanangalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kallikulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kumbuparam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Konerivendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Virathakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Anaikulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Tillunthal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Kuttuyamanaswamy	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tuttanendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muthanari	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Veppankurichi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Tiruvadi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Puravasal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Thiruvenkallakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mittankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vengarapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vellakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vellatturkan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vadandai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mahavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nagaiettaburichchi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kadakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pillanthai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tillaikulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilaneliyan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chathirakandan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nandaseri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Samakkalaee	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pathuthan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Paluvur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pappanam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pasumpon	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tavanattichchi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nedunkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kadamankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Iluppaikulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Anaiyur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vendarkottai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Manalarangamullur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kandakkulavan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Kattuchchoodendal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ambalankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pottakkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kadanoi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Paralakbi	Veppankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Mudukkuttikari	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilakkallakari	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sengalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vannparam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilchudy	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ithamalai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kilapulangal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Melapulangal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kallanedangulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kamudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mandabasalai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Thummanampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kottaparam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ayyanarkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Ramanayipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Uchankulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rattapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karapallam	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Kumudi	Paralehi	Pilnaiperumanpuram	Aruppukkôttai ..	Kumudi.
Do.	Do	Kilapariahalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Melapariahalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chittikattai	Do	Do.
Do.	Do	Udayanapuram	Do.	Do
Do	Do	Gopalapuram	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Perumalkudumbanpatti ..	Do.	Do
Do	Do.	Pathapatti	Do .	Do.
Do	Do	Vannathiyendal	Do	Do.
Do.	Do	Udaikulam	Do	Do.
Do	Do	Othalpatti	Do.	Do
Do.	Do	Thoppalakurai	Do	Do.
Do	Do	Tirumalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Pethanayanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Pethanpatti	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	Kallitirpalam	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	Rajagopalapuram	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Salukuvarpatti	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Kanjanpatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sattanadam	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hirchapuram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Paralehi	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	T. Vakulakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kottaiyar	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ponnamarpakanpatti ..	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Pulipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sholandy	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	S. Vakulakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pyponamarulangai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Anur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Kandukulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Paraselor	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Parlamanakulam	Do	Do.
Do.	Do	Sornamanakulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Sallikulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vadukanathakadu	Do	Do.
Do	Do	Thorkupatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Settanilipatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ramanathaparam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Paramudi	Kadampangulam	Do.	Sayalkudi.
Do.	Do.	M. Karpakkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Thappalapatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Olugupuli	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Vavvakkulam	Do.	Do
Do.	Do	Kilavavilangai	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Melavavilangai	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Thonnamandai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sirukulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	P. Karpakkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Padandapuli	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Kandukulam	Do	Do
Do	Do.	Arikamangalam	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Velar golam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kalottarukam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Sattankulam	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	Kuchavayal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Idaiyalur	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	Sattanathakulam	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Oottapuli	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Pulipatti	Do	Do.
Do	Do	Kanisalpuli	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Pandarapuli	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Valaiyendapuram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Peraiyur	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Vitana dhanpatti	Do	Do.
Do	Do	Kavalkaranpatti	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	Pappanaddupatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Sithanaipuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Ramanapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ramapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Methathalapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pattanattan	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Thirumanapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annapuranyakanpatti ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Uchinattan	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Vadagapatti	Do.	Do
Do	Do.	Tirumalingadankottai ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	T. Karpakkulam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vellanparam	Do.	Do
Do	Do	Pichaiyaval	Do	Do
Do	Do.	Mahkampatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Methanapatti	Do.	Do
Do	Do	Vellangkulam	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Anduranni	Do.	Do
Aruppukkôttai ..	Paramudi	Appakkudayan	Do.	Narikkudi.
Do. ..	Do.	Annalkkondaiperum	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Kallakkulam	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Kamakulam	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Nattarkulam	Do.	Do
Do ..	Do.	Sedavapatchari	Do.	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Minakshiparam	Do	Do

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle to which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached
Aruppukottai ..	Tiruchuli ..	Sellayapuram	Aruppukottai ..	Narikudi.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pottalmudai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sengamudai	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Idayankulam	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do ..	Uppukulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kudumbankulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kanchali	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karuthakulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karandai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Kokkulam	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kurukkulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kurumbankulam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nandalapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Karumbankulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kachampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Singlya	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Nallathilakulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nadukulam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vallikulam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nadukulam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pallimadai	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Paraiyur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Pallyankulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sambaranatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sennimalai	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Sempurani	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sevaperumandal	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sevalaneri	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Somanayapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Thumalankulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Tulukkankulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	Udaikulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	Udayanapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Uvarakulam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Vallikapati	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Udaiyanervaikarupatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Unnodaipuram	Do. ..	Komudi.
Do. ..	Do ..	Iluppaiyur	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	Kulanpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Silampatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Valayapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	Ulagatherapatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Velaikaran	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pathupattai	Do. ..	Do
			Do. ..	Do.

No. 671.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st November 1911, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which now attached.	Name of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Madukkattur ..	Appanar	Kovilankulam	Aruppukottai ..	Sayalkudi.
Do ..	Do.	Kattanandal	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Arukudi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Tottimpatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do	Pallupatti	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Sellamuthirupatti	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Nerunjipatti	Do. ..	Do.
			Do. ..	Do.

Coimbatore, October 7, 1911.

No. 672.—Under clause (*f*) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby directs, in partial modification of Judicial Department notification No. 3, dated 1st January 1883, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary of the same date, that the expression "Officer in charge of a Police station" shall include the police officer of whatever rank who is the senior officer present at the station-house.

No. 673.—Under the provisions of section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to make, with effect from the 1st November 1911, the following addition to article 1 of the table of registration fees published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 30th March 1909, pages 316 to 319, as

amended by notification No. 284, dated the 2nd May 1910, published at page 833 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th May 1910, and notifications Nos 302 and 485, dated the 21st April and 15th July 1911, published at pages 443–444 and 672 of the same Gazette, dated, respectively, the 25th April and 18th July 1911:—

"(4) No registration fee shall be leviable upon a mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in civil or military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling-house for his own use."

Cuddalore, September 28, 1911.

No. 674.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st December 1911, the police stations named in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall be abolished and the villages noted in column 1 thereof and at present lying within the limits of the said police stations shall form part of the local area included in the police stations noted in column 5.—

SCHEDULE.

Names of villages.	Division and police station to which they are now attached.		Circle and police station to which they will hereafter be attached	
	Division.	Station.	Circle.	Station.
		Nuzvid Circle.		
Madicherla	Gannavaram	Gollapalli	Nuzvid	Viravalli.
Kottapalli	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Billen-palli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Narasimhapalem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pallelamudi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Koyyur	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Subbanayeram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ratnagudem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sitarampuram	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Marribanda	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Polavarapalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vattigaipadi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Agiripalli.
Kavikoole	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Davuragunta	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jaggamgudem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nuzvid.
Chinaboyanapalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Velpuchezla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Bolive	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Gollapalli	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Mannapadu	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Mirjapuram	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Timmayagudem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chirravilguntla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Venepadu	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Adapada	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Tiruvur	Vatsavai	Tiruvur.
Chintalavarru	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Dandrulapadu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mallavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Peng luru	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rajuvaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ramannaia	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tamkupad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vemuluru	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Anumulalanka	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
China Kondra	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chintalapadu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tarakupad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gampaligudem, East	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do West	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Gowravia	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gollapalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kaccumura	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kommuruldpalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kottapalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lingala	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Medur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nu Dampadu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Peddakomera	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Inagadapa	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sabbala	Do.	Do	Do	Do
Altrapangala	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kambhampadi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kodur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kondur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Marapalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Polvettipad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rallamadu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vedamandala	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gutupa	Do.	Do.	Do.	Virugunapet
Ramanaguntla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Madhavarao, East	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do West	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Repudi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Names of villages.	Division and police station to which they are now attached.		Circle and police station to which they will hereafter be attached.	
	Division.	Station.	Circle.	Station.
Bezwada Circle.				
Gosala	Bezwada	Kankipad	Bezwada	Bezwada Island.
Idupugallu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kankipad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kolavennu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kanalmoipad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kunder	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gangus	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nepalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Proddutur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Upmlur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Velpur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gudivada	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kandulurpad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Heddupad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chinapulipaka	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Madur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pedapulipaka	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Boyyur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tadevarpad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Davulur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Wayyur.
Gedavarru	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Penamalur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vunukur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nandigama Circle.				
Gudem Madhavaram	Bezwada	Gangicherla	Nandigama	Kondapalli.
Kirangipad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Madhavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Duggirala pad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gangineripalem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Petrampad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ramavarpad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Talladevarappad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chinalapad	Tiruvur	Kambhampad	Do.	Mailavaram.
Rudravaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Angadipad	Nandigama	Perugunchipalu	Do.	Nandigama.
Guvvavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gummadidurru	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gundubhayanapalem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kakaraga	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kambhampad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kallibulla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kunchanchi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lingagudem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Muchimanpalem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nuchintala	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nulkapad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Perugunchipalu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pochampalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Subbayyagudem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tallur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ramareddipalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jonnalagadda	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Konkeherla	Tiruvur	Vatsavai	Do.	Do.
Vanumaddiravupalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nemili	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Malagumadu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rachamallaipalem	Nandigama	Tsundrupad	Do.	Do.
Kanuyapalem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Peddavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Damulur	Do.	Zuzzur	Do.	Do.
Mamidivaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Terugunipad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kpatchavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rudravaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chittela	Do.	Perugunchipalu	Do.	Do.
Hussainpad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Jaggayyapeta.
Mukkapatla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lingala	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rebbararam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Venuvanga	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Alurupad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Bhimavaram	Do.	Polampalli	Do.	Do.
Chennudugupalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Dubbakupalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gondrayi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gangavalla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Indugapalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kantipudi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mukkapuram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pedamoddugapalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Polampalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Polavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Names of villages.	Division and police station to which they are now attached.		Circle and police station to which they will hereafter be attached.	
	Division.	Station.	Circle.	Station.
Vatavayi	Nandigama	Pulampalli	Nandigama	Jaggayyapeta.
Vemulakuru	Do.	Do	Do	Do
Tirumapuram	Bezwada	Gangineni	Do.	Kanchikacherla.
Elur	Nandigama	Tatadrisapad	Do.	Do.
Gollamudi	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gudimellapadu	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kesarbad	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Palampad	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pukkanur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tatavarapad	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Tenkatapad	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Velidi	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Vilkuripad	Do	Do	Do.	Do
Punuvalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Babbellapad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Chintalapad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pupur	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Allur	Do.	Zaggaiyapeta	Do.	Do.
Chennarayapalem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Deddadevarapad	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gokarajupalli	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Irlapad	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jagannadhapuram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jammavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Zuzzur	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Konakampalli	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Narasimharayapalem	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Peddapuram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ramapuram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tattikonavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tavvayalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vallabhai Annavaram	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Pullampalli	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Tatagunta	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Bodavala	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pulavaram	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Jaggaiyapeta	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Vellanki	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

No. 675.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st December 1911, the villages noted in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto shall be transferred from the local area of the police stations noted in column 3 to the local area attached to the police stations noted in column 4 :—

Names of villages.	Division and police station to which they are now attached.		Circle and police station to which they will hereafter be attached.	
	Division.	Station.	Circle.	Station.
Annavarapad	Nuzvid	Vissannapeta	Nuzvid	Nuzvid.
Narakallipad	Bezwada	Ibrahimpatnam	Do	Tiruvur.
Ongolapuram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Narasimanka	Gannavaram	Gudivadavaram	Bezwada	Bezwada taluk.
Nidumanur	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Tejuvai	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Changarlapad	Do	Wuyyur	Do.	Do.
Duvvapalli	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gudipalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vallur	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Zeramukur	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tummalabedura	Do.	Sidhanthi	Do.	Do.
Pakkapuram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Wuyyur.
Thiruvadi Nagavaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gannavaram.
Kolavadam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gullalur	Do.	Kanchikacherla	Do.	Kondapalli.
Dasailer	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION,

Ootacamund, October 10, 1911.

No. 25.— STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for July 1911.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1911-1912, compared with Budget proportion + plus or − minus.	EXPENDITURE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1911-1912, compared with proportionate revised grant + plus or − minus.
	July 1911.	From April 1911 to July 1911	Budget proportion	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	July 1910.	From April 1910 to July 1910.			July 1911.	From April 1911 to July 1911.	Proportionate revised grant.	Budget estimate, 1911-1912.	July 1910.	From April 1910 to July 1910.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
I.—Land Revenue ..	3,46,248	19,06,753	19,08,000	3,21,23,000	2,60,028	14,26,778	— 1,247	1 Refunds and Drawbacks	31,872	76,992	48,000	1,02,000	28,131	52,138	+ 26,852
IV.—Stamps ..	6,44,999	18,16,778	18,87,000	83,00,000	6,16,098	17,52,447	— 70,222	2 Assignments and Compensations ..	21,204	74,880	36,000	1,62,000	22,443	51,037	+ 11,200
V.—Excise ..	13,59,857	47,30,061	48,83,000	1,48,00,000	13,28,621	42,46,146	+ 2,56,061	3 Land Revenue	11,04,732	40,78,832	43,10,000	1,31,77,000	10,62,610	41,36,006	+ 1,42,826
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—								5 Stamps	16,181	48,043	44,000	2,12,000	13,531	45,403	+ 43
Civil Officers ..	80,281	2,84,238	2,84,000	15,78,000	62,250	2,81,210	+ 138	7 Excise	79,786	3,16,221	3,16,000	9,38,000	80,681	3,10,823	+ 7,778
Public Works Officers.	1,506	6,226	7,000	21,000	1,783	6,957	— 774	10 Assessed Taxes	1,442	6,241	6,000	18,000	1,272	6,824	+ 759
IX.—Forest	4,26,669	10,87,272	12,06,000	40,00,000	4,67,623	11,96,496	— 1,18,728	11 Forest	2,15,008	9,70,480	10,59,000	28,26,000	2,66,549	9,70,621	— 88,512
X.—Registration	2,08,344	7,50,473	7,24,000	18,80,000	2,07,201	7,14,334	+ 6,473	12 Registration	1,04,362	5,99,820	4,85,000	12,69,000	1,09,182	5,82,418	— 8,180
XII.—Interest	24,694	1,01,163	1,07,000	4,14,000	18,470	1,42,704	— 5,837	13 Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	81,675	3,22,695	3,04,000	6,00,000	80,682	3,02,340	+ 18,695	14 Civil Administration	..	..	..	3,20,000	..	..	..
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	54,205	1,24,130	97,000	4,80,000	91,154	1,57,268	— 37,130	15 General Administration	1,18,740	4,48,067	5,24,000	13,38,000	98,107	3,16,326	— 57,933
XVII.—Police	42,774	1,49,701	1,42,000	4,30,000	41,830	1,45,661	+ 4,701	16-A Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	9,17,819	19,07,697	19,07,000	21,00,000	4,68,182	18,88,440	+ 29,403
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	..	20	..	..	..	..	+ 20	16-B Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,08,195	4,59,373	4,40,000	16,12,000	1,04,445	4,68,103	+ 70,627
XIX.—Education	1,23,339	1,08,387	1,19,000	3,21,000	76,858	92,547	+ 49,387	18 Police	7,03,372	28,20,100	27,33,000	66,39,000	6,84,511	26,54,574	— 1,12,900
XX.—Medical	12,684	52,018	53,000	1,23,000	9,411	54,047	+ 6,818	19 Ports and Pilotage	2,366	97,225	93,000	39,000	1,178	4,001	+ 4,225
XXI.—Scientific, etc., Departments.	79,213	1,22,280	1,00,000	3,37,000	40,344	1,18,536	+ 13,288	20 Education	1,00,198	6,85,030	11,34,000	42,84,000	2 39,503	7,45,382	— 4,48,950
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	8,821	24,771	27,000	85,000	8,625	30,291	+ 1,721	24 Medical	1,01,240	5,70,753	6,01,000	13,61,000	1,00,500	5,53,853	— 80,247
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	7,913	25,733	25,000	1,11,000	8,286	28,295	+ 733	25 Political	7,079	32,638	31,000	99,000	7,881	30,813	+ 1,638
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	10,147	32,579	33,000	3,71,000	5,012	50,006	— 13,427	28 Scientific, etc., Departments ..	1,08,136	6,07,811	6,07,000	13,72,000	1,32,163	6,38,912	+ 30,851
XXIX.— Major Works—Direct Receipts.	18,346	51,047	52,000	1,36,000	20,864	50,908	— 963	29 Superannuations	2,30,047	8,48,648	8,59,000	20,10,000	2,23,360	8,28,142	— 10,458
L.R. Irrigation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 Stationery and Printing	40,284	1,64,008	1,80,000	3,32,000	43,457	1,73,410	+ 24,904
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—								32 Miscellaneous	32,582	1,12,806	1,87,000	4,24,000	1,13,973	1,92,187	+ 80,806
Civil Officers ..	849	3 026	6,000	15,000	491	4,881	— 2,974	36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	..
Public Works Officers.	20,486	59,215	1,00,000	2,50,000	18,159	69,443	— 9,785	42. Major Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works—								Working Expenses	3,04,207	8,92,533	8,87,000	21,86,000	1,27,761	4,77,738	+ 5,533
Civil Officers	810	2,244	1,000	6,000	321	1,566	+ 1,244	Interest on Debt	..	..	..	14,16,000	..	..	..
Public Works Officers	10,944	57,328	78,000	2,80,000	24,301	86,051	— 20,682	43. Minor Works and Navigation—							
								Civil Officers	23 630	78,029	1,09,000	3,06,000	41,815	1,01,851	— 23,971
								Public Works Officers ..	9,49,592	3 56,936	39,53,000	34,87,000	2,67,809	10,88,828	—1,96,065
								46. Civil Works—							
								Civil Officers	4,86,615	21,36,958	32,74,000	43,38,000	3,30,472	21,74,215	—1,37,041
								Public Works Officers ..	5,71,446 * 882	18,21,007 * 851	29,00,000	67,00,000	4,54,226	13,49,197	—2,53,992
Total Revenue ..	46,57,825	1,79,76,872	1,79,90,000	5,48,21,000	22,37,956	1,69,10,906	+ 86,872	Total, Expenditure ..	52,52,448	2,07,22,769	2,22,63,000	5,48,21,000	30,29,194	1,90,52,282	—16,40,292

* Charges incurred by Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.

H. A. STUART,
Lt. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, October 4, 1911.

No. 9.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th September 1911.

No. 2553-*Est.-A.—Corrigendum.* In the list of officers exercising political functions under the control of Local Governments who are entitled to wear civil uniform, published under notification No. 1596-Est A, dated the 14th May 1909, *for* the entries under the heading "Bombay" *substitute* the following :

1. Agent for Sardars of the Deccan	First class as shown in the "Description of Civil Uniform" appended.
2. (a) Members of the Indian Civil Service other than the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, serving temporarily in the Bombay Political Department, if serving as Political Agents	
(b) Political Agent, Rewa Kantha ..	
3. Members of the Indian Civil Service serving temporarily in the Bombay Political Department, if serving as Political Assistants.	Second class as shown in the "Description of Civil Uniforms" appended.
4. Assistant Commissioner in Sind	

Note 1.—Officers who are not on the permanent graded list of the Bombay Political Department, and who are appointed as special Political Agents in charge of first class Native States in Bombay when under management, or during a minority, may wear the 1st class uniform, and, those so appointed in charge of 2nd class States, 2nd class uniform.

2. The possession of Civil uniform by any of the abovementioned officers is optional.

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

No. 10.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished.—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th October 1911.

No. 1884-*G.*—The following communication addressed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Crewe, K.G., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information and guidance

His Majesty, being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between Turkey and Italy, and being moreover resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of His Majesty's harbours, ports and coasts and the waters within His Majesty's territorial jurisdiction in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to you, for your guidance, the following rules which are to be treated and enforced as His Majesty's orders and directions :—

Rule 1.—During the continuance of the present state of war all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands or in any of His Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to leave any such port, roadstead or waters from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty.

Rule 2.—If there is now in any such port, roadstead or waters subject to territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown any ship of war of either belligerent, such ship of war shall leave such port, roadstead or waters within such time not less than twenty-four hours as shall be reasonable having regard to all circumstances and the conditions of such ship as to repairs, provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew; and if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead or waters except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided nevertheless that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchantman) of the one belligerent,

and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always in case of necessity be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso but no further or otherwise.

Rule 3.—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted while in any port, roadstead or waters subject to territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer named neutral destination, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

Rule 4.—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of His Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

The Governor or other Chief authority of each of His Majesty's territories or possessions beyond the seas shall forthwith notify and publish the above rules

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the orders and directions of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, as contained in the above communication are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of His Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

H. A. STUART,
Ag: Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, October 2, 1911.

No. 55.—Mr Thomas Clapton, Supernumerary Port Officer, to act as Port Officer, Tellicherry.

No. 56.—Lieutenant Walter James Swan, R.N.R., Port Officer, Calicut, to be Assistant to Marine Surveyor for reserves of Madras ports

No. 57.—Lieutenant Augustus Edward Groshole, R.N.R., on return from leave, to act as Port Officer, Calicut, during the employment of Lieutenant W. J. Swan, R.N.R., on other duty or until further orders.

H. A. STUART,
Ag Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT

Ootacamund, October 4, 1911.

No. 458.—The following appointment in the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department is ordered:—

Mr. Diodato Giuseppe Viviani, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Excise, Bangalore, *vice* Mr. H. C. Sherman on leave.

POSTING

Ootacamund, October 3, 1911.

No. 459.—The following posting of a Forest Officer is ordered.—

M.R.Ry. K. Gajaraja Mudaliyar Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests doing duty under the District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly, *to be* District Forest Officer, South Arcot district, *vice* M.R.Ry. K. R. Venkataramana Aiyar Avargal on other duty.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 460.—Under section 19 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after 1st January 1912, a money cess shall be levied at the rate of 10 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands comprised within the limits of the proprietary estates of the Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district, specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Shrotrium villages.

Annampalli	Cheruvupalli.	Kadirimenipalli.
Pullayapalli.	Cherlopalli	Nerudumpadu.
Ayyanapalli.	Bopurupalli.	
Venkatampet.	Ayyavaripalli.	

Octacamund, September 21, 1911.

No. 481.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that it is proposed to constitute the blocks of land described in the schedule hereto annexed "reserved forests" under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village and survey numbers	Boundaries.
Chittoor ..	Chittoor ..	Kattamanchi survey Nos. 511, 512 and 513.	*North, east, south and west*—Chances Hill reserved forest.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (*c*) of the said section to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as described in chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest Officer, Chittoor, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act to appoint the Collector of Chittoor, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue department who shall hear appeals from the order of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

No. 483.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that it is proposed to constitute the block of land described in the schedule hereto annexed a "reserved forest" under the Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Particulars.		Boundaries.
Tinnevelly ..	Nanguneri ..	Thulukanganâti.	Survey No. 891	Acs.	Surrounded on all sides by reserved forest.
			Re-survey area	1·32	
			Patta area	1·82	

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (*c*) of the said section to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi division, to be the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act, and the District Forest Officer, Tinnevelly, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act to appoint the Collector of Tinnevelly for the time being to be the Officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from the order of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Ootacamund, October 3, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·36 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village-site at Arumbad hamlet of Tuggali village and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dhone division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector of Dhone division and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, huts or pormboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Kurnool District, Pattikonda taluk, Tuggali village.			
Enfranchised personal inam, S. No. 479-2.	Vuja Subbamma	North No. 484; east, Nos 479-3 and 481; south, No. 482; west, No 479-1.	Acs 1·36

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, October 9, 1911.

Under paragraph 181, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, Mr. William John Davis, Assistant Engineer, Kistna Eastern division, is granted, with effect from the 19th October 1911 or date of relief, language leave for two months.

POSTING.

Ootacamund, October 4, 1911.

Mr. T. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, Presidency division, V Circle, is posted for duty under the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras. To join as soon as possible.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, October 6, 1911.

Under sections 3 and 7 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed, in place of the Assistant Collector, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of 3·61 acres of land required for the construction of quarters to the guards of the South Indian Railway Company at Trichinopoly and mentioned in the schedule appended to the notification published on page 782 of part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th August 1911.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·86 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of a channel at bridge 720 mile 224/2 S on the North-West line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Gooty division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Anantapur district, Tadpatri taluk, Chilamathpalli village.		
Govt., dry, S. No. 144	Tarigopala Kondayya ..	North, S. No 117; east, S. Nos. 144 and 258; south, S. No 146; west, S Nos 143 and 145.	ACS. CS. 01
Do. No. 147.	Yerrayyagari Nanasappa ..	North, S. No. 146; east, S No. 258; south, S. No 148; west, S No. 142.	1·80
Do. No. 142.	Tarigopala Kondayya ..	North, S No. 123; east, S. No. 137, south, S. No. 139; west, S No 141.	·19
Inam, dry, S. No. 146.	Narasappa	North, S. No 143; east, S. Nos. 146 and 257; south, S. No. 147; west, S No 142	4 66
		Total ..	6 86

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·97 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a new Police station at Jami (Srungavarapukota taluk); and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Vizagapatam district, Srungavarapukota taluk, Jami village.		
Zamindari [illegible] dry, S Nos. 388-2-A and 388-3.	The Honourable the Raja of Vizianagram, cultivators, Kottali Krishna Naida and Kottali Guri Naida's son Kityata Naidu.	North, river channel, S No. 379, east, S No. 388-1; south, Police station and channel, S. No. 389 and Ammavarivanam, S. No. 388 2-B; west, S. No 376.	ACRS. 97

Ootacamund, October 5, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·35 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police lines at Mussamadore; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Sivaganga, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Sivaganga, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. In view of the urgency of the case, action will be taken under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pemmbeke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Sivaganga taluk, Nattam Vellayan (Mussamadore) village.			
Dry ..	Kumarayya Pillai and Anthamonlam Pillai for kudiwaram right, Court of Wards Manager, Sivaganga, for melwaram right.	North, dry land of Kumarayya Pillai, etc., east and south, Somasundaram Pillai's dry land, west, road	Acs. ·16
Do ..	Somasundaram Pillai for kudiwaram right Court of Wards Manager, Sivaganga, for melwaram right	Do. do.	1·17
		Total ..	1·33

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a stable to the inspection bungalow; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pemmbeke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Chingleput taluk, No. 2, Vandalur village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 209-1.	Chinnaraja Naicken	North and east, portion of No. 209-1, south, No. 209-2, west, No. 196, local fund road	ACRS. 10

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·06 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine for the sergeant's quarters at Coonoor; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pemmbeke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiris district, Coonoor taluk, Coonoor village.			
Govt., dry, part of S. No. E 66-2.	Miss Mary F. Woolley ..	North, public road; east, No. E 66-3 and public road; south, No. E 66-2; west, E 66-4	ACRS. 06

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·28 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Police huts at Manjeshwar, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Puttur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Kasaragod taluk, Manjeshwar village.			
Gardan, S. No. 56-1 H	Nanaya Nayak (patladar); Subbi (female), occupier	North, S. Nos. 57 and 55-1 G; east and south, S. No. 55-1 A; west S. No. 55-1.	ACRE. ·28

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,5194 sq. yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Girls school at Innespeta, Rajahmundry; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed for acquisition is available in the office of the Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Rajahmundry village.			
Dry	Tekkevaram Subbarao, Meebevaram, Ramachandrapur taluk.	North and east, dwelling houses, south and west, road.	Sq. yds. 703½
Do.	Maraganty Krishnamurthi, at present Guntur.	North, east and south, dwelling houses, west, road.	796
		Total ..	1,519½

P. HAWKINS,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, September 30, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·22 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Kattukulva of Nagale Cheruvu of Yelluthi village, Vayalpad taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Vayalpad taluk, Yelluthi village.			
Inam, dry, S. No 131-1.	Thippi Reddi	North, S No 134, east, S No. 131-2; south, S. No. 132, west, S No 134	ACRE. 17
Cirsar, dry, S. No. 132-1.	Do.	North, S No. 134, east and south, S No 131-2, west, S. No. 285.	·05
		Total ..	·22

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21·05 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for tank-bed; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Hospet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Hospet, and is available at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary district, Hadagali taluk, Hagaiur village.		
			Acs.
Govt., dry, No. 179 B-1.	Tadpatri Abdul Sahib (purchaser Nagaiya Linganna)	North, No. 178 B-2; east, No. 180; south, No. 173; west, No. 172.	0·35
Do. No. 171 A..	Huddahalli Mandeddappa's wife Channabasava and Chikka Eranna	North, boundary of 50 Devagondanhalli; east, No 171 B; south, No. 172; west, boundary of Devagondanhalli.	2 11
Do. No. 173 B..	Hubbal Lingappa minor (purchaser Thadatha Gurubasayya	North, No 171 A; east, Nos 172 A and 173 B-1; south, No 173; west, boundary of Devagondanhalli.	5 52
Do. No. 174 B..	Ullagaddi Gangadeo	North, No. 173; east, No. 176 A; south, No. 174 A; west, boundary of Devagondanhalli	7 44
Do. No. 175 B..	Bangana Channa Eranpa ..	North and east, No. 173; south No. 176 C; west, No 174 B	4·02
Do No. 187 A..	Ediga Guvrappa	North, No 189, east, No 187 B; south and west, No 173.	3 10
		Total ..	27 05

Ootacamund, October 6, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 68 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the water-spread of Pedda Cheruvu of Vemulakota; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer of Markapur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Markapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kurnool district, Markapur taluk, Vemulakota village.		
			Acres.
Govt., tank-bed poramboke, S. No. 538 2 A.	Janki Chinna Venkayya ..	North, S. No. 537; east, S. No. 538 B; south, S No 538 A-4; west, S. Nos 538 A-1 and 538 A-3	·73
Govt., tank-bed poramboke, S No. 538 2 B.	Kukka Narayya	Do. do.	·25
		Total ..	·98

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 40 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing tiled sheds for four lascars at the head of the old Coleroon near Kupadi weir in Komaratchi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Kilkidaram village.			
Wet, No. 434 E-1 ..	Kuppammal ..	North, No 434 A & C; east, No. 432; south, No. 439; west, No. 436.	acres. 0·40

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 109·43 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for tank-bed, Davagondanahalli, Hadagalli taluk, Bellary district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Hospet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Hospet, and is available for inspection at all time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Hadagalli taluk, Davagondanahalli village.			acs.
Govt., dry, No 278 E.	Kappal Kenchappa ..	North, No. 279; east, No. 276-2, south, No. 275 A; west, No 278.	2 28
Do No. 276-1 A.	Kirelanda Erappa ..	North, No. 278, east, No. 277-2, south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278.	3·63
Do. No. 276-2 A.	Kirelanda Rudrappa and Eranna,	North, No. 276-1 A, east, No. 277, south, No. 443; west No. 276-2 B.	2 61
Do. No. 277-2..	Do do.	North, No. 276-1; east, No 442 B; south, No. 443 A; west, No 276-1 and 2	1 90
Do No 280 B .	Madiga Ramvva ..	North, No. 280 A, east and south, No 279; west, No. 281-1.	2 50
Do No 282-1 B	Tallari Basappa ..	North, No. 282, east, No 280 A & B; south, No 282-2, west, No 282 A.	18
Do. No. 282-2 B.	Ayyanavara Doddayya ..	North, No. 282-1, east, No. 280 A & B, south, No. 282 B; west, No 281-2 A.	56
Do. No. 282-2 B	Mahadevayya ..	North, No 281-2; east and south, No. 279; west, No 282-1 B	·64
Do No. 420 A	Hirekanda Erappa ..	North No. 421; east, No. 420 B, south, Hugalur boundary; west, No. 433	3·18
Do. No. 420-2 A	Do. ..	North No 422, east, No. 421-1 A; south, No. 421-2 B; west, No. 433.	·24
Do. No. 421-2 B	Do. ..	North, No 421-2 A, east, No 421-1 B; south, No 420, west No. 432	61
Do. No. 432 A.	Mudduballi Eranna ..	North, No 421, east, No. 422 A; south, No. 132 B, west, No. 427.	7·80
Do. No. 432 B.	Hirekanda Erappa ..	North, No 433 A; east, No. 126; south, No 432 C, west, No 431 B.	5 08
Do. No. 432 C..	Mudduballi Gangavva ..	North, No 432 B, east, No. 420, south, No 433, west, No. 431.	5·27
Inam, dry, No. 433.	Totada Siddappa ..	North, No. 431 A & B; east, No. 420; south, No. 434 A; west. No 433,	2·62
Govt., dry, No. 434 A	Muddaballi Chakrayya ..	North No 433; east, Hugalur boundary; south and west, No 435	2·28
Do. No 434 B.	Muddaballi Bettappa and Siddappa.	North, No. 431 A; east, Hugalur boundary; south and west, No. 435.	3·16
Do. No. 438 ..	Muddaballi Siddayya, Bellava and Chetna Eranna.	North, No. 434; east, Hugalur boundary, south, No 433; west, No. 438.	17·72
Do No. 437 A..	Hatti Nagappa of Chunnabappa.	North, No. 437 B, east, No 436, south, No. 439; west, No. 438	5 38
Do. No 438 ..	Jeevali Siddavva ..	North, No 437; east, No. 436; south and west, No. 439.	4 76
Do. No. 440 ..	Muddaballi Siddayya ..	North and east, No 439; south, No 450-2; west, No 441,	5 64
Do. No. 441 ..	Ayyanavara Doddayya ..	North, No 442 E; east, No. 418; south, No. 440; west, No 449	3 55
Do. No 442 E	Chunnabasappa and Matti Nagappa.	North, No 377-2; east, No. 141; south, No. 443; west, No. 443.	3·12
Do No. 418 E	Hatti Nagginappa ..	Do. do.	5·17
Do No 449 A.	Hirekanda Rudrappa ..	North, No 443, east, No. 441; south, No 442, west, No. 448 E,	·94
Do. No. 419 A..	Seggin Hulade Eranna ..	North, No. 441; east, No. 450-2; south, No. 440 E, west, No 448	·43
Do No. 464-2 B.	Jeevali Ramyya ..	North, No 440; east, No 461; south, No. 450-1; wes , No 449	4 21
Do. No. 463 A.	Mysore Somappa ..	North, No. 456, east and south, No. 462 B, west, No 461	4 80
Do No. 462 C.	Agasara Chikkayya ..	North, No. 456, east, Hugalur boundary; south and east, No 462 B.	·11
		Total ..	109 43

Ootacamund, September 29, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9·90 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, repairs to flood damages on Buddhapad channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puttanah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS.
Gaddapah district, Proddatur taluk, Kashapapa village.			
Inam, dry, No 216 A-1.	Ensber inam	North, Buddhapad boundary; east, S No. 216 A-2, south S No 217 A; west, S No. 241.	·03
Do No 216 B-2	Do. ..	North, Buddhapad boundary; east, S No 241, south, S No. 217 B, west, S No 216 B 1	·09
Do No. 217 B-2.	Warbesman inam	North, S No. 216 B; east, S No. 241, south, S. No. 216 D, west, S. No 217 B-1.	·01
Do. No. 216 B-1.	Kasamala inam	North, S No. 217, east, S. No 241; south, S No. 216; west, S No 216 B-1.	·01
Do. No. 216 B-2.	Kanagori Anthojamma ..	North, S. No. 216 B; east, S No 241, south, S. No. 217 C, west, S No. 216 B-1	·11
Circar, dry, No 207 C 1 A	Kunchala Seshaiya	North, S. No 216-B, east, S No. 242; south, S No. 207 C-2, west, S. No. 207 C 1-B	·02
Do No 184 A-1.	Kunchala Seshaiya and Atmaramaiya.	North, S No. 183, east, S. No 184 A 2; south S No. 188 A; west, S No. 240.	·08
Do No 188 A-1 A	Vadla Gurappa	North, S. No 185 A-2 A; east, S No 188 A-1 B, south S No 189 A; west, S. No. 240	·05
Do. No 188 A-2 A	Kunchala Seshaiya	North, S No. 184 B; east, S No 185 B-2 B; south, S. No. 188 A-1 A; west, S. No. 240.	·04
Do. No 181 B 1.	Kunchala Seshaiya and Atmaramaiya	North, S No 219 B; east, S No. 240, south, S. No 185 E, west, S No 184 B-2	·05
Do. No 174 A-2.	Indrakanti Venkataramaiya ..	North and east, S. No. 239; south, S No. 175; west, S No. 174 A 1.	·01
Do. No 180 B-2 A	Kunchala Seshaiya	North S. No. 181 B; east, S No. 240; south, S No. 180 B-1 A, west, S No 180 B-2 B	·01
Do. No. 185 B-1 A	Vadla Gurappa	North, S. No. 180 B-2 A; east, S No 240; south, S. No 180 B, west, S. No. 185 B-1 B	·06
		Total ..	53
Buddhapad shrotriam village.			
Shrotriam, dry, P No 4.	Shrotriamdar Chitamala Naglah.	North, Pallavala boundary, east, P. No 6; south, Chapad kalva; west, P No. 7.	1·69
Do. P. No 6.	Do. do.	North, Pallavala boundary; east, P. No. 37; south P No 7, west, P No. 2	·30
Do. P. No 37.	Do. do.	North, P. No. 20; east, P. No. 103; south and west, P. No 6.	·13
Do. P No 47	Do. do.	North, Kunka river; east, P. No. 6; south, Proddatur road, west, P. No 48	·33
Shrotriam, beguyati, P. No. 48	Do. do.	North, vacata; east, Buddhapad; south, P. No. 137; west, Chapad kalva	·30
Shrotriam, dry, P No. 134	Do. do.	North, P No 48, east, Chapad kalva, south, P. No 138; west, P. No 112	·10
Shrotriam beguyati, P No. 137.	Do. do.	North, Buddhapad, east vacata, south, P. No. 138, west, P. No. 135	·10
Do. P. No. 138	Do. do.	North, P No 137, east, vacata, south, P. No. 9, west P No 135	·25
Shrotriam dry, P. No. 107.	Do. do.	North, P No. 3, east, vacata; south, P No. 106; west, vacata	·10
Minor inam, dry, P No. 46.	Kanagoyi Subba Rao ..	North, bunda; east and south, P. No. 47, west, P No. 37	·42
Service inam, S. No. 3.	Kasaparam Venkata Subbiah ..	North, P. No 138, east, vacata, south, P No. 101; west, P No 102	·17
Do. S. No 1.	Talari Veerigadu	North, P No 106; east, vacata; south, Kachapapa, west, P No. 109	·10
Minor inam, P No 2-B	Pallavala Venkatachamma ..	North, P No 3; east, Chapad kalva; south, P. No 100; west P. No. 135	·15
Service inam, P. No. 103	Chakala Garivigadu	North, Chapad kalva; east, P No. 37; south, vacata; west, P No 38	·16
Minor inam, dry, P. No. 105.	Shadakararam Ramasamayajulu.	North, P No 107-2 B; east, vacata; south, P. No. 1; west, P. No 2-B	·10
Service inam, dry, P No. 136.	Madiga Pakingadu	North, P. No. 137, east, vacata; south, P. No 6; west, P No. 134	·11
		Total ..	3·93
		Grand total ..	9·90

Ootacamund, October 6, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating Garuva branch channel in Arumbaka; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Tenali division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Guntur district, Repalle taluk, Arumbaka village.	
Seri, dry. S. No. 182 C-2	Atchutanna Lakshmi Narsu ..	North, No 180, east, No 48, south, No. 178, west, No 154 C-1.	·05
No 183 B	Atchutanna Anayya ..	North, No 182, east, No. 48, south, No. 184; west, No 183 A.	·18
Seri, wet, No. 185 B-2.	Ravuru Appadu ..	North, No 184; east, No. 175; south, No. 186 B-2, west, No 186 B-1.	·56
Seri, dry, No. D-2 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 185 B-2 east, No 176; south, No 187; west, No 186 D 1	·17
Seri, wet, No. 187 B-2.	Do	North, No 186 east, No 187 B-1; south, No 187 D-2, west, No 187 E-2	·02
Do No D-2 ..	Byani Krishnayya	North, No. 187 B-2; east, No. 187 D-2; south, No. 187 E-2, west No. 187 D-1	·08
Do. No. E-2	Gollapudi Venkayya	North, No. 187 D-2, east, No. 187 E-2; south, No 187 F-2, west, No. 187 E-1.	·04
Do. No. F-2	Ravuri Appadu	North, No. 187 F-2, east, No 187 F-3, south, No 189; west, No. 187 F-1	·08
Do No. 188 D-2	Chandana Venkatareddi ..	North and east, No. 186 D-1; south, No. 178; west, Nos. 187, 189, 188 and 179.	·29
Do. No. 189 B ..	Byani Gurappa	North, No. 187, east, No. 188, south, No. 186; west, No. 190 A	·14
Do. No. 189 E ..	Peddula Ramacharyulu ..	North, No 189, east, No. 188, south, No. 172, west No. 189 A.	·61
Do No. 178 A-2.	Gollapudi Venkiah	North, No 186, east, No. 178 A-1, south, No 174; west, Nos. 177 and 179	·16
Do. No. 174 C-2.	Atchutanna Gopalakrishnayya ..	North No. 178, east No. 174 D-1, south, No 180; west, No. 174 C-1	·14
Do. No 174 D-1.	Byani Kotiah	North, No 178; east, No 174 D-2; south, No. 180, west No. 174 C-1.	·09
Do No. 178 A-2.	Gaggilam Mangamma ..	North, No 180, east, No. 176 A-2; south, Nos. 177 and 178; west, No 176 A-2.	·07
Do. No. 177 B ..	Atchutanna Kuchela, Ramayya.	North No. 176, east, No 177 A, south and west, No 178.	·02
Do. No. 178 A 2	Atchutanna Lakshminarasu ..	North No 178; east, Nos. 178 E-2, 177 and 232, south, No 232, west, No. 178 A-1.	·05
Do. No. 178 E-2	Burra Veeraswamy	North No 177, east, No. 178 E-1; south, No. 232, west No. 178 A-2.	·03
Do. No 180 A-2	Alapati Narasimham ..	North, No. 174, west, No 180 A-3; south, No. 176, west, No. 180 A-1	·10
Do No 232 A 2.	Byani Gurappa	North, No 178, west, No. 232 E-1, south, No. 234 west, No 232 A 1	·05
Seri, dry, No. 232 E-1.	Do.	North, No 178; east, No 232 E-2, south, No. 234, west, No 232 A-2	·13
Do No. 234 E-1	Atchutanna Lakshmanarasu ..	North, No 232, east, No. 234 E 2; south, No 241, west, No. 234 A, C and D	·24
Do No 241 B ..	Atchutanna Kuchalarasayya ..	North, No 234, east, No 241 C; south, No 242; west No. 241 A-1.	·07
Seri, wet, No 242 A-2.	Vemu Nara Venkaih ..	North, No 241; east, No 242 A and B, south, No 244 E 2, west, No 242 A.	·07
Do No. 242 A-4	Do	North, No. 242 E-2; east, No 242 A 3, south, No. 247, west, No. 242 A-5	·08
Ser., dry, No 242 E 2	Do.	North No. 242 A-2, east No 242 E-1; south, No 242 A-4; west, No 242 D-3.	·02
Seri, wet, No 243 B ..	Vemu Chinnikrupaiyya ..	North, No 243, east, No. 242 A; south and west, No. 245	·01
Ser., dry, No 744 E-2.	Atchutanna Kuchalarasayya ..	North, No 243, east, No 244 E-3, south, No. 307; west, Nos. 244 A and 244 E-1.	·13
Seri, wet, No. 297 E-2.	Kamineni Bailanna ..	North, No. 312, east No 297 D-3, south, No 336, west, No 297 E-1	·21
Do. No 308 C-2	Vemu Musalayya	North and east, No 307; south, No 308; west No 308 C-1.	·02
Seri, dry, No. 297 A-2.	Burra Veeraswamy	North, No 244, east, No. 307 A-1, south, No 307 E-2, west, No 297 E-3	·16
Seri, wet, No. 307 E-2.	Do.	North, No 307 A-2; east, No. 307 E-1; south, No 306, west, No 297 E-3	·08
Do. No 308 A-2.	Vemu Yerra Pitchayya ..	North, No. 306; east, No. 308 A-3, south, No. 308 E-2; west, No 308 A-1	·10
Do. No. 308 E-2	Vemu Musalayya	North, No. 308 A-2, east, No 308 E-3 and E-4, south, No 308 E-2; west, No. 308 B-1.	·14
Do. No. 308 C-2.	Vemu Yerra Pitchayya ..	North, No 308 E-2; east No 308 C-3; south, No 312, west, No 308 C-1.	·09
Do. No. 312 E	Kamineni Venkatarao	North, No. 308, east, No. 312 A; south, No. 297, west, No. 312 C.	·12

Description of land, wet or dry, fame or porambo'ke, with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Repalle taluk, Arumbaka village—cont.		
Seri, dry, No. 338 B.	Bellagani Subbiah ..	North, No. 297 ; east, No. 338 A ; south, No. 344 ; west, No 338 C.	acs. 26
Do No. 341 1-B.	Kamitani Butcharma ..	North, No 344 ; east, No 341-1 C ; south, No 341-2 A-2 ; west No 341-1 A.	04
Do. No. 341-2 A-2	Addanki Soltaya ..	North, No 341-1 B ; east, No 341-2 A and B ; south, No. 341-2 B-2 ; west, No. 341-2 A-1	·01
Seri, wet, No 341-2 B-2.	Do. ..	North, No 341 2 A-2 ; east, No 341-2 B-2 , south, No 341 2 B ; west, No. 341-2 B-1	·01
Do. No 341-2 B	Do ..	North, No. 341-2 B-2 , east, No. 341-2 C , south, No. 340 ; west, No. 341-2 A	·02
Seri, dry, No. 344 B.	Kamitani Butcharma ..	North, No. 338 ; east, No. 344 C ; south, No. 341 ; west, No. 344 A.	·13
		Total ..	4 42

H. L. NICHOLSON,
Offg. Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch)

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 3rd and 10th October 1911, is published for general information :—

No in the List.	Department.	G O No. and date.	Subject.
1	Public ..	1911 No. 997, Sept. 18.	Reviewing the annual progress report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, for the year 1910-1911 [1 Re 1 a]
2	Judicial ..	No 1459, Sept. 19.	Directing publication in the *Tuticorin District Gazette* of a notification under section 9 of the Madras Village Courts Act extending the provisions of clauses (2) to (7) of section 8 of the Act to the village of Tattarai in the Tinnevelly taluk, Tinnevelly district. [1 a]
3	Revenue ..	No. 2643, Aug. 30	Reporting, with remarks, the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1910-1911. [3 as]
4	Educational ..	No. 736, Sept. 8 ..	Sanctioning a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,318 towards the cost of providing additional accommodation required for All Saints' Training School for Mistresses, Trichinopoly [1 a.]
5	Local and Municipal	No. 1110 L., Aug 29.	Administration Report.—Reviewing the [illegible] of the Trichinopoly District Board for 1910-1911. [2 as]
6	Do.	No 1163 L., Sept. 6.	Malaria.—Formulating a scheme for the detailed investigation of the causes of the prevalence of — in Ennur and the vicinity and the location and destruction of the breeding places of anopheline mosquitoes in that neighbourhood, and requesting the President of the Chingleput District Board to ascertain and report whether the District Board accepts the scheme and is willing to bear the proportion of the expenditure involved which it is proposed to debit to local funds. [2 as.]
7	Do	No 1247 L, Sept 21.	Union.—Approving the proposal of the Gooty Taluk Board and the Anantapur District Board to exclude the villages of Illuru, Kallooru and Agraharam from the Pamidi — and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St George and the Anantapur District Gazettes [1 a]
8	Do.	Nos. 1261, 1262 L., Sept 23	Boards.—Confirming certain alterations in schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, for the conduct of elections of members of taluk — and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the Chittoor District Gazettes [1 a]
9	Do	No 1431 M., Sept. 5	Cauvery floods —Recording, with remark, report from the Chairman of the Kumbakonam Municipal Council on the recent floods in the Cauvery. [1 a]
10	Do	No. 1547 M., Sept. 21.	Bye-laws.—Approving and confirming the —relating to water-works adopted by the Nellore Municipal Council and directing their re-publication in the *Nellore District Gazette*. [1 a.]
11	Plague ..	Nos 823, 824 P., Sept. 16.	Mufassal Plague Regulations —Directing that a rule be inserted in the — making it obligatory on house-holders and medical practitioners to report rat-deaths to areas under observation. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1911. [Price, 3 annas

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

CONTENTS.

SUPPLEMENT—
Addition of a rule to Bubonic Plague Regulations—(Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam) and (Hindustani)

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, October 10, 1911.

No. 1560.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Satis Bose, I.M.S., to be a member of the South Arcot District Board.

No. 1561.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Kodaganallur Venkatarama Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal to be member and Vice-President of the Tanjore District Board.

No. 1562.—Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884, M.R.Ry. Kuppathode Ramappan *alias* Ramayal Nayar has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Wynaad in the district of Malabar.

No. 1563.—Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sendamangalam Rama Aiyar Sambasiva Aiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Mannargudi in the district of Tanjore.

No. 1564.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 10 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and in supersession of notification No. 1099 published at page 423 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th July 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. V. Gopalaswami Ragunatha Rajahar Avargal to be a member of the Kumbakonam Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

No. 1565.—In exercise of the powel vested in him by rule 10 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and in supersession of notification No. 1248 published at page 475 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th August 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint (1) M.R.Ry. Vaiavan Servai Aremokham Servai Avargal, (2) M.R.Ry. Adirampatnam Venkatakrishna Nayudu Ramayya Nayudu Garu, (3) M.R.Ry. V. Gopala Chettiyar Jagannatha Chettiyar Avargal, (4) M.R.Ry. Tiruvengadata Aiyangar Raghava Aiyangar Avargal and (5) Nana Muhammad Rawuttar V. R. Muhammad Muhi-ud-din Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur to be members of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

No. 1566.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 31 (ni) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Bukka Narayanamurti Garu and M.R.Ry. Daru Chandrasekharaswami Garu to be members of the Taluk Board of Peddapur in the district of Godavari.

No. 1567.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander E. O. Vas to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tiruppattur.

No. 1568.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Palayanur Ramanujacharyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chingleput.

No. 1569.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Samuel Francis to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palni.

No. 1570.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dawood Umar Sait Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cocanada.

No. 1571.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. S. N. Anantatirtha Rao Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tirupati.

No. 1572.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Abdul Sattar Haji Musa Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin.

No. 1573.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Tiruvengadatta Aiyangar Kadandarama Aiyangar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tanjore.

No. 1574.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Atmaram Lakshman Shirgaykar Avargal as vice-chairman of the municipality of Cochin.

No. 1575.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. S. N. Anantatirtha Rao Avargal to be chairman of the municipality of Tirupati.

No. 1576.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Satyavada Suryanarayana Prasad Rao Pantulu Garu to be chairman of the municipality of Nandyal.

No. 1577.—M.R.Ry. Arunachalam Pillai Irula Pillai Avargal, a councillor of the Tanjore municipality, having without sufficient excuse absented himself from the meetings of the municipal council for more than three consecutive months, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from his office under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 1578.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. N. Venkatramana Rao Garu, M.R.Ry. R. Venkataswami Nayudu Garu, M.R.Ry. B. Konda Reddi Garu, M.R.Ry. R. Seshagiri Rao Garu and Mir Nasir Ali Sahib Bahadur have been appointed, by election, as members of the Chittoor District Board by the Madanapalle Taluk Board.

No. 1579.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. N. Muttuswami Kavundar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Pollachi Taluk Board.

No. 1580.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Tottiem Sivagnanam Vesudevam Pillai Avargal, Vegarampatti Qasim Sahib Pir Batcha Sahib Bahadur and the Tahsildar of Namakkal have been appointed, by election, as members of the Trichinopoly District Board by the Namakkal Taluk Board.

No. 1581.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Veregauti Somasundara Rao Pantulu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Vizagapatam District Board by the Vizianagram Taluk Board.

No. 1582.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kovelamudi Gopalakrishnayya Chowdari Garu has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Bezwada Taluk Board.

No. 1583.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Tiyagaraja Mudaliyar Ramalinga Mudaliyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Manneargudi Taluk Board.

No. 1584.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Pugalpatti Lakshmana Nayakkar Ramaswami Nayakkar Avargal to be a member of the Salem Taluk Board.

No. 1585.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Inukonda Purushottama Nayudu Garu and M.R.Ry. Conjeeveram Tirumalai Mudaliyar Kuppuswami Mudaliyar Avargal to be members of the Pollachi Taluk Board.

No. 1586.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Tahsildar of Nannilam to be a member of the Negapatam Taluk Board.

No. 1587.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Sundaralinga Tambiran Avargal to be a member of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

No. 1588.—The President, District Board, Anantapur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Tahsildar of Madakasira to be a member of the Penukonda Taluk Board.

No. 1589.—The President, District Board, Trichinopoly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Sengamalai Arunachala Udaiyar Avargal to be a member of the Ariyalur Taluk Board.

No. 1590.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Palghat to be a member of the Palghat Taluk Board.

No. 1591.—The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Tallapragada Suryanarayana Rao Garu and Yusuf Jan Sahib Bahadur to be members of the Narasapur Taluk Board.

No. 1592.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office Mr. Arthur Morgan, a member of the Yercaud union panchayat, for having, without sufficient excuse, neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at its meetings.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1503.—Under section 146 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following draft of a revised schedule I annexed to the rules framed under sub-section (i) of section 144 of the said Act for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under Notification No. 497 at pages 280 to 308 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st April 1909. Any objection or suggestion that may be made in respect of the revised schedule by any person interested will be considered on or after the 10*th November* 1911.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk board	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
	Arantangi	No. 1	Arantangi firka	2	50
		„ 2	Singanamala firka	1	
		„ 3	Ramna firka	1	
		„ 4	Kalyanidrug firka	2	
		„ 5	Kambadur firka	1	
		„ 6	Settur firka	1	
	Dharmavaram	No. 1	Dharmavaram firka	1	50
		„ 2	Nagasamudram firka	1	
		„ 3	Kurugampalli firka	1	
		„ 4	Gandlapenta (Kadiri) firka	1	
		„ 5	Mahammadabad firka	1	
		„ 6	Petnem firka	1	
		„ 7	Tanakallu firka	1	
Anantapur	Gooty	No. 1	Tadpatri firka	1	100
		„ 2	Yadiki firka	1	
		„ 3	Pathiru firka	1	
		„ 4	Yellanur firka	1	
		„ 5	Gooty firka	1	
		„ 6	Pamidi firka	1	
		„ 7	Uravakonda firka	1	
		„ 8	Timmanacherla firka	1	
	Penukonda	No. 1	Rakkapatnam firka	1	50
		„ 2	Penukonda firka	1	
		„ 3	Roddam firka	1	
		„ 4	Hindupur firka	1	
		„ 5	Lepakshi firka	1	
		„ 6	Budhi firka	1	
		„ 7	Madakasira firka	1	
		„ 8	Kolla and Gudibanda firka	1	
	Chejerla	No. 1	Waghiwash firka	1	50
		„ 2	Tallur firka	1	
		„ 3	Devu firka	1	
		„ 4	Peramallur firka	1	
		„ 5	Kodigenna firka	1	
		„ 6	Puramu firka	1	
		„ 7	Sydapuram firka	1	
		„ 8	Tiruvetiyur and Duni firka	1	
	Ranipettai	No. 1	Wallajah firka	1	50
		„ 2	Shellaghur firka	1	
		„ 3	Timiri firka	1	
		„ 4	Kaliyai firka	1	
		„ 5	Arkonam firka	1	
		„ 6	Panapakkam firka	1	
		„ 7	Nemeli firka	1	
		„ 8	Ranavasam firka	1	
North Arcot	Tiruppattur	No. 1	Tiruppattur firka	2	50
		„ 2	Vaniyambadi firka	1	
		„ 3	Kuratti firka	1	
		„ 4	Gudiyattam firka	1	
		„ 5	Kolpadi firka	1	
		„ 6	Perumbadi firka	1	
		„ 7	Tolapet firka	1	
		„ 8	Kangundi firka	1	
	Tiruvannamalai	No. 1	Tiruvannamalai firka	1	50
		„ 2	Pannattur firka	2	
		„ 3	Indramapet firka	1	
		„ 4	Chengam firka	1	
		„ 5	Polur firka	1	
		„ 6	Siravalur firka	1	
		„ 7	Manivakolatur firka	1	
		„ 8	Kalambur firka	1	
	Vellore	No. 1	Vellore firka	2	50
		„ 2	Pallikonda firka	2	
		„ 3	Agaram firka	1	
		„ 4	Kannamangalam firka	1	
		„ 5	Tashur firka	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
Arcot, South	Chidambaram	No. 1	Chidambaram firka	1	100
		„ 2	Komarutti firka	1	
		„ 3	Palayankottai firka	1	
		„ 4	Porto Nuvo firka	1	
		„ 5	Mannárgudi firka	1	
		„ 6	Vriddhachalam firka	1	
		„ 7	Nellur firka	1	
		„ 8	Kummapuram firka	1	
		„ 9	Tittagudi firka	1	
		„ 10	Serupakkam firka	1	
	Cuddalore	No. 1	Cuddalore firka	3	300
		„ 2	Nellikuppam firka	3	
		„ 3	Panruti firka	2	
		„ 4	Kudumbulúyur firka	2	
		„ 5	Kuringippádi firka	1	
	Tindivanam	No. 1	Tindivanam firka	1	100
		„ 2	Perumukkal firka	1	
		„ 3	Vadanávelur and Mechanam firkas	1	
		„ 4	Gingee firka	1	
		„ 5	Kanakam and Melmalayanur firkas	1	
		„ 6	Vallam firka	1	
		„ 7	Kanjanur firka	1	
		„ 8	Vikravandi firka	1	
		„ 9	Villupuram firka	1	
		„ 10	Valavanur firka	1	
		„ 11	Vanur firka	1	
	Tirukkóyilúr	No. 1	Tirukkóyilúr firka	1	50
		„ 2	Elasanúr firka	1	
		„ 3	Tirunamanallur firka	1	
		„ 4	Tiruvannamallur firka	1	
		„ 5	Vilundai firka	1	
		„ 6	Kallakuricha firka	1	
		„ 7	Chittamúr firka	1	
		„ 8	Sankarapuram firka	1	
		„ 9	Tyagadúrgam firka	1	
		„ 10	Vanapuram firka	1	
Bellary	Adóni	No. 1	Adóni firka	1	50
		„ 2	Yemmiganur firka	1	
		„ 3	Kowlúr firka	1	
		„ 4	Alúr firka	1	
		„ 5	Hulagunda firka	1	
		„ 6	Ramandrúgu firka	1	
	Bellary	No. 1	Bellary firka	2	50
		„ 2	Karagodu firka	1	
		„ 3	Móka firka	1	
		„ 4	Tekkalkota firka	1	
		„ 5	Hachalli firka	1	
		„ 6	Siruguppa firka	1	
	Hospet	No. 1	Ooraji and Nuzvidurunahetti firkas.	1	50
		„ 2	Hospet firka	1	
		„ 3	Gadiganúru firka	1	
		„ 4	Kadlebalu and Kirihadagalli firkas	1	
		„ 5	Hadagalli firka	1	
		„ 6	Harpanahalli firka	1	
		„ 7	Teligi and Arsikere firkas	1	
	Rayadrug	No. 1	Rayadrug firka	1	33
		„ 2	Uddehal firka	1	
		„ 3	Konakal firka	1	
		„ 4	Kottur firka	1	
		„ 5	Chennúru firka	1	
		„ 6	Hosdurga firka	1	
		„ 7	Kodligi firka	1	
Canara, South	Coondapoor	No. 1	Udipi firka	2	100
		„ 2	Brahmavar firka	2	
		„ 3	Karkal firka	2	
		„ 4	Coondapoor firka	2	
		„ 5	Shankaranarayana firka	2	
		„ 6	Tarodur firka	1	
	Mangalore	No. 1	Mangalore firka	3	100
		„ 2	Mulki firka	2	
		„ 3	Bantwal firka	2	
		„ 4	Muchalpi firka	2	
		„ 5	Hollangadi firka	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 3.
					Rs.
Canara, North—cont.	Puttur	No. 1	Ammagod firka	1	200
		„ 2	Manjeswar firka	1	
		„ 3	Hosdrug firka	2	
		„ 4	Puttur firka	2	
		„ 5	Uppinangadi firka	1	
		„ 6	Sullya firka	1	
	Chingleput	No. 1	Madhuranthakam firka	1	100
		„ 2	Asharvakkam firka	1	
		„ 3	Mamandur firka	1	
		„ 4	Uttiramerur firka	2	
		„ 5	Tirukkalikunram firka	1	
		„ 6	Chingleput firka	1	
		„ 7	Tiruppattur firka	1	
		„ 8	Conjeevaram firka	1	
		„ 9	Walajabad firka	1	
		„ 10	Sriperumbudur firka	1	
Chingleput	Sadrapet	No. 1	Sadrapet firka	3	150
		„ 2	Saidapet firka	2	
		„ 3	Kunnattur firka	1	
		„ 4	Poonamallee firka	2	
		„ 5	Sriperumbudur firka	1	
	Tiruvallur	No. 1	Tiruvallur firka	2	100
		„ 2	Poondi and Tiruttani firkas	1	
		„ 3	Vellanadoral firka with head-quarters at Pasupathikam.	1	
		„ 4	Arni firka	1	
		„ 5	Kaiyavedu firka	2	
		„ 6	Arakku firka	1	
		„ 7	Nagar firka	1	
	Chandragiri	No. 1	Chandragiri and Tirupati firkas	1	30
		„ 2	Pileala firka	1	
		„ 3	The zamindari taluk of Kalahasti	2	
		„ 4	Do. of Nagayanvaram.	2	
		„ 5	Do. of Pallipattu included in Puttur deputy tahsildar's division	1	
		„ 6	The zamindari taluk of Pallipattu included in Tiruttani deputy tahsildar's division.	1	
		„ 7	The zamindari taluk of Tiruttani	2	
Chittoor	Chittoor	No. 1	Punganur firka	1	80
		„ 2	Kalipatnam firka	1	
		„ 3	Chittoor firka	1	
		„ 4	Samudrapalle firka	1	
		„ 5	Vellamatta firka	1	
		„ 6	Palaiyams of Bangari, Nerugonti Gudipalle and Tooda.	1	
		„ 7	Palamner, Baireddipalle and Venkatagarkota firkas.	2	
	Madanapalle	No. 1	Vayalpad firka	1	50
		„ 2	Pileru and Gurramkonda firkas	1	
		„ 3	Yerravaripalem firka	1	
		„ 4	Madanapalle firka	1	
		„ 5	Tamballapalle firka	1	
		„ 6	Kottakota firka	1	
		„ 7	Gurrakkayyakota firka	1	
		„ 8	Punganur division (zamindari)	2	
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	No. 1	Coimbatore firka	2	30
		„ 2	Periyanayakanpalayam firka	1	
		„ 3	Tondamuthur firka	1	
		„ 4	Avanashi firka	2	
		„ 5	Karamadai firka	1	
		„ 6	Annur firka	1	
	Erode	No. 1	Perundurai firka	1	40
		„ 2	Uttukuli firka	1	
		„ 3	Sennimalai firka	2	
		„ 4	Dharapuram firka	1	
		„ 5	Erode firka	1	
		„ 6	Kodumudi firka	1	
		„ 7	Kangayam firka	1	
		„ 8	Mulanur firka	1	
		„ 9	Kundadam firka	1	
	Gopichettipalayam	No. 1	Andiyur firka	1	50
		„ 2	Nerinjipet firka	1	
		„ 3	Bhavani firka	1	
		„ 4	Pallyapalayam firka	1	
		„ 5	Nambiyur firka	2	
		„ 6	Satyamangalam firka	2	
		„ 7	Gopichettipalayam firka	2	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
Coimbatore —*cont.*	Pollachi ..	No. 1 ..	Sulur firka	1	50
		„ 2 ..	Palladam firka	1	
		„ 3 ..	Tirupper firka	1	
		„ 4 ..	Madathukulam firka	1	
		„ 5 ..	Udumalpet firka	1	
		„ 6 ..	Gudimangalam firka	1	
		„ 7 ..	Anamalai firka	1	
		„ 8 ..	Pollachi firka	1	
		„ 9 ..	Kinattukadavu firka	1	
	Cuddapah ..	No. 1 ..	Cuddapah firka	2	50
		„ 2 ..	Pendlimarri firka	2	
		„ 3 ..	Khajipet firka	2	
		„ 4 ..	Gurramkonda firka	1	
	Jammalamadugu.	No. 1 ..	Jammalamadugu firka	1	50
		„ 2 ..	Gandikota firka	1	
		„ 3 ..	Gandlur firka	1	
		„ 4 ..	Proddatur firka	2	
		„ 5 ..	Velvanti and Chintakonta firkas	1	
		„ 6 ..	Veerapuna firka	1	
		„ 7 ..	Kamalapuram firka	1	
		„ 8 ..	Yerraguntla firka	1	
Cuddapah ..	Rayachoti ..	No. 1 ..	Pulivendla firka	1	50
		„ 2 ..	Balapanur firka	1	
		„ 3 ..	Tsunnia firka	1	
		„ 4 ..	Rayachoti firka	1	
		„ 5 ..	Vimbajle firka	1	
		„ 6 ..	Tsundupalle firka	1	
		„ 7 ..	Nallimalle firka	1	
	Siddhavattam ..	No. 1 ..	Rajampet firka	1	50
		„ 2 ..	Pullampet firka	1	
		„ 3 ..	Tallapak firka	1	
		„ 4 ..	Chitvelfirka	1	
		„ 5 ..	Ananturajupet firka	1	
		„ 6 ..	Siddhavattam and Kondur firkas ..	2	
		„ 7 ..	Obulam firka	1	
		„ 8 ..	Badvel firka	1	
		„ 9 ..	Palampallipalle and Porumamilla firkas.	1	
	Bapatla ..	No. 1 ..	Kanim, Gurazu and Kukkudukhandi firkas.	1	50
		„ 2 ..	Ichchapuram firka and the portion of the Chirala zamindari under the jurisdiction of Ichchapuram deputy tahsildar	1	
		„ 3 ..	Peddakimedi, Sarangi and Jarugu zamindaris (including subsequent subdivisions of Peddakimedi).	1	
		„ 4 ..	Ganjam and Purushottapur firkas ..	2	
		„ 5 ..	Attagada zamindari	1	
		„ 6 ..	Ganjam quit-rent revenue inspector's firka comprising Khallikota, Boridi, Humma and Pallur zamindaris (including subsequent subdivisions of Boridi and Pallur).	1	
		„ 7 ..	Mandasa, Jalantra and Bobbarangi zamindaris and the portion of the Chirala zamindari under the Sompeta deputy tahsildar's jurisdiction.	1	
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	No. 1 ..	Southern firka of Chicacole taluk ..	1	50
		„ 2 ..	Western firka of Cottaccle taluk (including the whole of the Kotabommali zamindari)	1	
		„ 3 ..	Northern firka of Chicacole taluk (including the whole of the Tekkali zamindari).	1	
		„ 4 ..	Eastern firka of Chicacole taluk ..	1	
		„ 5 ..	The entire area under the jurisdiction of the Tekkali Deputy tahsildar.	1	
		„ 6 ..	Palakonda firka	1	
		„ 7 ..	Vizianagram firka	1	
	Gumsur ..	No. 1 ..	Aska and Dharakota firkas	1	50
		„ 2 ..	Kodavalsa and Gowramu firkas	1	
		„ 3 ..	Chatrapur firka	1	
		„ 4 ..	Ballikonda and Payalpada firkas	1	
		„ 5 ..	Kallikota and Jagannadhapuram firkas ..	1	
		„ 6 ..	Bodabommali firka and Bodogada zamindari	1	
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	No. 1 ..	Cocanada firka	2	100
		„ 2 ..	Coringa firka	2	
		„ 3 ..	Gollalamamidada firka	1	
		„ 4 ..	Pittapur division	1	
		„ 5 ..	Town division	2	
				6	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
Gódávari—cont.	Peddapur	No. 1	Peddapur firka	1	100
		„ 2	Ratnalapudi firka	1	
		„ 3	Prattipadu firka	1	
		„ 4	Rangampeta firka	1	
		„ 5	Tapeswaram firka	1	
		„ 6	Alamur firka	1	
		„ 7	Gannalamdrapur firka	1	
		„ 8	Pamarru firka	1	
		„ 9	Venkatayapalem firka	1	
	Rajahmundry	No. 1	Kottapalli firka	1	100
		„ 2	Kapavaram firka	1	
		„ 3	Rajahmundry firka	1	
		„ 4	Kyati firka	1	
		„ 5	Mungunda firka	1	
		„ 6	Gollalamkota firka	1	
		„ 7	Nagaram firka	1	
		„ 8	Analeper firka	1	
		„ 9	Dowlaipeturu firka	1	
		„ 10	Katrenikona firka	1	
		„ 11	Rummidivaram firka	1	
	Guntúr	No. 1	Guntúr firka	2	100
		„ 2	Mangalagiri firka	2	
		„ 3	Tadikonda firka	1	
		„ 4	Satrasapalle firka	2	
		„ 5	Razupad firka	1	
		„ 6	Krosur firka	1	
Guntúr	Narasaraopet	No. 1	Narasaraopet firka	1	100
		„ 2	Chilakaluripeta firka	1	
		„ 3	Santamagulur firka	1	
		„ 4	Podanchuru firka	1	
		„ 5	Vinukonda firka	1	
		„ 6	Ipur firka	1	
		„ 7	Durkapalle firka	1	
		„ 8	Gurazala firka	1	
		„ 9	Medhuru firka	1	
	Ongole	No. 1	Ongole firka	1	100
		„ 2	Santanutalapadu firka	1	
		„ 3	Nagulupalapadu firka	1	
		„ 4	Addanki firka	1	
		„ 5	Yelagiriem firka	1	
		„ 6	Parchur firka	1	
		„ 7	Bapatla firka	1	
		„ 8	Pedanandipadu firka	2	
		„ 9	Tenuru firka	1	
	Tenali	No. 1	Tenali firka	1	100
		„ 2	Duggirala firka	1	
		„ 3	Atmakuru firka	1	
		„ 4	Inkollu firka	1	
		„ 5	Pedavadlapudi firka	2	
		„ 6	Repalle firka	2	
		„ 7	Dhulipudi firka	1	
		„ 8	Chandolu firka	1	
		„ 9	Kunchala firka	1	
	Bezwada	No. 1	Kankipad firka	1	100
		„ 2	Kayaraparti and Mylavaram firkas	1	
		„ 3	Penugandlapadu firka	1	
		„ 4	Nandigama firka	1	
		„ 5	Jaggayyapet firka	1	
		„ 6	Gudivada firka	1	
		„ 7	Vuyyúr firka	1	
		„ 8	Nuzvid firka	1	
		„ 9	Tirguvur deputy tahsildar's division	2	
Kistna	Bandar	No. 1	Pamidurru firka	1	200
		„ 2	Vadlamannádu firka	1	
		„ 3	Gudur firka	1	
		„ 4	Tenlisapalle firka	1	
		„ 5	Raja firka	1	
		„ 6	Avanigadda firka	1	
	Ellúru	No. 1	Kovvur firka	1	100
		„ 2	Polavaram firka	1	
		„ 3	Medhavaram firka	1	
		„ 4	Ellúru firka	1	
		„ 5	Gundugolanu firka	1	
		„ 6	Chintalapudi firka	1	
	Gudivada	No. 1	Gudivada firka	1	100
		„ 2	Tamirisa firka	1	
		„ 3	Lingala firka	1	
		„ 4	Pamarru firka	1	
		„ 5	Gowtavaram firka	1	
		„ 6	Kaikalur firka	1	
		„ 7	Kalidindi firka	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
Kistna—cont.	Nuzvidpur	No. 1	Mogalturru and Digumarru firkas	1	100
		„ 2	Penumiddu firka	1	
		„ 3	Ankamma firka	1	
		„ 4	Virayasaram and Khinavaram firkas	1	
		„ 5	Undi and Nagli firkas	1	
		„ 6	Tanuku firka	1	
		„ 7	Siddavatti firka	1	
		„ 8*	Peruvemba firka	1	
		„ 9	Attili firka	1	
		„ 10	Pentapad and Ganapavaram firkas	1	
	Dhone	No. 1	Dhone firka	1	50
		„ 2	Lyapatti firka	1	
		„ 3	Valdurti firka	1	
		„ 4	Gunegondla firka	1	
		„ 5	Nannakonda firka	6	
		„ 6	Patikonda firka	8	
	Kottakotta	No. 1	Owk firka	1	100
		„ 2	Timmanayanipeta firka	1	
		„ 3	Kolluguntla firka	1	
		„ 4	Sirvel firka	1	
		„ 5	Yaller firka	1	
		„ 6	Allagadda firka	1	
		„ 7	Chagalamarri firka	1	
Kurnool	Kurnool	No. 1	Kurnool firka	2	50
		„ 2	Gudur firka	2	
		„ 3	Dhonakonda firka	1	
		„ 4	Nurnar firka	2	
	Markapur	No. 1	Kajapalem firka	1	50
		„ 2	Racherla firka	1	
		„ 3	Cumbum firka	1	
		„ 4	Markapur firka	1	
		„ 5	Kotakotapolli firka	1	
		„ 6	Gollavadipi firka	1	
		„ 7	Inkatipuruvaram firka	1	
	Nandyal	No. 1	Nandikotkur firka	1	50
		„ 2	Pagadala firka	1	
		„ 3	Tarimanchala firka	1	
		„ 4	Alumkur firka	1	
		„ 5	Nandyal firka	1	
		„ 6	Panyam firka	1	100
		„ 7	Bandiatmakur firka	1	
Madura	Dindigul	No. 1	Nilakkottai firka	1	100
		„ 2	Dindigul firka	1	
		„ 3	Shanarpatti and Vadasudura firkas	1	
		„ 4	Vedasandur and Vembar firkas	1	
		„ 5	Sholavandan firka	1	
		„ 6	Alangânallur firka	1	
		„ 7	Kulayanchuttur	1	
		„ 8	Tangachimmapatti	1	
		„ 9	Vagarai	1	
		„ 10	Whole of Kodaikanal taluk	1	
	Madura	No. 1	Madura firka	1	100
		„ 2	Samayanallur firka	1	
		„ 3	Kunnattur firka	1	
		„ 4	Tirumalapatti firka	1	
		„ 5	Chatrapatti firka	2	
		„ 6	Tirupparankunram firka	3	
	Melur	No. 1	Nattam firka	2	100
		„ 2	Kottampatti firka	1	
		„ 3	Tiruvadur firka	1	
		„ 4	Melur Talluk firka	1	
		„ 5	Vellalapatti firka	2	
	Usilampatti	No. 1	West and East Tirumangalam firkas	1	50
		„ 2	Kalligudi firka	1	
		„ 3	Kallupatti firka	1	
		„ 4	Usilampatti firka	1	
		„ 5	Tenkarai firka	1	
		„ 6	Andipatti	1	
		„ 7	Cumbum	2	100
		„ 8	Virapandi	1	
Malabar	Calicut	No. 1	Calicut firka	2	100
		„ 2	Cheruvayur firka	2	
		„ 3	Tirurangadi firka	2	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
					Rs.
Malabar—*contd.*	Malappuram	No. 1	Manjeri firka	1	
		„ 2	Attakuda firka	1	
		„ 3	Tirurangadi firka	2	
		„ 4	Wandur firka	2	
		„ 5	Perumbadappa firka	2	100
		„ 6	Vilayur firka	1	
		„ 7	Ollapalam firka	2	
		„ 8	Mannarghat firka	1	
		„ 9	Srikrishnapuram firka	1	
	Palghat	No. 1	Mundur firka	1	
		„ 2	Vellur firka	1	
		„ 3	Kuzhalmannam firka	2	
		„ 4	Alattur firka	1	
		„ 5	Kollengode firka	1	100
		„ 6	Ittur firka	1	
		„ 7	Ponnani firka	1	
		„ 8	Tottala firka	1	
		„ 9	Chowghat firka	1	
		„ 10	Nattika firka	1	
	Tellicherry	No. 1	Payyanur firka	1	
		„ 2	Pazhasi firka	1	
		„ 3	Talipparamba firka	1	
		„ 4	Mannur firka	1	
		„ 5	Panmgolam firka	1	
		„ 6	Peravalayi firka	1	100
		„ 7	Tellicherry firka	2	
		„ 8	Badagara firka	1	
		„ 9	Quilandi firka	1	
		„ 10	Perumbra firka	1	
		„ 11	Nadapuram firka	1	
	Wynaad	No. 1	Manantoddy firka	2	
		„ 2	Sultan's battery firka	1	100
		„ 3	Kalpetta firka	2	
	Ámakór	No. 1	Ámakór firka	1	
		„ 2	Devamapadie firka	1	
		„ 3	Chupata firka	1	60
		„ 4	Udayagiri firka	1	
		„ 5	Nandipad	1	
		„ 6	Kampasamudram firka	1	
	Gudur	No. 1	Gudur firka	1	
		„ 2	Kota firka	1	
		„ 3	Sethujhita firka	1	
		„ 4	Chagamam firka	1	100
		„ 5	Pudukkur firka	1	
		„ 6	Dachur firka	1	
		„ 7	Venkatagiri division	1	
		„ 8	Sullurpeta division	1	
Nellore	Kandukur	No. 1	Ponnalur firka	1	
		„ 2	Kondapi firka	1	
		„ 3	Tatlu firka	1	
		„ 4	Ramgiri firka	1	80
		„ 5	Nandikamangu firka	1	
		„ 6	Peddu Dhapad firka	1	
		„ 7	Podiladivision	1	
		„ 8	Darsi division	2	
	Sávali	No. 1	Kovur firka	2	
		„ 2	Sucharedipalem firka	1	
		„ 3	Allur firka	1	100
		„ 4	Kavali firka	1	
		„ 5	Bitragunta firka	1	
		„ 6	Gullapalle firka	1	
	Nellore	No. 1	Nellore firka	3	
		„ 2	Indukurpeta firka	2	100
		„ 3	Muttukur firka	1	
		„ 4	Kanupur firka	1	
Rámnád	Devakóttai	No. 1	Siruganga deputy tahsildar's division including Tiruppuvanam taluk portion.	4	
		„ 2	Tiruppattur deputy tahsildar's division.	4	100
		„ 3	Tiruvádánai deputy tahsildar's division.	2	
	Rámnád	No. 1	Rámnád deputy tahsildar's division	6	
		„ 2	Paramagudi deputy tahsildar's division	3	
		„ 3	Mudukulattur deputy tahsildar's division	3	100
		„ 4	Aruppukkóttai deputy tahsildar's division.	3	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2
					Rs.
Nánádi—cont.	Sátúr	No. 1	Watrap firka	1	100
		„ 2	Nattampatti firka	1	
		„ 3	Srivilliputtur firka	1	
		„ 4	Rajapalayam firka	1	
		„ 5	Rajapalayam (including Sattúr Samin.	2	
		„ 6	Virudupatti firka	1	
		„ 7	Sivakási firka	1	
		„ 8	Sátúr firka	1	
		„ 9	Ettayirumpannai firka	1	
	Kollpatti	No. 1	Vándévasalúr firka	2	200
		„ 2	Kanvalarvandasalúr firka	1	
		„ 3	Nil dasalúr firka	1	
		„ 4	Ottappidáram firka	2	
		„ 5	Kayattar firka	2	
		„ 6	Kollpatti firka	1	
		„ 7	Vilattikulam firka	2	
Tinnevelly	Sérmadéri	No. 1	Ambásamudram firka including Urisal circle	2	100
		„ 2	Pappankulam firka	1	
		„ 3	Sérmadéri firka	1	
		„ 4	Nángunéri firka	1	
		„ 5	Valliyur firka	1	
		„ 6	Vijayanarayanam firka	1	
		„ 7	Kalakad firka	1	
		„ 8	Radhapuram firka	1	
	Tinnevelly	No. 1	Tinnevelly firka	1	100
		„ 2	Mannarpuram firka	1	
		„ 3	Manur firka	1	
		„ 4	Pankavi firka	1	
		„ 5	Kadayanallur firka	1	
		„ 6	Alankulam firka including Uttamalai estate.	2	
		„ 7	Melapattam firka	1	
	Tuticorin	No. 1	Sivvikulam firka	2	100
		„ 2	Pechalpur firka	2	
		„ 3	Karuggalam firka	2	
		„ 4	Tuticorin firka	2	
		„ 5	Tiruchendur firka	1	
		„ 6	Sattankulam firka	1	
	Ariyalur	No. 1	Jayankondasholapuram firka	1	60
		„ 2	Tulapalur firka	1	
		„ 3	Perumalpalayam firka	1	
		„ 4	Kolapalayur firka	1	
		„ 5	Sendurai firka	1	
		„ 6	Alagiyanam firka	1	
		„ 7	Perumalur firka	1	
		„ 8	Vembavur firka	1	
		„ 9	Padakalur firka	1	
		„ 10	Kulattur firka	1	
Trichinopoly	Kattr	No. 1	Kattr firka	1	40
		„ 2	Pugalur firka	1	
		„ 3	Chinnadharapuram firka	1	
		„ 4	Kulittalai firka	2	
		„ 5	Tagamalur firka	2	
		„ 6	Manapparai firka	2	
		„ 7	Krishnarayapuram firka	1	
	Nánahkal	No. 1	Manuri firka	2	60
		„ 2	Vedamadur firka	1	
		„ 3	Turaiyur firka	1	
		„ 4	Uppiliyapuram firka	1	
		„ 5	Tottiyam firka	1	
		„ 6	Sendurumangalam firka	2	
		„ 7	Tattarapettai firka	1	
		„ 8	Mohanur firka	1	
		„ 9	Kattalainahi firka	2	
	Trichinopoly	No. 1	Trichinopoly firka	1	100
		„ 2	Srirangam firka	2	
		„ 3	Manachanallur firka	2	
		„ 4	Pullambadi firka	2	
		„ 5	Valadi firka	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle	Number of members to be elected by each circle	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2
					Rs.
	Narsapatam.	1. Narsapatam ..	Narsapatam firka	1	
		2. Nalavaram .	Nalavaram firka	1	
		3 Jaltara .	Jaltara firka	1	
		4. Rayavaram ..	Rayavaram firka	1	
		5 Yellamanchili ..	Yellamanchili firka	1	
		6 Kondakarla .	Kondakarla firka	1	
		7. Madgole ..	1. All jaxyati, whole inam and mukhasa villages of the Madgole zamindari.	1	50
			2. Villages of the Chodavada estate		
		8 Alamanda .	All jaxyati, whole inam and mukhasa villages included in the Vizianagram zamindari, between the following boundaries :— *North, east and south*.—The taluk boundary. *West*.—The Sarada tributary stream flowing from Rajanda past Devarapalli Tarwu, down to the southern boundary of the taluk.	1	
		9. Chodavaram ..	All other villages of the taluk	1	
	Parvatipur ..	1. Salur	Salur deputy tahsildar's division ..	2	50
		2 Bobbili .	Bobbili deputy tahsildar's division ..	2	
		3 Parvatipur .	Villages west of Palkonda-Parvatipur road and Parvatipur-Rayaghada road.	2	
		4 Merangbi ..	Villages east of Palkonda-Parvatipur road and Parvatipur-Rayaghada road.	2	
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.	1 Kasimkota ..	All villages lying to the west of the Chodavaram-Pedamadaka road	1	50
		2 Anakapalle .	All villages lying to the south of the Anakapalle-Agaraupudi road, excluding Anakapalle municipality and to the east of the Anakapalle-Pudimadaka road.	1	
		3. Sabbavaram .	All villages lying to the north of the Anakapalle-Agaraupudi road and to the east of Chodavaram-Anakapalle road.	1	
		4. Srungavarapukota	All villages lying on the northern portion of the taluk bounded on the north by the agency portion of the Gajapatinagram and Srungavarapukota taluks on the south by Lakshmipuketa and Jami circles and on the east by Vizianagram taluk and west by Srungavarapukota agency.	1	
		5. Jami ..	All villages lying on the eastern extremity of the taluk, bounded on the north by Vizianagram taluk and Srungavarapukota circle, south by the Bimlipatam taluk and Kottavalsa circle and east by Vizianagram and Bimlipatam, taluks, west by Srungavarapukota and Lakshmipuketa circles	1	
		6. Lakshmipuketa.	All villages on the western extremity of the taluk, bounded on the north by Srungavarapukota circle south by Vesarapilli taluk and Kottavalsa circle, east by Jami circle and west by Vesarapilli taluk, etc.	1	
		7. Kottavalsa ..	All villages lying on the eastern extremity of the taluk, bounded on the north by Lakshmipuketa and Jami circles, south by Vizagapatam taluk, east by Bimlipatam taluk and west by Vesarapilli taluk.	1	
		8. Adavivaram ..	All villages lying on both sides of the Vizagapatam Bowdara road including the municipality from Ramamurtipantulupeta to Serapalle.	1	
		9. Kanithi	All villages lying on both sides of the Vizagapatam Anakapalle road excluding the municipality from Tagarapuvalasa to Vadlapudi.	1	

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
Vizagapatam—contd.	Vizianagram	1. Dakamarri ..	All the villages lying to the north of the Gostani river, within the limits of the revenue taluk of Bimlipatam.	1	Rs. 50
		2. Sontyam ..	All the villages lying to the south of the Gostani river within the limits of the revenue taluk of Bimlipatam, including the Bimlipatam municipality	1	
		3. Gantyada ..	All the villages lying to the west of the Bengal Nagpur Railway within the revenue taluk of Vizianagram, excluding the Vizianagram municipality	1	
		4. Kumili ..	All the villages lying to the east of the Bengal Nagpur Railway within the revenue taluk of Vizianagram, excluding the Vizianagram municipality.	1	
		5. Mentada ..	All the villages lying to the west of the Vizianagram-Palpur Railway within the limits of the revenue taluk of Gajapatinagram.	1	
		6. Garbham ..	All the villages lying to the east of the Vizianagram-Palpur Railway within the limits of the revenue taluk of Gajapatinagram.	1	
		7. Ramatirtham ..	All the villages lying to the south of the road from Nellimarla to Chimadada and Ramatirtham within the limits of the revenue taluk of Chipurupalle.	1	
		8. Pondur ..	All the villages (excepting Chipurupalle town) lying to the north of the Chipurupalle-Chimadada road and Subhadramapeta and to the east of the Chipurupalle-Pathanda road within the limits of the revenue taluk of Chipurupalle.	1	
		9. Chipurupalle ..	All the villages lying between the Nellimarla-Chimadada road (and Ramatirtham) up to Subhadramapeta and also all the villages lying to the north-west of the Vizagapatam-Pathanda road within the limits of the revenue taluk of Chipurupalle and also Chipurupalle town.	1	
		10. Burja	Burja firka of Pathanda taluk ..	1	
		11. Kodisa	Kodisa firka of Pathanda taluk ..	1	
		12. Vizagbattam ..	Vizagbattam firka of Pathanda taluk ..	1	

No. 1294.—Whereas the existing unions of Tanuku and Attili are undesirably extensive and it is considered expedient to include the villages of Palangi, Sanapuram and Mandapaka within union limits in order to bring them under sanitary control: in exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notifications Nos. 110 and 654, published at pages 40-41 and 312 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th March 1891 and the 31st May 1904, respectively, in so far as they relate to the Tanuku and Attili unions the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the villages specified in the annexed schedule shall be unions as shown therein for the purposes of the said Act and to direct that the provisions of the Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in the said unions from the 1st January 1912.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 122 of the aforesaid Act and in modification of notifications Nos. 110 and 332, published at pages 40-41 and 108 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th March 1891 and the 11th May 1897, respectively, so far as they relate to the Attili union, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the unions of Balangi and Attili in the annexed schedule shall for the time being be as shown in that schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Government taluk.	Local Fund union.	Villages comprised in the union	Maximum number of members.
Tanuku	Tanuku	1. Tanuku	12
		2. Vundrajavaram	
		3. Sanapuram	
		4. Palangi	
		5. Mandapaka	
	Attili	1. Attili	9
		2. Manchili	
	Balangi	1. Balangi	9
		2. Velpuru	

No. 1595.—Under sub-section (1) of section 146 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in schedule I to the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No. 497 at pages 290—305 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th April 1909 :—

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
			For		Rs.
North Arcot	Chittoor	1	Puthalpet and Madigolam firkas ..	1	10
		2	Chittoor firka	1	
		3	Samudrapalli and Vellimalai firkas	1	
		4	Palayams of Rangasi, Nagarathi, Gudipalle and Tumba.	1	
		5	Palamner, Baireddipalle and Venkatagirikota firkas.	1	
		6	Punganur division (zamindari)	1	
	Rampet	1	Chandragiri, Pakala and Tirupati firkas ..	1	10
		2	Vellore firka	1	
		3	Sholingur and Mamal firkas	1	
		4	Arkonam and Tiruppalam firkas	1	
		5	Krishnagiri division	1	
		6	The zamindari taluk of Tiruttani ..	1	
		7	Do. of Narayanavanam ..	1	
		8	Do of Pallipattu ..	1	
Cuddapah ..	Madanapalle ..	1	Rayachoti and Tondupalle firkas ..	1	10
		2	Nallavelu and Gandlapenta firkas ..	1	
		3	Pulivendla, Mahamundalwad and Turakal firkas	1	
		4	Kothakota and Bommayyakota firkas ..	1	
		5	Madanapalle and Tamballapalle firkas ..	1	
		6	Vayalpad and Gandlur firkas	1	
		7	Pileru and Errevaripalem firkas	1	
			Substitute		
Chittoor ..	Chittoor ..	1	Puthalpet and Madigolam firkas	1	50
		2	Chittoor firka	1	
		3	Samudrapalli and Vellimalai firkas	1	
		4	Palayams of Rangasi, Nagarathi, Gudipalle and Tumba.	1	
		5	Palamner, Baireddipalle and Venkatagirikota firkas.	1	
	Chandragiri	1	Chandragiri, Pakala and Tirupati firkas ..	1	50
		2	Kalahasti division	1	
		3	The zamindari taluk of Tiruttani	1	
		4	Those portions of the zamindari taluks of Pallipattu and Narayanavanam which lie within the Tiruttani division.	1	
		5	Puttur division	3	
	Madanapalle ..	1	Vayalpad and Gandlur firkas	1	10
		2	Pileru and Errevaripalem firkas	1	
		3	Madanapalle and Tamballapalle firkas ..	1	
		4	Kothakota and Bommayyakota firkas ..	1	
		5	Punganur division (zamindari)	2	

No. 1596.—Under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of South Arcot hereby notifies that, from and after the 1st April 1912, the Kandadu toll-gate near the Kandadu bridge in the fourth quarter of the first mile of the Salem frontier road from Merkanam to Samalpatti will be shifted to the third quarter of the fourth mile of the same road.

No. 1597.—Under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 87 of the said Act and with the sanction of the Governor in Council, the District Board further declares that the payment of tolls at the new Kandadu gate shall alone carriages, carts and animals within a period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise from liability to tolls at the Merkanam gate situated close to the second mile-stone of the coast road from Merkanam to Kottakuppam and *vice versa*.

No. 1598.—Whereas the villages of Illuru, Kallaru and Agraharam which are at present included in the Famidi union in the Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district have, by their transfer to the Anantapur taluk, ceased to form part of the Gooty taluk; in exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 1080, published at page 338 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th August 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to exclude the said villages from the said union with effect from the 1st October 1911.

No. 1599.—Under section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the lands mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 245625 of an acre out of the total extent of 2·00 acres specified in notification No. 1685 published on pages 849 and 850, Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th November 1916, as required for opening up new, and widening the existing, roads in the Mangalore municipality :—

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, Castle Kanara village.			
Garden, S. No. 1320.	Valli Mam Biri	North, No. 1310 B-2, east, No. 1317 B, south, No. 1321, west, No. 1323	ACRE. ·087500
Do. No. 1615 A-2 B	Pudia Purel Hammada Biri	North, No. 1318 -1, east No. 1325 B; south, No. 1316 A-2 A; west, No. 1316 B.	·045000
Do. No. 1233 E-2	Mamu Nayak Sahi ..	North, No. 1333 A; east, No. 1340, south, No. 1329 E-1, west No. 1331 E	·012500
Do. No. 1615 E-2	Salim Bibi (Bobagu Biri, deserts.	North, Nos. 1602 and 1615 B-1, east, No. 1614 A-2 B; south No. 1615 A; west, No. 1610 E	·01:500
Do. No. 1610 B	Saliva Bibi	North, No. 1602; east, No. 1535 E-2; south, No. 1610 A, west, No. 1605.	·002500
Do. No. 1614 A-2 B	Muhammad Ismail Sahib ..	South, No. 1614 A-2 A, east, No. 1614 E; south, No. 1614 A-1 west, No. 1616 E-2	·010000
Do. No. 1617 A-2 E.	Saiyid Abdul Rahman Sahib ..	North, No. 1617 A-2 A, east, No. 1613; south, No. 1617 A-1, west, No. 1617 E.	·007500
Do. No. 640 B-2	Lakshmana Prabhu	North, No. 640 B 1; east, No. 636; south, No. 640 A, west, No. 641 B 2.	·005000
Do. No. 642 B-2.	U. Ananta Nayak	North, No. 641 B-1; east, No. 640 B-2, south, No. 643 A, west No. 750.	·012500
Do. No. 1707 B-2	Subbanna Sastri and Mulgund Ali Khan Sahib.	North, No. 1711; east Nos. 1707 B 1 and 1714, south, No. 1692 B 2; west, No. 1707 A	·030000
Do. No. 1699 B-2	Husain Sait	North, No. 1707 B 2, east No. 1699 B 1; south, No. 1700; west, No. 1698 C	·017500
Attavar village			
Garden, S. No. 104 B-2.	Narasinha Mulya	North and east, No. 106; south No. 104 B-1; west, No. 104 A	·002750
Do. No. 108 1 C-2.	Annappa Shetigar and Manjunath Gunda	North, No. 60, east, Nos. 108-1 B and 108-1 C-1; south, No. 108 1 F; west, No. 108-1 A	·013625
Do. No. 62 C-1	A. L. Pamula Pola Somia Rai ..	North, No 62 C-2, east, No. 62 B-3; south, No 62 C-3, west, No 62 A.	·010000
		Total ..	·246625

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 1600.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·036 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a drinking-water well for the Panchamas at Alakkudi in the Tanjore district, and under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Tanjore, and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Alakkudi village.			
Dry, S. No. 178-H	Ekambal	North, S. No 160, east, S No 178-G; south, S. No 178 C & B, west, S. No 178-I	ACRE. ·036

No. 1601.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·195 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Bibi Alabi lane, Rice Beaters' lane, etc., in the Mangalore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. Plans of the lands are kept in the office of the Collector of South Canara and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, Mangalore municipality.		ACRE.
Rayyat, S No. 1344 C	Kunha Ahmed	North, S. No. 1330, east, S No 1234, south, S No. 1344 E, west, S No 1330	·0025
Do No. 1344 D	Do.	North and east, S. No 1330, south, S No. 1344 E; west S No. 1329	·0025
Do. No. 1335 F-2.	Gulli	North, S. No. 1335 F 1; east, S No 1340; south, S No. 1335 F 1 west, S No. 1335 A-1	0075
Do No. 1598-2 A 2	Moriyamma and Abdul Qadir Bin.	North, S No 1598-2 A-1, east, S No. 1598-2 A-2, south, S. Nos. 1598-2 A-3 and 1618, west, S. No 1602.	0100
Do. No 1598-1 A 2	Do do	North, S No 1598-1 A-3; east S No 1598-1 B, south, S No 1616, west, S. No 1598-2 A-2.	0100
Do No. 1598-1 C-2.	Do. do	North, S No. 1598-1 C 1, east, S. No. 1621; south S No 1598-1 C-3; west, S No. 1598-) E	0075
Do No 519 E .	Bhavani Shankar Dev ..	North, S. No 519 A, east, S. No 520, south, S. No 532 west S No 759	·0150
Do No 529 E ..	Uma Maheswara Dev ..	North, S No 530 A; east, S No. 531, south, S. No 532, west S No 519	0025
Do No. 1716 D ..	Subbanna Sastri	North, S No. 1716 A & E; east E. No 1715 A, south, S. No 1717; west, S No. 1716 E	·0225
Do No. 1717 E .	Rabia Bi	North, S. No. 1715, east S. No 1717 A., south, S No 1734, west S. No. 1716	0050
Do. No 1699 E ..	Do. . .	North, S No 1716, east, S. No. 1699 A, south, S. No 1700; west, S. No 1699 C	0150
Do No. 62-E 2	A. T. Pinto	North S No 62 C-2 & B-1, east S No 64 B-1, south S. No 62 C-3 & E-1; west, S No. 62 E-3, C-2 E C-2.	0600
Do No 108-4 E	Kenaga Gauda . .	North, S No. 40; east S No 108-3 A; south, S. No 108-4, west, S Nos. 108-1 C-2, 108-1 B & 108-1 C-1	·0150
		Total ..	·1676

No. 1602.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0023 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Sarangapani Sannidhi street in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Kumbakonam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the revenue divisional office at Kumbakonam and it can be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. IV, Kumbakonam putnam.		ACRE.
Nattam, T.S. No 781	Srinivasa Aiyangar	North, No. 781, east, No. 780; south, street, west, No 841.	·0023

No. 1603.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0039 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the China Bazar Road at its junction with the Wall Tax road, Madras, and, under sections 3 and 7, the special deputy collector for the acquisition of land in the City of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the said officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras district, Madras taluk Georgetown village.		ACRE.
Ryotwari building site, dry, R.S. No. 8531-1.	Rajagopalachariyar	North and east, R S. No 8531 2; south, R.S No. 8533; west, R.S. No. 8532.	0039

No. 1604.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0144 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a path leading from the local fund road to the Panchama quarters in Tennangudi attached to Pillaiyarmittai in the Tanjore district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the ray nua divisional officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parumboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Tennangudi village.			
Wet, S. No. 127 D ..	Vira Nalla Nadan, son of Kalanda Nadan, Tennangudi.	North, S. No. 128, cultivation, east, S. No 127 C, wet land, south, channel included in S No 126, road, west, S No 127 D.	ACRE. ·0144

No. 1605.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 66 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry in the Trichinopoly district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parumboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Musiri taluk, Pagalavadi village.			
Eyatnari, dry, S.F No 242-3.	Krishna Aiyar (owner); Subbaraya Aiyar (mortgagee with possession)	North, S.F. No. 242-4, east, S F. No 242-1 D; south, S F No. 246-2; west, S.F. No. 247.	ACS 1 66

No. 1606.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9 33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry in the Trichinopoly district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parumboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Musiri taluk, Musiri village			
Reddiyari, dry, S.F. No. 362	Pemmana Venkatesa Rao, Narayana Aiyar and Krishna Aiyangar	North, S F No. 358, east, S F No. 356; south, S F. No. 364; west, S.F. No. 404	ACS 9 33

No. 1407.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway, from the village-site to the Local Fund School, Animala in the Cuddapah district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah District, Rowdlapuram taluk, Animala village.			
Eruvuru, dry, S. No 1207-1.	Kambam Peddayya	North, stoned waste S. No 1203; east, S. No 1207-2 (patta held by Chinnappa Reddigari Gangayya; south, S No 1211 (Poramboke) and S. No. 1208 (patta); west, S. No. 1209 1 (patta of one Subbannagari Virayya).	acre. ·12

No. 1408.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·4 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building at Brahmadevam village in the Nellore district, and, under sections 3 and 7, the tahsildar of Nellore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar of Nellore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambole, with survey or puimah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore District, Nellore taluk, Brahmadevam village.			
Government, dry S. No 891 (portion).	Brahmadevam Pada Penchala Nayudu, Chikkala Seshamma and Chandra Raghavayya.	North, S No. 861 A; east, No. 861 A; south, No. 862, donka; west, No 868, village-site.	acre. ·4

No. 1409.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·66 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of the sanitation of Kotagiri in the Nilgiri district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokc, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Kotagiri village			
Govt., dry, Part of S. No. B 466.	Mr. E. A. Pennell	North, part of S. No. B, 466; east, No. B 466 A; south, No. B. 466; west, part of S. No. B. 466.	Acs. 2 66

No. 1610.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·25 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of the Kotagiri water-supply in the Nilgiri district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Coonoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokc, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiri district, Coonoor taluk, Kotagiri village.			
Govt., dry, part of S. No. B 434	Mrs. L. Short	North and east, S. No. B 434; south and west, stream and No. B 434.	Acres. ·008
Do. No. B 517	Sanjappa Chetti	North No. B 517, east, stream and No. B 434 south and west, No. B 517.	12
		Total ..	125

No. 1611.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·07559 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a scavenging lane behind the western row of houses in West Car street, Mahalirasghavaperumal in the Tinnevelly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambokc, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, No. 4, Melaveerapheruperum village.			
Govt., wet, No. 83 (2).	33 V. Sadagopi Rao and V. Raghava Rao.	North, No. 84 (1), east and south, No. 67; west, No 83 (2).	Acres. ·01756
Inam, wet, No. 84 (1).	Viraraghavaperumal Varadarajaperumal Lechikala Kattalai Lechikara, Krishna Ayyangar, Chinna Venkatachala Ayyangar, Narayana Ayyangar and Perumal.	North, Nos. 82 and 84 (1); east and south, No. 67, west, No. 84 (1).	·0838
Private Nattam, No. 67	Do. do.	North, east and south, No. 67; west, No. 84 (1).	·00617
		Total ..	·07559

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ootacamund, October 5, 1911.

No. 229-*P.*—In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council directs that the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency town published in notification No. 1078 on pages 187—209 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th March 1909, be amended as follows:—

[a] As amended by notifications No. 198 published on pages 576 and 577 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st September 1909, and No. 108 published on page 121 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July 1911.

(1) *Substitute* the following for the existing rule 126:—

"The Government of Madras send to the Government of India special telegraphic reports "regarding the appearance or cessation of plague in ports from which vessels sail for Europe. It "should be stated in these telegrams whether any plague or unusual mortality among rats was "observed."

(2) *Insert* the following as rule 127 (3):—

"A bi-monthly report showing what places previously included in the weekly statements of "plague cases published in the *Gazette of India* have been declared to be free from plague should also "be sent by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner direct."

Ootacamund, October 7, 1911.

No. 230-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 227-P., published on pages 573—575 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd October 1911, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary.	Alur	Chintakunta.	Bellary—*cont.*	Hadagalli	Bannikallu.
		Holalagondi.			Bannimatti.
		Kogilanota.			Byalahunsi.
		Nagarakanivi.			Gadekeri-Kodehalli.
					Hirehadagalli.
					Holalu.
		Allipuram.			Kalve.
		Bailuru.			Kegali.
		Banapuram.			Kogali-Kodihalli.
		Bellary.			Mallara.
		Bennikallu.			Varadapuram.
		Bharadavanahalli.		Harpanahalli.	Alabora.
		Chaganuru.			Aladahalli.
		Chalapur.			Bennihalli.
		Dammuru.			Gajapuram.
		Dasaranaganahalli.			Harpanahalli.
		Gonahalu (123).			Hosamyagalageri.
		Gudadoor.			Kanchuru.
		Hanagundanu.			Maidooru.
		Hirehalu.			Mattihalli.
		Koppagallu.			Nichapuram.
		Kurekallu.			Niravangi.
		Kerichedu.			Kutur Basapur.
	Bellary	Kolagallu.			Prithveswara.
		Kolaru.			Singarahalli.
		Karlagondi.			Anahalli.
		Kaditum.			Amaravati.
		Kollikunkikinahalu.			Anantasinagudi.
		Madira			Anveri.
		Meka.			Basapur.
		Obalapuram.			Chikkanahalli.
		Rayapuram.			Chikkawadigi.
		Rayanagudi.		Hospet	Gangalapuram.
		Sankavabandu.			Gundahalli.
		Sindhuvalam.			Hosper.
		Sirivaram.			Ilige.
		Somasamudram.			Kallirampur.
		Vancuru.			Kamalapuram.
		Venkatrayapuram.			Kamplı.
		Yerragudi.			

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary —*cont.*	Hospet —*cont.*	Kodalu.
		Kondinayakanahalli.
		Malapanagudi.
		Nagalapuram.
		Nagenahalli.
		Narayanadevarakeri.
		Yeddu.
	Kudligi ..	Agraharam.
		Ayyahalli.
		Bevur.
		Chapradahalli.
		Chennapura.
		Dapadahalli.
		Hanahi.
		Hirevadarahalli.
		Hyalyam.
		Jekkalakudligi.
		Kanninayakanakatta.
		Kattur.
		Kuditinisangi.
		Kuppakkanapalli.
		Nagalapuram.
		Nagarahatta.
		Sevenahalli.
		Ulavatti.
		Waghoggadahalai.
	Bayadrug.	Bhyrasamudram.
		Bayadrug.
	Sandur State.	Unkalallu.
		Kamalhalli
		Yettinahatti.
	Siruguppa.	Balakundi.
		Budagappa.
		Dorur.
		Dasapur.
		Gosabala.
		Gundigunur.
		Kavora.
		Kolura.
		Kurugunta
		Uluru.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore
		Ganapati.
		Tondamuttur
	Kollegal ..	Hampapuram
		Kollegal.
		Madegundam.
	Udumalpet.	Doddampari.
		Vadagapalaiyam.
		Velur.
Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Coonoor
Salem ..	Attur ..	Chippedi.
	Dharmapuri	Annamgaram.
		Bellarpet.
		Kalhpuram.
		Matam.
		Velampatti.
	Hosur ..	Aliyalam.
		Bandapuram.
		Belattur.
		Dasirpalli
		Elavapalli.
		Ganagondapalli.
		Gummalapuram.
		Hosur.
		Kagnur.
		Karaguruki.
		Kotapalli.
		Kottanapalli
		Madivelam.
		Marutipalaiyam.
		Mottam.
		Mugalapalli
		Mukondapalli.
		Naginayakkanpalli.
		Narganapuram.
		Settipalli.
		Sudapuram.
		Timmasandiram.
		Vetrapalli.
	Salem ..	Venkatarayapuram
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mallapatti.
		Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—
	(a) Districts—
	Ahmedabad.
	Kaira.
	Surat.
	Thana.
	(b) Towns and ports—
	Bandra.
	Bassein.
	Bhiwndi.
	Bombay.
	Dahanu.
	Surat.
	Thana.
	(c) States and Agencies—
	Rewa Kantha Agency.
	2. *Central Division*—
	(a) Districts—
	Ahmednagar.
	East Khandesh.
II. Bombay —*cont.*	2. *Central Division*—cont.
	(a) Districts—cont.
	Nasik.
	Poona.
	Satara.
	Sholapur.
	West Khandesh.
	(b) Towns—
	Poona.
	Sholapur.
	3. *Southern Division*—
	(a) Districts—
	Belgaum.
	Bijapur.
	Dharwar.
	Kanara.
	Kolaba.
	Ratnagiri
	(b) Towns and ports—
	Hubli.
	Panvel.
	Vengurla.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
II. Bombay —*cont.*	4. *Sindh*— Town and port— Karachi 5. *Political Charges*— (a) States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State Cutch State. Kathiawar agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country. Satara Agency. Sawanur State. (b) Town and port— Mandvi.	VI. The Central Provinces —*cont.*	(c) Districts—*cont.* Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla Nagpur. Narsingpur. Nimar. Wardha. Yeotmal. (d) Towns— Chanda. Mandla.
III. Bengal.	(a) Districts— Gaya Monghyr. Patna. Saran. (b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Calcutta. Monghyr.	VII. Rajputana.	Mewar State. Tonk Pargana Nimbhera. Tonk State Udaipur City Districts— Aranagarh. Bellia. Bnati Fyzabad. Gonda Gorakhpur.
IV. The Punjab.	Districts— Rawalpindi. Sialkot.	VIII. The United Provinces.	Bhopal City. Bhopal State. Dar State. Dewas State (Junior Branch). Dewas State (Senior Branch). Indore Residency. Indore State. Malwa Prant of Gwalior. Sehore Agency. Ujjain district.
V. Burma ..	(a) Districts— Hanthawaddy. Maubin. Pegu. Prome. Shwebo. Tharrawaddy. Thaton. Toungoo. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Rangoon. Moulmein. Rangoon.	IX. Central India	
VI. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Bandara. Buldana. Chanda.	X. Hyderabad State.	(a) Districts— Bir. Gulbarga. Parbhani. Raichur. Usmanabad. (b) Town— Hyderabad.
		XI. Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Faridpur district.
		XII. Coorg ..	Coorg.

3.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Dharmapuri.	Mangalore.	Tadiyalur.
Semmandahalli.	Singanallur.	Periyanayakkanpalaiyam.
Rammokkanur.	Podanur.	
Morappur.	Coimbatore.	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Karter.	Coonoor.	Wellington.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Patchur.	Obilapuram.	Toranagallu.
Kuppam.	Hospet.	Kottur.	Bellary.
Mulanur.	Rayadrug.	Gadiganuru.	Bellary Cantonment.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports.

Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 852 P., dated 31st May 1910.

L. DAVIDSON,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-A
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1911. [Price, 3 ans.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യം.

ഉദകമണ്ഡലം, 1911 സെപ്തംബർ 16 നു.

നമ്പർ. 220-P.—സംസ്ഥാനപട്ടണത്തിനു പുറത്തു നടപ്പുള്ളതും 1909 മാർച്ച് 30 - നു തിയതിയുള്ള ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ് I - A ഖണ്ഡം 187 മുതൽ 269 വരെ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ 107 - നം നമ്പർ പരസ്യത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതും കൂടെ മദിരാശി ഹൊമാരി നഗരലേഖനം II - നം ഭാഗത്തിൽ താഴേപ്പറയുന്ന ചട്ടംചേർത്തു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തേണമെന്നു ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവണർ 1897 ലെ പകർച്ച് നോട ആക്ടിനാൽ തനിക സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾപ്രകാരം കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

"57-A. നോട്ടത്തിൻ കീഴിലുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ തന്റെ വീടിലൊ താൻ പാർത്തുവരുന്ന മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയുടെയൊ നഗരത്തിന്റെയൊ അംശത്തിന്റെയൊ അതിനകപ്പെടാതുള്ള വല്ല പൊതുജന പാർപ്പിടത്തെ സ്ഥലത്തെ അതുമല്ലതിൽ വല്ല വിധത്തിലും സ്വന്ത പാർപ്പിടത്തൊ സ്ഥലത്തൊ ഒരു ചന്ത ഖിലിയെകാണുകയൊ കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായി അറിവു കിട്ടുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ വീട്ടുടസ്ഥനും എല്ലാ വൈദ്യനും ചുട്ടുന്നവേശത്തിൽ ആ വിവരം (a) ഒരു മുനിസിപ്പാൽ പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ മുനിസിപ്പാൽ സഭയിലെ അദ്ധ്യാസനനൊ മുനിസിപ്പാൽ കമിസ്നർ സറിയൊടേയൊ അനുസൃതിയുടേയൊ വിചാരണ വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മൈത്ര ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനൊ മറ്റു പ്രദേശത്തിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ അംശം അധികാരിക്കൊ നവസ്യ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേയൊ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേയൊ ഏറവും അടുക്കെ ഇരിപ്പുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനൊ അറിവു കൊടുപ്പാൻ സാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനായിരിക്കുന്നു. അധികാരിയൊ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനൊ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മെഡിക്കൽ സാനിറ്ററി ആഫീസർക്കു 103 (2) ചട്ടത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഏറവും അടുത്തുള്ള പ്ലേഗ് അധികാരസ്ഥനും അറിവരം ഉടനെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുകയും വേണം."

എൽ. ഡേവിഡ്സൻ,
ഗവർണർ ആർഡർ പ്രകാരം സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1911. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, October 3, 1911.

No. 88.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

Octacamund, October 7, 1911.

No. 91.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University :—

Mr. Frederick Samuel Davies, B.A.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. T. A. Ramachandra Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Periyakulam range, in the notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July 1911, is extended by ten days.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th October 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

The privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. S. Doraiswami Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Wallajah range, in the notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th August 1911, is hereby extended by one month.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 5th October 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Acting Director is pleased to grant M.R.Ry. Ch. Suryaprakasa Rau, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bandar range, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the date of relief and to appoint M.R.Ry. K. Suryanarayana, Headmaster, Government Training School, Ongole, and Sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of Elementary Schools, Guntur, to act for him in the probationary class, during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 6th October 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Acting Director is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) M.R.Ry. T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mayavaram range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore district, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mannargudi range, *vice* M.R.Ry. L. Venkatasubba Aiyar on other duty or until further orders—to join on relief.

(2) M.R.Ry. V. Vembu Sastri, Head Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mannargudi range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupati range, in the probationary class, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. N. Venkatarama Aiyar on leave or until further orders—to join on relief.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 7th October 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

(1) M.R.Ry. M. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kistna district, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly district, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly district, *vice* M.R.Ry. T. J. Venkatasubba Aiyar Avargal, *retired*.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. Swaminatha Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kistna district, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kistna district, in the subordinate educational service, *vice* No. (1).

(3) M.R.Ry. S. T. Venkatarama Aiyar, Drawing Master, Medical College, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sankaranainarkoil range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly range, *vice* No. (2) in the probationary class without prejudice to his present acting appointment.

(4) M.R.Ry. N. R. Krishnamma Avargal, Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot district, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot district.

(5) M.R.Ry. G. S. Raghunathachari, Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet, to act, on relief, as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore district, in the first class of the subordinate educational service, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. R. Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal on leave or until further orders.

Note.—Appointments (1) to (4) will have effect from 12th September 1911.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 7th October 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the Special Test Examinations will be held on Monday, the 16th of October next and eight following days. The statement below shows the hour at which each question

paper will be given out and consequently the time when each candidate for the respective tests should be present :—

Date.	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
1911.			
Monday, 16th October.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts and the Special Fasli Code (with books)	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	The Stamp, Income-tax, Customs and Excise Manuals (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
		The Stamp Duties-tax and Excise Manuals (with books).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
Tuesday, 17th October.	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Revenue Acts and Regulations—General Principles	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—General Principles	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Revenue Acts and Regulations—Detailed application (with books).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
Wednesday, 18th October.	10 A.M. to 12 noon	The Contract Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
		Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—General Principles	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	The Transfer of Property Act	Civil Judicial Test.
	3 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—Detailed application (with books)	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	3-30 P.M. to 5 P.M.	The Provincial Insolvency Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
Thursday, 19th October.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Indian Evidence Act	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Indian Evidence Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Special Acts relating to Jails	Jail Test.
		The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Medical Jurisprudence	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Friday, 20th October.	10 A.M. to 11 A.M.	The Provincial Insolvency Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	10 A.M. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code	Jail Test.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—General Principles	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	The Code of Criminal Procedure	Jail Test.
		The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
		The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
Monday, 23rd October.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application (with books)	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Tuesday, 24th October.	10 A.M. to 12 noon	The Civil Account Code	Account Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	The Civil Service Regulations	Account Test, Higher Grade.
Wednesday, 25th October.	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Translation from English into Vernacular	Translation Test, Lower Grade.
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.
	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Translation from Vernacular into English	Translation Test, Lower Grade.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.

Date	Hour.	Subjects.	Test.
Thursday, 26th October.	10 A.M. to 2 P.M. ..	Précis-writing	Précis-writing Test.

2. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* In the case of candidates, however, coming up for the Civil and Criminal Judicial and Revenue Tests, the use of books will be allowed in answering certain question papers. Any one detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practices, will be removed from the room, and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will peruse the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(10) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 16th September 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1911.

NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

All candidates bringing up the Account Test, Lower Grade, will sit for the examination at the Presidency College, Chepauk. For other tests, the examinations will be held at the *Senate House*. Register numbers can be ascertained from the copy of the nominal list that will be posted at the entrance to the Senate House on Friday afternoon the 13th October.

No hall-tickets will be issued in any case.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 13th September 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE THIRD CIRCLE—1912.

The Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the managers of schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in February 1912 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge.

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		
		Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.	Total.
1	Government Training School, Bellary	16	24	40
2	Do. Anantapur	..	25	25
3	Do. Rayachôti	..	24	24
4	Do. Kurnool	..	25	25

2. The period of training is one year in the case of the students of the Elementary Higher grade, and two years in the case of the students of the Elementary grade Lower.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting Officers. They are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

4. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting Officers wish they should be taken, *i. e.*, they should be selected in reference to their general educating attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training schools, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools for each Range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends were paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates on free students.

9. As regards qualification for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an Elementary School Leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

10. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each range will be the same as that fixed in 1908.

11. Printed forms of application can be obtained from the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

12. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 1st December 1911.

13. Admission into Training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by rules 2 and 9 in addition to those contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of Inspector of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 3rd October 1911.

H. CHAMPION,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE SPECIAL GYMNASTIC CLASS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET—JANUARY 1912.

1. Admission to the Special Gymnastic class attached to the Teachers' College is open to gymnastic instructors of recognised schools throughout the Madras Presidency who are not trained and to candidates specially recommended by managers of schools with a *definite promise* of appointment after training.

2. The course is for one year from January to December. Each selected candidate will be required to pay a class fee of one rupee a month for the whole course.

3. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

4. Applications should be submitted countersigned by the Manager of the school in which the candidate is employed or is to be employed.

5. Applications for admission into the class should reach the undersigned on or before 15th November 1911, and must be made in printed forms, for which application must be made to the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
4th October 1911.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET—FEBRUARY 1912.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College, Saidapet, for training in 1912.

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend in the Secondary department is Rs. 10 *per mensem*.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned:—

	Secondary department.
	Rs
Europeans and Eurasians	30
Muhammadans	12
Panchamas	12

Candidates who have passed the First-in-Arts Examination will be trained along with the Matriculates and they will get a stipend of Rs. 12 *per mensem*.

3. With regard to the admission of students into the Teachers' College, the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that teachers employed in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded districts, excluding Cuddapah, shall be trained in the Training College at Rajahmundry.

4. Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum general educational qualification required for admission into the Secondary department.

Persons holding such Secondary School Leaving Certificates, signed by the Secretary to the Board for the award of such certificates, as are accepted by the Principal, will also be admitted.

5. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or Private funds, and also candidates as free students up to the maximum of 40.

6. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognised institution.

7. Students coming from outside the Madras Presidency should pay a term fee of Rs. 20.

8. Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Native Christians will not *ordinarily* be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

9. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates, the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

10. Every student shall be on probation for 50 working days.

11. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th November 1911 and must be made on printed forms, for which application must be made to the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
4th October 1911.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT HOBART MUHAMMADAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1912.

1. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 7 per mensem for Muhammadan students who are proposed to undergo training for the Elementary grade, are available in the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras, from February 1912.

2. In addition to the above scholarships, a guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem will be sanctioned to students whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Madras.

3. The period of training will be two or four terms.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission together with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress or an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspectress or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or Principal or Head Teacher of a recognized College or Secondary school) so as to reach the Headmistress, Hobart Training School for Mistresses, not later than 1st November 1911. Conduct certificates issued by head teachers or managers of schools, or Presidents of Educational Associations will not be accepted unless countersigned by an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspectress.

5. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmistress.

6. Application forms may be had on application to the Headmistress.

7. Incomplete applications or applications received later than 1st November 1911 will have to be summarily rejected.

8. All certificates attached to the applications for admission must be in the original.

9. An entrance examination will be held for all intending candidates who do not hold any certificates at their own stations by the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of their ranges and only candidates who pass this examination will be eligible for admission.

Office of the Inspr. of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, The Old College, Nungambakam, Madras, 20th September 1911.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, SALEM.

Managers or heads of Educational Institutions and heads of other offices (public and private) in which the individuals whose descriptive-roll is given below are employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the fulfilment of the bonds executed by them while under training in the Government Training School, Salem :—

Number.	Name of ex-student.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Native town or village.	Age.	Year or years of training.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed or other address.	Stipend due.
				yrs				Rs. a. p.
1	Sri Sellanatha Aiyah.	A. Muruvelusamy-nara Aiyah.	Georgetown, Madras.	49	1903	Elementary Lower	Teacher, Black Town High School, Madras.	74 2 3
2	A. Krishnaswami Sastri.	Arunatha Narayana Sastri.	Vaniyambadi.	33	1905	Elementary Higher	Teacher, Rahimanpet School, Vaniyambadi	101 1 8
3	M. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar.	M. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Sub-Sub-Inspector.	Mallapet, Attur taluk	35	1906	Do	Board School Shulagiri, Hosur	95 0 7
4	Manikkam Pillai.	Joel Pillai	Salem	36	1898	Elementary Lower.	Municipal Elementary School, Kitchilpalayam, Salem	75 6 2
5	A. Ramaswami Pillai.	Lakshmana Pillai	Do.	33	1899	Do	Mission Girls' School, Ammapet, Salem	91 13 6
6	M. Murugesa Mudali	Muthuswami Mudali, Schoolmaster.	Panamarathupatti, Salem	27	1901	Do.	Result School, Perumanur, Salem.	69 10 6
7	K. Madhava Rao.	Krishnashastiar, Mendicant.	Komarapalayam, Namakkal.	36	1901	Elementary Higher.	Result School, Alavayal, Pudukkottai State	92 11 4
8	K. Manikka Mudali.	Krishnaswami Mudali, Schoolmaster.	Nattam, Tirupattur.	28	1902	Elementary Lower.	Result School, Minambadi, Salem.	87 11 11
9	V. Andrew ..	Perumal Asari ..	Hastiampatti, Salem.	31	1906-07	Do	Mahajana Elementary School, Namakkal	77 2 8
10	D. S. Srinivasa Rao	Venkatanabhaiyah, Karnam	Tedarpalayam	32	1896	Elementary Higher	Assistant Stationmaster, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	20 2 1
11	A. R. Subba Rao.	Rama Aiyar, Mirasdar	Athangur ..	52	1900	Elementary Lower	Board Elementary School, Sendamangalam.	71 14 2
12	S. Arunachala Aiyar.	Subbarya Aiyar ..	Thakurai .	38	1902	Do.	Result School, Melavaralappanai	80 13 8

Coimbatore, 24th September 1911.

H. O. KENSHAW,
Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the Government Scholarship Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 2nd May 1911, the following scholarships are sanctioned :—

No.	Name.	Subject.	Institution in which tenable.	Period for which tenable.	Date of taking effect	Amount.
			Advanced Grade.		1911.	Rs. A.
1	S. Benjamin	Cabinet-making	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.	Two years	1st April	2 0
2	S. Sundaram	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	2 0
3	Syed Ibrahim	Do	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	2 0
4	V. Vethakan	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	2 0
5	Harriet Lewis	Needlework and Dress making	St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Bellary.	Do.	1st January.	2 0
6	Maud Herron	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
			Intermediate Grade.			
1	D. R. Ekanat	Cabinet-making.	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.	Two years	1st April	6 0
2	S. Michael	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
3	Satyanarain	Freehand Drawing.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
4	S. Masilamony	Weaving	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
5	Rajahkall Baig	Cabinet-making	Anjuman-i-Isha-Alhul Hunnath, Vellore.	Do.	Do.	6 0
6	M. Thomas	Tailoring	Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth.	Do.	Do.	6 0
7	D. Ratnam	Cabinet-making.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
8	A. Arumdhan	Do	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
9	T. Kollpillai	Do.	Do do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
10	T. V. Duraiswamy	Blacksmith's work	Do. do.	Do.	Do	6 0
11	S. Paramanandam	Cotton Weaving	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
12	S. M. Robert	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
13	S. Solomon	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 0
14	M. Krishnan	Fitter's Work	Government Technical Institute, Madura.	Do	1st August.	6 0
			Elementary Grade.			
1	J. Devasagayam	Cabinet-making.	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.	One year	1st January.	3 0
2	Ponnuswamy	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	4 0
3	Samuel Sundaram	Do	Do	Do.	Do.	4 0
4	D. Samuel	Drawing	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 0
5	M. Devadasan	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 0
6	Jacob Abel	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 0
7	D. Sarah	Lace-making	U. F. C. M. Lace School, Chinglepat.	Do.	Do.	6 6
8	V. Philipperaman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
9	S. Gabriel	Modelling	St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam.	Do.	Do.	6 6
10	H. Anthony	Cabinet-making	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 6
11	Velusamiman	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2 0
12	S. Arulappan	Freehand drawing	Do.	Do.	Do.	2 0
13	Jerome	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 0
14	Savarirajpan	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	2 0
15	Lartha	Lace-making	L. M. Girls' Industrial School, Kumbakonam.	Do.	Do.	6 0
16	Eva Lee	Needlework and Dress-making.	St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Bellary.	Do.	Do.	6 0
17	Anne Xavier	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
18	Irene Walsh	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
19	Maud Butt	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
20	Laura Herron	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
21	Elizabeth Rigley	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
22	Maud Leighton	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
23	Norah Mullens	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
24	Beatrice Mitchel	Do	Do.	Do.	Do	3 6
25	R. Muthu	Cabinet-making.	St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore.	Do.	Do.	6 0
26	A. Thankaswamy	Do.	Do	Do.	Do	3 6
27	A. Sampson	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 6
28	G. S. Jayappa	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 6
29	A. Arnal Pakkam	Lace-making	St. John's Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth.	Do.	Do.	3 6
30	G. Marial	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 6
31	Y. Rajaya	Drawing	Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth.	Do.	Do	6 0
32	J. Dean	Tailoring	Do. do.	Do	Do	3 0
33	A. Gurubatham	Weaving	Do do.	Do	Do.	3 0
34	T. Daniel	Agriculture	U.F.C.M. Agricultural School, Melrosepuram.	Do.	1st July	6 0
35	P. Gengan	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	3 6
36	Samuel	Do	Do. do.	Do.	1st April	6 1
37	Abraham	Do	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
38	Nathan	Do	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
39	Manikanari	Do	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
40	Vedamuthu	Do	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 6
41	Periyanayagam	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	6 6

No.	Name	Subject.	Institution in which taught.	Period for which taught.	Date of taking effect.	Amount.
			Standard D.			
1	A. Lazarus ..	Drawing ..	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur	One year ..	1911. 1st January.	Rs. A. 1 0
2	Pakkiam ..	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 0
3 4	Robert William	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	0 0
4	P. Christiana ..	Lace-making ..	D F C M Lace School, Chinglepat.	Do. ..	Do.	0 0
5	G. Anthony ..	Cabinet-making.	St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
6	P. Madhiswathu ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
7	Henri	Drawing ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
8	Maria Alexis ..	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
9	Martin	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	0 8
10	S. Muthu ..	Cabinet-making.	All Saints' Boys' Industrial School, Pathur, Trichinopoly.	Do ..	Do	2 0
11	S. Nataan ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do ..	Do	2 0
12	T. Chandah ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
13	G. Rangaswamy ..	Do	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
14	S. Gurunathan ..	Tailoring ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
15	R. Muthu ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	0 0
16	Mary Miller ..	Needlework and Dress-making.	St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Ellary.	Do. ..	Do	2 0
17	Nellie Christ ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	0 0
18	Mabel Langham ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	0 0
19	Hannah Walsh ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	0 0
20	Irene D'costa ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	0 0
21	Winifred Reilly ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
22	Chandramma ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
23	Grace Justin ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
24	V. Anthonyammal ..	Cabinet-making	St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
25	L. Solomon ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	0 0
26	M. Sevarayppan ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do ..	Do	2 0
27	C. Arokiappan ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do ..	Do	2 0
28	V. Thangam ..	Lace-making ..	St. John's Art Industrial School for girls, Nazareth.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
29	A. Kalipillai ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
30	A. Selvam	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	2 0
31	J. Selvarayagam ..	Carpentry ..	Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth.	Do. ..	Do.	0 0
32	D. Devarayyan ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	2 0
33	A. Perumal ..	Weaving ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
34	M. Gnanaya ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	2 0
35	Abdul Sattar, C. ..	Cabinet-making.	Anjuman-e-Isha-Athaat Hasanath, Vellore.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
36	Mary Menim ..	Lace-making ..	St Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Tanjanore	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
37	Rahman Vaddi ..	Do ..	G. M. 'Lace-making class, Gudur.	Do ..	Do.	2 0
38	Maria Ruth Vellore ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	2 0
39	Rakshan Satyavati ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	2 0
40	A E Victoria ..	Do ..	S P G Girls' Industrial School, Cuddalore.	Do ..	Do.	2 0
41	Elizabeth Jothy ..	Do. ..	S. L. A Industrial classes, Kilpauk.	Do. ..	Do.	0 0
42	E Samathanam ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
43	J. Annalamary ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	2 0
			Standard C.			
1	C Venkatesam ..	Drawing ..	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.	One year ..	1st January.	1 8
2	Somasundaram ..	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
3	G Devanbu ..	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
4	D Dahasamy ..	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
5	N Ramasamy ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
6	D Rachel	Lace-making ..	D F C M. Lace School, Chinglepat.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
7	S Amirtham ..	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
8	P. Lazare	Drawing ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
9	Mary Xavier ..	Cabinet-making.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
10	Hugo	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
11	John	Do	Do do.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
12	Albert ..	Do	Do do	Do ..	Do.	1 8
13	F S. Sophia ..	Embroidery ..	L.M. Girls' Industrial School, Kempetown, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
14	Esther	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
15	A. Samburam ..	Lace-making ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
16	S. Arputham ..	Do. ..	Do. do	Do. ..	Do	1 8
17	K. Gnanapragasam ..	Cabinet-making	St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
18	D Lourdu ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	1 8
19	A. Perumjothi ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
20	G Marimoosamy ..	Do.	Do do	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
21	D James	Do	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
22	Ethel Kennedy ..	Needlework and Dress-making.	St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Ellary.	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
23	Annie Gregen ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	1 8
24	Carolyne London ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
25	Agnes Rodrigus ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do ..	Do	1 8

No.	Name	Subject.	Institution in which tenable.	Period for which tenable	Date of taking effect.	Amount.
			Standard G—cont.			
25	S. Samal Pakkam ..	Lace-making ..	St. John's Art Industrial School for Girls' Nazareth	One year ..	1911. 1st January.	Rs. A. 1 8
27	K Mariel	Do ..	Do. do.	Do ..	Do	1 8
28	M. Selvanayagam ..	Blacksmith's work.	Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
29	M Devadasan ..	Carpentry ..	Do do	Do. ..	Do.	2 0
30	V Perumbi, II ..	Weaving ..	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	1 8
31	Yusoob Shareef ..	Cabinet-making.	Anjuman-i-Isha Athal Hasnath, Vellore	Do. ..	Do	2 0
32	Abdur Rahim ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
33	Phymon Khan ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
34	Sayad Hossain ..	Do	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
35	G Arun	Do.	St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School, Tanjore	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
36	A. Devarayyam ..	Weaving ..	Do do.	Do ..	Do	1 8
37	R Sambasivam ..	Do. ..	Do. do	Do. ..	Do	1 8
38	J Annamal ..	Lace-making ..	Wesleyan Mission Lace School, Karur	Do. ..	Do	1 8
39	S. Mary	Do ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
40	G Sivanani ..	Do ..	Do. do	Do ..	Do.	1 8
41	Padamathu Johanal.	Do. ..	G M. Lace-making class, Gudur	Do ..	Do	1 8
42	Kamala Pakam ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	1 8
43	C. Jiva	Do. ..	S P G. Girls' Industrial School, Cuddalore	Do. ..	Do	1 8
44	C Vedamayaki ..	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do	1 8
45	A. E. Hephzah ..	Do ..	Do. do.	Do ..	Do	1 8
46	Pathamavathy ..	Embroidery ..	S.L.A. Industrial classes, Kilpauk.	Do. ..	Do.	1 8
47	P. Ruth	Do. ..	Do. do.	Do ..	Do.	1 8
48	Sarasa	Lace-making ..	Do do.	Do ..	Do.	1 8
49	B. Anbie	Do. ..	Do do.	Do ..	Do	1 8

The above scholarships are debitable to the detailed head "Government Scholarships in Industrial Schools" under 22-H. Education—Government Scholarships.

Madras, 27th September 1911.

K. T. B. TRESSLER
Ag. Superintendent of Industrial Education

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1420 M., dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Saven Wells, Madras, on the 27th and 28th November 1911 commencing at 9 A.M.

2 Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 6th November 1911, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 6 of the rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th October 1904, pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Service in accordance with rule 22.

3 The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 6th November next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Applications for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5 Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 5th October 1911.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer and Sanitary Engineer to Government, and President, Board of Examiners.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for an appointment as Assistant in the Teachers' College Model School, Saidapet, on Rs. 60 per measem

Applicants should be competent to impart instruction in typewriting, in addition to the commercial subjects, such as Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Commercial Practice, etc., under the Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme. They should also be thoroughly acquainted with the mechanism of typewriting machines.

Applications, which should be submitted to the undersigned before the 15th October 1911, should contain the following information :—

(1) Name; (2) Nationality and caste; (3) Date of birth; (4) General educational qualification; (5) Technical qualifications and the Technical school or schools attended; (6) Present occupation (7) Whether any experience as a teacher, if so, what; (8) Copies of testimonials, if any, (9) Present address

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
28th September 1911

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Principal.

Applications are invited from qualified female teachers for the Headmistress's post in the Board Girls' school, Mahadanapuram, on a salary of Rs. 10 *plus* capitation allowance.

Applications should contain the following particulars :—

Name; caste; age; general and professional qualifications; previous service, if any, testimonials, if any

27th September 1911.

T. S. KALYANARAMA AIYAR,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Acting as Trichinopoly-Madura Girls' Range.

Wanted a certified Gymnasia Instructor combined Drawing Master on a salary of Rs 15—1—20 for the incomplete Secondary School, Kuppam.

Apply with testimonials to—The Manager, Kangundi Estate, Kuppam, North Arcot.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1911. [Price, 3 annas.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Judicial.

Leave.—The undermentioned officer has been granted privilege leave on half salary under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations:—

M.R.Ry. Narayanasami Aiyar Kailasam Aiyar Avergal, District Munsif of Kovilpatti, for nine days in continuation of the privilege leave for one month and fifteen days notified at page 1174 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th August 1911.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
3rd October 1911.

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Leave.—Under section 67 of the Madras Forest Code (third edition) the Board grants two months' examination leave to Mr. A. B. Myers, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, from or after the 1st November 1911.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 7th October 1911.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Extension of Leave.—Under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Kolayanagar Raghavacharlar Avargal, Inspector, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for twenty-eight days with effect from 25th September 1911

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 28th September 1911.

Transfer.—Mr. Edward Brito, Assistant Inspector, is, on the expiry of his plague duty in the Madura district, posted to the Namakkalpet Circle, *vice* Acting Assistant Inspector Mr. Alexander Thomson Gibson reverted.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 3rd October 1911.

Transfer.—M.R Ry. Kumbakonam Sankara Viswanatha Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is, on the expiry of his leave, posted to the Tuticorin Circle, *vice* Abdul Mukarram Sahib, Assistant Inspector, granted leave.

Leave.—Under article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, Abdul Mukarram Sahib, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from 25th October 1911 or date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 5th October 1911.

Leave.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Walter George Baldrey, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months from the date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 6th October 1911.

Leave.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. John Dominic Franz Lemerle, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st November 1911.

In modification of the notifications granting privilege leave for three months to M.R.Ry. Walajatad Arunachala Mudali Munikka Mudali, Assistant Inspector, published in pages 1044 and 1174 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th June and 8th August 1911, respectively, he is granted under articles 232, 233, 240 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations combined leave for six months (privilege leave for three months and leave on medical certificate for three months) from 20th June 1911.

Appointment.—Ahmed Ali Mekhari Sahib, Preventive Officer on Rs. 75 in the Madras Custom House, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Vizagapatam Sea Customs office, Northern Customs Circle, *vice* Mr. John Dominic Franz Lemerle, Assistant Inspector, granted leave

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 7th October 1911.

Transfer.—M.R Ry. Kolayanagar Raghava Chariyar Avargal, Inspector, is, on the expiry of his leave, posted to the Anantapur Circle.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 9th October 1911.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Ag. Secretary.

FOREST.

Transfers.—In supersession of this office S.O. Nos. 203 and 208 of 1911, the following transfers of Rangers are ordered:—

(1) Mr. Abdul Rahiman Sahib, Ranger, Fifth Grade, from North Arcot to Trichinopoly district, as already ordered for Namakkal Range charge

(2) M.R Ry. V. J. Mahadevan, Ranger, Sixth Grade, from Trichinopoly to North Salem for Salem West Range charge.

(3) M.R.Ry. G. M. Bellie[illegible]pa, Ranger, Fourth Grade, from North Salem to North Arcot for Vellore West Range charge.

(4) Ranger Chuncharama Naidu's transfer from Chittoor to North Salem is cancelled and he will remain in the Chittoor district.

Madras, 4th October 1911.

H. B. BRYANT,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Venkatasubba Sundaram Aiyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Vizagapatam division, I Circle, to the III Circle To proceed as soon as possible.

Ootacamund, 3rd October 1911.

C. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Re-posting.—M.R Ry. K. Krishnamurty Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1275-D., dated 26th September 1911, is re-posted to the Godavari Western division.

Vizagapatam, 5th October 1911.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. S. V. Kanakasabai Pillai, Overseer, Second Grade, Godavari Northern division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st October 1911 or date of relief.

Vizagapatam, 5th October 1911.

A. H. MORIN,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Re-postings.—The below-mentioned persons appointed as Temporary Upper Subordinates on Rs. 60 each per mensem and posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1175-D., dated the 28th September 1911, are re-posted to the divisions noted against each :—

M.R Ry A. Subramania Aiyar	T.B.S division, Bellary.
M.R.Ry. Y. Sathyanarayana Murthi	Kurnool division.
M.R.Ry. K. Venkatrama Aiyar	Cuddapah division.
M.R.Ry. G. Krishna Murthi	Bellary division

Bellary, 5th October 1911

Leave.—Under articles 212 (a) and 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry P. V. Subramania Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Cuddapah division, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st October 1911 or subsequent date of relief.

Bellary, 6th October 1911.

P. R ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

MEDICAL.

Appointment.—First-grade Civil Assistant Surgeon J. Lychlander, L.M. & S., on relief by Major J. L. Maares, I.M.S., to act as Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, vice Civil Assistant Surgeon L. W. Pereira transferred

Madras, 29th September 1911.

Appointment.—First-grade Sub Assistant Surgeon L. W. Pereira, L.M.S., Acting Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, to proceed forthwith to Coimbatore and assume charge of Acting Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Madras, 4th October 1911.

Appointments.—Civil Assistant Surgeon J. R. Pirrie, L.M.S., to be Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chingleput, with effect from 16th June 1911 but to continue to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary, until further orders.

Civil Assistant Surgeon P. Venkatasubbayyan, L.M.S., to be Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, with effect from the 12th August 1911 but to continue to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, until further orders.

(By order.)

Madras, 6th October 1911.

C. A. F. HINDSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras

POLICE.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. Rishiyur Srinivasa Aiyar Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kandukur sub-division, Nellore district, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 29th September 1911.

Chief Office, Madras,
7th October 1911.

P. F. SWEETING,
Asst. Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATIONS.

The head-quarters of No VI Survey Party having been removed from Coimbatore to Saidapet, all communications intended to reach the officer in charge of that Party on or after the 8th October 1911, should be addressed to Saidapet.

Survey Office, Coimbatore,
3rd October 1911.

R. STREENIVASA AIYAR,
for Deputy Director of Survey, No. VI Party

TREASURE TROVE

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by Nagappa Goundan of Vilandaimvadi, Nagapatam taluk, while ploughing his land, S F. No 237-1.—

Description.	Weight in tolas.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Perumal (copper)	150	75	0	0
Ammas (do.)	71	35	8	0
Perumal stone	..	3	0	0
Total ..	113	8	0	

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 20th October 1911, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Collector's Office, Tanjore,
9th July 1911.

R. F AUSTIN,
Ag. Collector

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found on the 20th March 1911, while Challa Pitchivada and Latchi, Vaddera of Pidatapalem, were excavating earth in the donka for the local fund road under construction between Pedura and Totapalli Gedura, Nellore taluk :—

874 gold coins locally named Rookalu, and one gold piece broken by contact with the spade—all weighing Rs 29-6-0 and valued at Rs 600 approximately.

2. All claimants to this treasure should appear in person or by an agent before the Collector of Nellore on 20th October 1911, so that their claims may be enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Collector's Office, Nellore,
19th May 1911.

QADIR NAVAZ KHAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about 14th June 1911, treasure consisting of one hundred and seventy-five whole rupees bearing the mintage of the years 1835, 1840 and 1862 secured in an earthen pot was found in an inside wall of the house of Kukkara Bapiraju at Kondalagraharam in the Gologonda taluk, Vizagapatam district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam at his office at Vizagapatam on 12th January 1912 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Collector's Office, Vizagapatam,
11th August 1911.

F. C. PARSONS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found on the 30th May 1911, while Bommanna and other madiga children were playing in the male quarters near the manure heap of Potlapathi Thippaga in S. No. 657 of Nandavaram village, Adoni taluk :—

Five gold coins belonging to the time of the Moghul Emperors weighing 1½ tolas *less* 4 grains and 34 silver coins weighing about 33½ tolas—all valued at Rs. 45 approximately.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office on the 1st December 1911, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

District Magistrate's Office, Bellary,
7th July 1911.

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM CENTRAL LIBRARY

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 7th October 1911.

No.	District	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to 7th Oct. 1911.		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Anantapur	156	364	6	5	11	11	93	80	196	196	1,072	1,264	4,252	2,846	1	1	11	7	385	179	34	16	3	1	38	38	32	7	6,871	5,016	1
2	Bellary	335	317	116	88	6	6	6,853	6,009	6,751	6,509	1,666	1,274	10,271	8,510	1,660	1,139	396	297	3,726	2,301	210	147	7	6	1,140	873	1,895	1,518	41,747	37,007	2
3	Chingleput	6	6	4	4	6	6	9	9	61	5	16	16	6	6	3	3	1	1	38	13	6	6	1	1	6	6	—	—	87	38	3
4	Chittoor	6	3	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	6	6	6	4
5	Coimbatore	6	6	—	—	—	—	350	300	320	296	6,157	5,194	9,073	8,271	837	844	3	3	300	143	5,134	1,300	4,101	3,676	2,021	1,653	746	583	37,026	23,741	5
6	Cuddapah	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	21	8	901	551	21	16	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	906	606	6
7	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	11	8	4	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	6	1	—	—	43	26	7
8	Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	28	20	8
9	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	Kurnool	178	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
11	Madras City	17	14	—	—	—	—	38	8	610	423	101	118	221	115	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	4	6	6	3	3	1,561	973	11
12	Madura	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	16	10	10	10	30	13	23	23	6	6	6	6	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	102	100	12
13	Malabar	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	22	11	6	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	76	76	1,506	1,264	6	5	1,331	1,116	13
14	Nellore	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	4	11	6	63	41	30	30	756	611	92	35	511	336	349	199	3	3	1,879	1,301	14
15	Nilgiris, The	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	North Arcot	325	317	6	5	11	11	1,211	1,200	1,160	999	1,696	1,479	1,271	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	18	243	91	125	100	175	78	43	33	56	13	8,130	5,371	16
17	Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,205	1,200	1,160	999	1,696	1,479	1,271	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	18	243	91	125	100	175	78	345	226	11	11	8,130	5,371	17
18	Salem	661	636	110	80	1,005	1,111	1,205	1,200	4,702	4,707	1,688	913	2,271	1,600	100	70	307	201	1,196	910	5	3	183	116	1,196	4,729	618	403	22,521	16,553	18
19	South Arcot	1	1	—	—	—	—	62	61	1,140	884	680	474	713	460	223	129	106	114	104	346	102	104	104	104	102	102	21	21	3,808	2,939	19
20	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	—	—	12	12	20
21	Trichinopoly	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	21
22	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	11	22
23	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	47	3	1	103	50	23
24	Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	24
25	Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	22	11	25
26	Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	31	26
27	Total	1,708	1,606	1,115	834	1,040	1,172	9,856	9,192	15,016	14,060	29,911	18,819	79,078	14,566	3,998	2,999	991	679	5,072	3,440	5,618	1,604	4,888	3,940	10,301	8,307	3,477	2,959	167,962	93,778	27

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Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 7th October 1911.

Districts and places.	Reported during the week ending 23rd Sept. 1911.						Reported during the week ending 30th Sept. 1911.						Reported during the week ending 7th Oct. 1911.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1
Bellary district	0	0	493	407	493	407	13	8	478	401	491	409	13	7	654	457	667	464
Bellary town	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	6	7	6
Sandur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	34	43	34
Coimbatore district	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	15	12	15	12	1	...	11	8	12	8
Coimbatore town	...	...	50	37	50	37	...	...	41	34	41	34	...	...	38	40	38	40
Kurnool district	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiri District	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	7	3	7	3
North Arcot district	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem district	1	1	42	32	43	33	...	...	28	25	28	25	...	...	30	24	30	24
South Canara district—Mangalore town	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	0	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore district	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	601	493	603	494	15	11	603	478	618	489	21	9	897	597	918	606

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 9th October 1911.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S., *Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras 19 viii

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery is and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 6th day of November ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place aforementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 6th day of October 1911.

A. E. LAWSON, *Sheriff.*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in J. R. B. Branson, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of hearing
218 of 1911	21st Aug 1911	K. Subbaroyalu Chetty and K. Narayanaswamy Chetty, brokers, residing at No 64, Virapilley Street, Mathialpet, Madras.	21st Aug 1911.	27th Oct. 1911.
218 of 1911	2nd Sept 1911	P. Carmiah Naynde, unemployed, residing at No 16, Periauna Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	4th Sep. 1911.	3rd Nov 1911.

Insolvency Office, Madras, 3rd October 1911.

J. R. ATKINSON, *Deputy Registrar.*

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 4 of 1911 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Amalapuram.

Gamidi Saturaja ... . *Petitioner.*
Hulsam Chine Somanna and seven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Gamidi Sattiraju, son of Subbiah of Ganti, Nagarum taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 21st September 1911 and that his creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 to this Court on or before 8th November 1911.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Amalapuram, 28th September 1911. P. SUBBAYYA, *District Munsif.*

No. 7 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ariyalur.

Karuppudayan, son of Muthiya Udayan, residing at Inthimira Jaya-ramapuram village, Udayarpalaiyam taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Angumuthu Chetti and four others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Karuppudayan, the petitioner above named, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said insolvency petition stands posted to 24th October 1911.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Dated this 29th day of September 1911. R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Calicut.

It is hereby notified that Hariharan Patter, son of Chandrasekharan Patter of Kasba, Taluk, Calicut, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 26th August 1911.

Calicut, 6th October 1911. T. V. NARAYANAN NAIR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Calicut.

It is hereby notified that Uthapiyarcheth Ahamad Kuya Mulla of Nagaram, Calicut, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 2nd September 1911.

Calicut, 6th October 1911. T. V. NARAYANAN NAIR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chidambaram.

Mahadeva Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Municka Chetti and sixteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that Mahadeva Aiyar, son of Munisami Aiyar, of Cuddalore Chidambaram, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 21st day of September 1911.

District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram, 4th October 1911. P. NARAYANA CHARIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 13 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

In the matter of Sagi Gopala Narasaraju and Sagi Narayana Gazapatiraju of Gudapalli—Insolvents (Petitioners).

Take notice that pursuant to a petition, dated 24th August 1910, I. P. No. 13 of 1910 on the file of the District Court, Godavari, presented by Sagi Gopala Narasaraju and Sagi Narayana Gazapatiraju of Gudapalli, Godavari district, it is ordered on 15th December 1910 that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents under section 18 (7) of Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907.

Dated this 6th day of October 1911. M. O. PARTHASARATHY AIYANGAR, *District Judge.*

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kallakurchi.

Balusami Chetti, son of Perumal Chetti, residing at Vadakandoor, Kallakurchi taluk .. .. *Petitioner and Debtor.*
Madar Sahib and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been declared insolvent by this Court on the 19th September 1911, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court of Kallakurchi, Tirukkoyilur, 5th October 1911. R. NAGESWARA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Jonnagadla Subbayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pyalala Pedda Lakshmayya and five others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Jonnagadla Subbayya, residing at Edurur, Kurnool taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on 13th November 1911.

B. VENKATESWARA RAO,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Kurnool,
30th September 1911.

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ramnad, Madura.

M. R. M. Raman Chetti .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
V. A. Sathappa Chettiar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Be it known to all people, as follows:—

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied on 21st August 1911 to this Court to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that all those who want to object to the petitioner being so declared should appear in person or by pleader, and state their objections and be ready with their witnesses and other evidence on 26th October 1911, the date of hearing of the petition.

S. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Subordinate Judge's Court of Ramnad at Madura,
29th September 1911.

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Peddapuram.

Penumuch Surasma of Jagapathinagaram .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
(1) Sri Chalikani Dharmarau Garu, (2) Vepagunti Somayya, (3) Vinjamoory Purushottam Garu, (4) Vinjamoory Sastrulu Garu, (5) Doddi Atchayya Garu, (6) Bode Chana Venkatrayo, (7) Sri Chalikani Tammayya Garu *alias* China Dharmarau Garu and (8) Gadhavara Gangaraju .. .. *Counter-petitioners and Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 18th October 1911 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

B. SUBBA RAU,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Peddapuram,
26th September 1911.

No. 3 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Sreenivasaraghava Aiyangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ayyangar and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Sreenivasaraghava Aiyangar, son of Tiruvallur Sreenivasa Aiyangar, residing at South Chitra Street, Srirangam, Trichinopoly taluk, has been adjudicated an insolvent on 24th August 1911.

T. JIVAJI RAO,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Srirangam,
26th September 1911.

No. 9 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

S. Gopala Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Raman Chetty and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that S. Gopala Aiyar, son of Subbarama Aiyar, residing at Kumbarasampettai, Trichinopoly taluk, has been adjudicated an insolvent on 14th September 1911.

T. JIVAJI RAO,
District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Srirangam,
26th September 1911.

No. 1 of 1911 (No. 2 of 1910 on the file of the District Court of South Canara) in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, South Canara.

Kadbettu Ramachendrayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Daud Saheb and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner Kadbettu Ramachendrayya, son of Veerappayya, residing at Kadbettu, Mudasidambur village, Nidambur Maganu, Udipi taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 4th day of October 1911, and that Mr. B. Mahabala Hegde, B.A., B.L., First-grade Pleader, Mangalore, has been appointed Receiver.

T. A. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Mangalore,
5th October 1911.

No. 4 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanuku.

Badampudi Subrahmanya Sastri, son of Viswanadham, of Kottapalli Agraharam, Tanuku taluk .. .. *Petitioner*
Gnanapudi Veerayya and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Badampudi Subrahmanya Sastri, son of Viswanadham, residing in Kottapalli Agraharam, Tanuku taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th November 1911. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

District Munsif's Court, Tanuku, 4th October 1911. G. G SOMAYAJULU, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanuku.

Imani Satyanarayanamurty, son of Seetaramavadhanulu of Mandapaka, Tanuku taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Perumi Veeketramanna and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Imani Satyanarayanamurty, son of Seetaramavadhanulu, residing in Mandapaka, Tanuku taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing to 25th November 1911. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tanuku, 4th October 1911. G. G. SOMAYAJULU, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 9 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Soota M. Nagendra Aiyar and Soota N. Ramasami Aiyar.

Soota M. Nagendra Aiyar and Soota N. Ramasami Aiyar .. .. *Petitioners.*
Manikka Pa. Sami Aiyar and thirty-one others .. .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Soota M. Nagendra Aiyar, son of Muthusami Aiyar, and Soota N. Ramasami Aiyar, son of Nagendra Aiyar, both residing at Palamcottah, Tinnevelly taluk, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to the 21st day of November 1911

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date

Dated this 4th day of October 1911. F. D. P. OLDFIELD, *District Judge.*

No. 48 of 1911 (No. 9 of 1911, Tuticorin Sub-Court) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Lakshmana Pillai

Lakshmana Pillai .. .. *Petitioner*
Alagiri Chettiar and eight others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Lakshmana Pillai, son of Sankaranarayana Pillai, residing at Chokkalingapuram majura of Chikkarakudi, Srivaikuntam taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 14th day of November 1911.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil in the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 4th October 1911. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvalur.

Krishna Aiyangar .. .. *Petitioner (Judgment-debtor in S.C. No. 529 of 1910).*

(1) Seshadri Aiyangar, (2) Appanaiyengar, (3) Srinivasa Aiyangar, (4) Varada Aiyangar, (5) Natesa Chetty and (6) D Ramier .. *Creditors (Counter-petitioners).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Krishna Aiyangar, son of Swami Aiyangar of Sikar in Negapatam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated 21st September 1911, and that the papers are remitted to the Official Receiver, Tanjore district, Tanjore, for disposal according to law.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvalur, 30th September 1911. C. V. KRISNASWAMI AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 8 of 1911 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Subbarayu Chetty, son of Akshalinga Chetty, residing at Pena Chetty Street, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramasamy Chettiar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by me on 28th September 1911, and that the further examination of the insolvent will take place on 14th October 1911. All creditors are required to prove their debts by delivering or sending by post an affidavit to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, 30th September 1911. C. KUMARACHARYAVARTHY AIYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 25 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Venugopal Pillai, son of Chinna Pillai, residing in the Santhiveerappan Kovil Street, Rock Fort, Trichinopoly, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 30th September 1911.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, 3rd October 1911.

C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI, *District Munsif.*

No. 9 of 1911 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Villupuram.

Mohammad Esas Sahib, son of Kassim Sahib of Kusba Villupuram .. *Petitioner*
Aji Ismal Sahib and four others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-said petitioner has presented a petition to be declared an insolvent and that the same is posted to 3rd day of November 1911 for hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Villupuram, 30th September 1911.

V. DANDAPANI PILLAI, *Principal District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, WALLUVANAD.

IN INSOLVENCY

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court, adjudging the person hereunder mentioned insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvent in C. S. Harihara Aiyar, Deputy Nazir, receiver of this Court, and all persons indebted to the said insolvent, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said receiver :—

Number of Petition	Date of presentation by debtor.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination of the insolvent.
I.P. No. 7 of 1911—S.C. 65 of 1910.	17th Mar. 1911	Pulapra Kottekka Moideen Kutti's son, Ahmi Kutti, residing in Pathoor Pattikkal of Panga amsam desam in Walluvanad taluk.	7th Aug. 1911..	11th Nov. 1911.

District Munsif's Court, Walluvanad, 4th October 1911.

U. RAMUNNI MENON, *District Munsif.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH OCTOBER 1911.

Liabilities.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	..	..	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	..	..	62,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 22,51,084 15 6					
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 28,07,502 1 10			50,58,586	1	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	..	..	6,14,56,080	10	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	..	..	1,39,303	10	11
Sundries ..	..	..	10,45,867	7	11
Total	..	..	7,88,73,821	8	4

Assets.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	..	..	1,61,40,064	15	8
Other authorised Investments	..	..	5,29 333	1	3
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	..	..	2,04,06,529	2	7
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	..	..	1,40,80,740	15	5
Bills discounted and purchased	..	..	1,12,55 977	6	5
Balances with other Banks	..	..	24,47,296	2	7
Bullion	..	..	22,027	12	9
Dead Stock	..	..	6,25,363	0	11
Stamps	..	..	86 941	8	4
Sundries	..	..	6,46 596	5	11
			6,57,81,870	2	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	..	..	2,02,62,491	6	10
Total	..	..	7,88,73,821	8	4

* Including 88,342½ sovereigns @ Rs. 12,26,137-8-0.

(By order of the Directors.)

J. SUTHERLAND, *Ag. Chief Accountant.*

W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans—4 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—69·18

Bank of Madras, Madras, 9th October 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 1-2-0 due to Piecoworker Yedalla Pitchayya is outstanding in the accounts of this office from February 1911 and if the amount is not claimed within three months from the date of publication of this notice it will be credited to Government.

Executive Engineer's Office, Cuddapah Division, Madanapalle, 18th September 1911. K. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, *Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.*

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs 2, is outstanding under travelling allowance audited but not paid on behalf of P. Venkatakristnaiah, late surveyor, Nellore division.

If this sum is not claimed by him within three months from the date of publication of this notice, it will be credited to Government.

Executive Engineer's Office, Nellore Division, 21st September 1911. R. A. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, *Executive Engineer, Nellore Division.*

Notice is hereby given that the following sums due on final bills for works done have been outstanding in the books of this office as noted below; the amount will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of issue of this notice:—

Name of pieceworker or contractor	Work on which the arrears due.	Month from which outstanding.	Amount.
			Rs. a. p.
1. Parthasarathi Mudali ..	Annual maintenance of Harishandranadi, estimate Rs. 900.	December 1909 ..	0 7 2
2. Kuppuswami Pillai	Extending the Veeranaickenar drainage channel	January 1909 .	1 14 11

Executive Engineer's Office, Vennar Division, Tanjore, 21st September 1911. H. A. SHORE, *Executive Engineer, Vennar Division.*

ABANDONED BOATS.

The marginally-noted cargo boats are now lying abandoned at the Madras Basin on the Buckingham Canal. The owner is desired to remove the boats paying up all dues to Government within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice, in default, the boats will be sold by public auction under rule 7 of the Madras Act II of 1890.

Boat Nos 287-C/T-10; 171-C/T-12; 441-C/T-14; 120-C/T-10; 74-C/T-10, 190-C/T-14, and 193-C/12 T.

Office of Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, 3rd October 1911. C. PEDDIE, *Executive Engineer.*

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Vessels which passed through the Pamban Channel during the month of September 1911.

No. of vessels.	Big.		Tons.	No. of vessels	Big		Tons.
10	Steamers		5,310	..	Ketch .. .		..
..	Barques		..	14	Boats .. .		334
19	Brigs		2,364	..	Canoes .. .		..
10	Schooners		1,160	1	Motor boat		Not known.
0	Dhonies		69				
.	Bugins		..	62			2,837

Abstract.	Draft in feet ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11½	Total.
	No. of Vessels.	..	..	2	5	10	3	7	2	11	14	6	..	62

Pamban Port Office, 2nd Oct. 1911. F. H. CRESS, *Port Officer.*

(True copy.)

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 9th October 1911. T. A. L. de BERRY, Commander, R.I.M., *Presidency Port Officer.*

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, etc., on the 7th October 1911, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Clan Chattan"	2500	R. Pill	London *via* Suez Canal.	1911. 8th Oct. ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Dumria" ..	1911	A. W. Dixon ..	Calcutta	7th " ..	Messrs. Parry & Co.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 30th September to the 7th October 1911.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from.	When left
1911 30th Sept.	S.S. "Dumra" ..	1231	B.	A. W. Dixon ..	Calcutta	1911 27th Sept.
1st Oct. ..	S.S. "Elephanta" ..	2898	"	R. H. Coope ..	Negapatam *via* Cuddalore ..	29th do.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Nadir" ..	2041	"	Ray White ..	Bombay *via* Cuddalore ..	17th do.
3rd " ..	S.S. "Ellenga" ..	2558	"	H. P. Learmont ..	Rangoon	28th do.
4th " ..	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3128	"	F. Herrington ..	Singapore *via* Penang ..	25th do.
6th " ..	S.S. "Clan Chattan" ..	2500	"	R. Pill	Liverpool *via* Algoa Bay, East London and Galle.	29th July.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound
1911. 30th Sept. ..	S.S. "Lalpoora" ..	3124	B.	G. W. Sinclair ..	Bombay *via* Southern Ports and Colombo.
2nd Oct. ..	S.S. "Nadir"	2041	"	Ray White ..	Calcutta *via* Coast.
3rd " ..	S.S. "Ellenga"	2558	"	H. P. Learmont ..	Negapatam.
5th " ..	S.S. "Elephanta" ..	2898	"	R. H. Coope ..	Rangoon
5th " ..	S.S. "Thongwa"	3128	"	F. Herrington ..	Penang, Portweltenham and Singapore *via* Southern Ports

Port Office, Madras,
7th Oct. 1911.

H. S. BROWN,
for Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following telegram from the Port Officer, Chittagong, dated 5th October 1911, received by the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, is published for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
8th October 1911.

T. A. L. DE BERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer

"Master S.S. "Abbotsford" reports having left a Derelict Brig in latitude 14 degrees 31 Minutes north, longitude 86 degrees 51 minutes east on 30th September 1911."

Madras Port Office,
5th October 1911.

H. S. BROWN,
for Deputy Port Conservator.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 12.—In virtue of the power delegated under clause XIII (4), (8) and (10) of Government Notification No. 435, dated 13th July 1896, and under clause IV of Government Notification No. 134, dated 17th February 1908, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue makes the following additional rule to those published on pages 62 to 84 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th January 1909, Part II, as amended by Notification No. 10, dated 7th March 1910, published on page 486 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1910 :—

Rule 12-A.—Every brewer shall execute an agreement binding him for himself, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns to observe the conditions of the license and hypothecating the brewery buildings, machinery, apparatus together with the stock of beer, etc., as security for the payment of all sums which may become due to Government by way of duty, rents, penalties, fines or other payments due under the provisions of his license. In case of neglect or refusal to execute agreement as aforesaid

within ten days of the date on which the approval of an application for a license shall have been communicated, such approval may be withdrawn and the fee already paid may be forfeited. In lieu of executing the hypothecation deed, the brewer may deposit Government Promissory-notes endorsed to the Collector to such value as the Commissioner may direct.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, 5th October 1911.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Ag. Secretary.

JENMAM REGISTRATION

Notice is hereby given that an enquiry under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1898 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram at Malappuram in respect of the jenmam right of survey number shown below on the date specified against it.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorised agent and represent their claims on the date mentioned below :—

Taluk.	Desom.	Survey number	Description.	Date of enquiry.
Ernad ..	Valakulam No. 478.	283/7 ..	Left as unregistered and unassessed in the A register.	6th January 1912.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 30th September 1911.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION

EXTRACT from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 30th September 1911.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd September 1911.

No. 1601-S. *Ap.*—The following promotions and appointments are made with effect from the 15th September 1911, *vice* Rai Bahadur Manga Mal, Postmaster, Delhi, retired :—

Mr. C. S. Maiden, Postmaster, Bangalore, pay Rs. 400—500, to be Postmaster, Delhi, pay Rs. 500—600.

Mr. N. W. Vaughan, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, pay Rs. 400—500, and officiating Postmaster, Bangalore, to be Postmaster, Bangalore.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers of Infantry, dated at Ghora Dhaka, this 29th day of September 1911.

Number, rank and name, 7933, Private Henry Archer Salmons ; age, 26 years, 2 months ; height, 5 feet 9½ inches ; colour of complexion, fresh ; hair, brown ; eyes, dark brown ; trade, clerk ; date of enlistment, 12th July 1904 ; place of enlistment, London ; parish and county in which born Marylebone, London, Middlesex ; date of desertion or absence, 22nd September 1911 ; place of desertion or absence, Ghora Dhaka Murree Hills ; marks, Woman's bust right wrist, two dots left forearm burelip ; was not on leave or furlough when absenting himself ; under eight years' service.

J. K. O'MEAGHER, Major,
Commanding 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 19th "King's" Hussars, dated at Bangalore, this 3rd day of October 1911.

Number, rank and name, H/3142, Private Harold Fudge ; age, 22 years 2 months ; height, 5 feet, 6 inches ; colour of complexion, sallow ; hair, brown ; eyes, blue ; trade, engineer ; date of enlistment, 21st September 1908 ; place of enlistment, Leicester ; parish and county in which born, Bristol, Gloucestershire ; date of desertion or absence, 25th September 1911 ; place of desertion or absence, Madras ; marks, *nil* ; "on pass" ; under four years' service.

T. B. BRUCE, Capt., for Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 19th King's Hussars.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts Belgaum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which such claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company.	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter)
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elisabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son) Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crowley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia nâée Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Penguira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son) George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son) Frank Healey (son).
Kelcker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Kelcker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter) Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son)
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arnbelin Hannah Nicholson (daughter)
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son)
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts,
Secunderabad Division, Belgaum,
3rd October 1911.

E. H. PAYNE, Major,
Deputy Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF COIR YARN.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 200 maunds of coir yarn, the produce of the Laccadive Islands attached to the district of South Canara, will be sold by public auction by the Port Officer, Mangalore, subject to the confirmation of the sale by the Collector of South Canara in convenient lots on Wednesday the 15th November 1911 at 10-30 A M at the Port Office, Mangalore

Conditions of sale.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the purchase money is to be deposited by the purchaser immediately after the sale and the residue paid within ten days from the date of sale in default of which or of the removal within a further period of ten days, the deposit money will be forfeited and the coir resold at the risk of the first purchaser who will also forfeit any advantage that may arise from such resale.

Port Office, Mangalore,
21st Sept. 1911.

H. F. HEYCOCK,
Port Officer.

FOR SALE—ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—AGAVE PLANTATION.

THESE plots of land planted with agave. The agave plants, which are of various species, are from ten to three years old, and have been cut experimentally from time to time by the Department of Agriculture. Further particulars, including details as to yield of fibre, can be obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras, or from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Division—Bellary.

SCHEDULE OF LAND.

Name of the taluk	Name of the village	Survey No.	Approximate extent occupied by agave	
			Acres	Cents.
Hindupur	12. Sreekantapuram	97	3	0
	13. Hindupur	480	0	80
		480/2	3	5
		480/3	4	62
Penukonda	Somandapalli	16	1	50

Intending purchasers should submit their bids to the Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras, before December 1st, 1911.

Office of the Director of Agriculture, Madras,
28th September 1911.

O. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF CENSUS FURNITURE, ETC.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase from Government of the following, which are now lying in the Census office at the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras :—

(i) About 300 tables and 330 stools made of Poona wood, and 150 folding chairs made of teakwood ;
(ii) about 300 empty and fifty tin-lined dealwood cases of various sizes ;
(iii) about 1,000 sorting racks made of tin ;
(iv) bamboo tattie (about 60), baskets (about 1,000) and mats (about 25) ;
(v) date mats, gunny and rope pieces, empty tins etc. ;
(vi) stationery articles of various kinds.

2. Tenders may be made for portions of lots. Orders to inspect any lot may be obtained from the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 25 which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash with the undersigned as security for the due fulfilment of his contract the sum of Rs. 100.

5. Payment for all lots must be made to the undersigned before removal.

6. All lots must be paid for and removed by the successful tenderer at his own expense not later than the 1st November 1911 ; and in the event of any failure on his part to pay for and remove any part of any lot, his deposit will be applied by Government in or towards satisfaction of the loss which Government may sustain by such breach of contract.

7. Tenders should reach the undersigned at his office at the Gun Carriage Factory not later than 23rd October 1911 and will be opened by him at 12 noon on that date.

8. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

Census Office, Madras,
9th October 1911.

J. C. MOLONY,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF CENSUS WASTE PAPER.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase from Government of the waste paper (amounting to about forty tons) in the Census Office at Gun Carriage Factory, Madras.

2. The paper consists mainly of two qualities—Badami and Brown cartridge—and will be sold by the hundredweight.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash with the undersigned as security for the due fulfilment of his contract the sum of Rs. 500.

5. Payment for all paper must be made to the undersigned before removal.

6. The paper must be weighed and removed by the successful tenderer at his expense between the 15th and 30th November 1911, and in the event of any failure on his part to pay for and to remove any of the said paper, his deposit will be applied by Government in or towards satisfaction of the loss which Government may sustain by such breach of contract.

7. Any dispute which may arise as to the weight of any paper, the subject of the tender, shall be referred to the undersigned whose decision thereon shall be final.

8. Tenders should reach the undersigned at his office at Gun Carriage Factory not later than 1st November 1911, and will be opened by him at 12 noon on that date.

9. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

Census Office, Madras,
8th October 1911.

J. C. MOLONY,
Superintendent of Census Operations.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED AND ABANDONED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Customs House will be sold by public auction (if not cleared immediately), under sections 68, 194 and 195 of the Sea Customs Act on Tuesday the 7th November 1911.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, harbour dues and other charges, and the owners should arrange with the auctioneers, Messrs Oakes & Co., Limited, for the payment of their charges and produce a letter from them authorizing the removal of the goods from the auction list.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of the Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival of vessel.	Marks on packages	Quantity.	Contents.
S.S. "C/Lascaul" ..	1910, 22nd Oct. ..	H. M. R. I. S. & Co.	1 case ..	Candles.
S.S. "Hela"	30th Jan. ..	A. S. M.	1 package	Calendars.
S.S. "Berbera"	3rd Feb. ..	Z.D. Madras	1 ..	Soluble creosote.
S.S. "Wartarna" ..	10th April ..	H. white 12 red, Madras, B.N., at the ends	38 bars ..	Mild steel bars.
Do	Do	XX Blue and XX red in middle ..	12	Belgian bar iron.
S.S. "Willesden" ..	8th March ..	M.W. & Co	1 case ..	Cast-iron valves.
S.S. "Lindenfels" ..	4th May ..	11 red and 111 white	1 bundle ..	Bar iron.
S.S. "Do"	Do	21 E. & Co.	1 package ..	Steel sheets.
S.S. "Nizam"	13th May ..	A diamond with "649" in the centre and "or nal" on the right.	1 keg ..	Nails.
S.S. "Shadwell"	8th	A rhomboid with "W. & Co." in the centre.	1 package	Advertisement materials.
S.S. "Falwell"	1st July ..	Nil	39 bottles ..	Beetham's glycerine and cucumber.
S.S. Do. ..	Do. ..	....	11 packages	Hazell's sponge powder.
S.S. Do.	Do. ..	....	28 nickeled boxes	Colgate's shaving sticks.
S.S. "Thongwa" ..	13th July	Nil	11 tins (22 lb).	Captain navy cut tobacco.
....		....	21 bottles ..	containing 260½ oz. brandy.
....		....	33	containing 522 oz. whisky.
.. ..	..	....	8	containing 83 oz. gin.
..	..	....	2 flasks ..	containing 6 oz. gin.
S.S. "Tara" ..	17th May ..	A. Jaroszitzer Esq.	1 box ..	Perfumes.

Office of the Collector of Customs, Madras,
9th October 1911.

G. N. BOWER,
Assistant Collector of Customs.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

— Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras :—

Description of articles	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Seven flat iron bars	Nil	30th September 1911.	Within the Madras Harbour.
Two square iron bars	.. .. ..	30th	
One round iron bar	.. .. ..	31st	
One square iron handle	.. .. ..	30th	
One teak wood plank, 4' × 3" × 1" ..	D.M.	30th	
One jungle wood broken plank, 7' ..	Nil	30th	
One broken case containing glass pieces	.. .. ..	30th	
Thirteen flat iron bars	.. .. ..	30th	
Two round iron bars	.. .. ..	3rd October 1911 ..	
One steel bar	.. .. ..	3rd	
One light rail	.. .. ..	3rd	
One old wire rope piece	.. .. ..	3rd	
Three pot sleepers	.. .. ..	3rd	
One wooden sleeper	.. .. ..	3rd	
Two jungle wood planks	.. .. ..	3rd	
Two flat iron bars	.. .. ..	3rd	
One cement sack, damaged ..	.. .. ..	4th	
Nineteen coal blocks marked	.. .. ..	4th	
One jungle wood square, 6' × 4½" × 3½"	.. .. ..	6th	
One jungle wood plank, 8' × 8" × 2" ..	Nil	4th	
Nineteen flat iron bars	.. .. ..	4th	
Three square iron bars	.. .. ..	6th	
One square iron handle	.. .. ..	5th	
Two round iron bars	.. .. ..	6th	
Twelve flat iron bars	.. .. ..	6th	
One square iron bar	.. .. ..	6th	
Three round iron bars	.. .. ..	5th	
One square iron bar for axle ..	.. .. ..	6th	
Two coal lumps	.. .. ..	5th	

[illegible]

[illegible] 1911-[illegible] 7-[illegible] [illegible] 78-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
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[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Madras.*]

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List of Books, etc., published during the Current Quarter.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LISTS SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN REGISTRATION DISTRICTS—
Lists of corrections. Each Pies 6 (6 *p.*)
Nos. 7 and 8, dated 20th July 1911, for Chittoor. No. 13, dated 21st December 1910, for Masulipatam; No. 14, dated 21st December 1910, for Bezwada; No. 17, dated 21st December 1910, for Undi.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS AND EXAMINATION RULES. SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES. Royal 8vo. Annas 1–6 (6 *p.*)
ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA slip No. 3 of 1911 to the MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES, 5th Edition. Pies 6 (6 *p.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CLASSIFIED LIST AND DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT corrected up to 30th June 1911. Royal 8vo, board. Rs. 1-8. (3 *as.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS ACTS.
ACT II OF 1910. CANALS AND FERRIES. Uriya. Royal 8vo. As. 2-9. (6 *p.*)

List of Books published from 1st April to 30th September 1911

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL RETURNS OF CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR 1910. Foolscap folio, board. Rs. 2-8. (4 *as.*)
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for Kulpalli; No 31, dated 27th December 1910, for Tinnevelly, No 32 for Pulicondapalli; No 37 for Sankaranayanarkovil, No 38 for Srivagri, No 40, dated 20th February 1911, for Kulagumalai, No. 33, dated 27th December 1910, for Pattali in Tinnevelly No. 6, dated 13th October 1910, for Porur; No 3 dated 3rd March 1911, for Arakkondanallur, No 4, dated 3rd March 1911, for Bhavanagar; No 5 dated 3rd March 1911 for Chengam; No. 6, dated 3rd March 1911, for Chidambaram; Nos 7 and 8, dated 3rd March 1911, for Kulitturaichi, No 9, dated 3rd March 1911, for Mallam, No 10, dated 3rd March 1911, for Mangalampettai; No. 11, dated 3rd March 1911, for Markanam, Nos 12 and 13, dated 3rd March 1911, for Panruti, No 14, dated 3rd March 1911, for Porto Novo, No. 15 dated 3rd March 1911, for Tiruchchopuram; No 16, dated 3rd March 1911 for Tiruvannamalai; No 17, dated 3rd March 1911, for Tiruvannamalai; No 18, dated 3rd March 1911, for Tittagudi, No 19, dated 3rd March 1911, for Vanur, No 20 dated 3rd March 1911, for Vikravandi; No. 21, dated 3rd March 1911, for Villupuram, Nos 22 and 23, dated 3rd March 1911, for Vriddhachalam, No. 24 dated 4th April 1911, for Chengam, No 25, dated 4th April 1911, for Tiruvannamalai, No. 1, dated 20th December 1910, for Mangalkuppam; No 2, dated 2nd December 1910, for Cuddalore Sub-district; No 27, dated 14th March 1911, for Arcanthangi, No 28, dated 14th March 1911, for Karur, No 29, dated 14th March 1911, for Kodumudi, No 30 dated 14th March 1911, for Lakshmaneyapuram; No 31, dated 14th March 1911, for Bhavani, No 7 for Arni, No. 32, dated 16th March 1911, for Andipur; No. 4, dated 20th June 1911, for Vayalpad; No 5, dated 22nd February 1911, for East Nellore; No 6 dated 12nd February 1911, for East Nellore, No 8, dated 22nd July 1910, for Uttaramallur; No 10, dated 27th July 1910, and No. 12, dated 13th December 1910, for Chingleput, No. 11, dated 21st October 1910, for Poonamallee; No 12, dated 16th December 1910, for Tirukkalikundram; No 4, dated 22nd July 1910, for Sriperumbudur, No. 15, dated 5th April 1911, for Guntur, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, for Bellary. Each Pice 6 (3 p.)

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Bellary Collector's Office,
7th October 1911.

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

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Assistant Director of Survey, No. III Party.

Applications are invited from experienced men in 16" plotting and neat detailing for the posts of Draftsmen in No. III Survey Party, St. Thomas' Mount.

The applicants should state the previous appointments held by them, if any, and enclose certificate of discharge.

Pay according to qualifications.

No. III Survey Party, Mount,
28th September 1911.

T. A. SUNDARAM AIYAR,
Assistant Director of Survey.

Wanted an Assistant Superintendent for the Travancore Survey Department.

Salary, Sirkar Rs. 150—20—250.

Applications stating age, qualifications, previous service, etc., should reach the undersigned before the 1st November 1911.

Trivandrum, 12th September 1911.

R. V. DIKSHITAR,
Superintendent, Travancore Survey.

Applications are invited from passed candidates for the post of third Clerk on Rs. 25—1—30 in Guntur District Forest Office. The vacancy is a long-standing one. None but those who are conversant with Telugu and possess sufficient experience in the work of the District Forest Office need apply. The applications should reach the undersigned through the head of their offices, before the 25th October 1911.

Guntur Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
5th October 1911.

J. S. SCOTT,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited for the post of Draftsman on Rs. 40 in the District Forest Office, South Arcot. The post is borne on the temporary establishment. No notice will be taken of the applications of those who have not passed the Lower Subordinate test or Draftsman test of the College of Engineering.

Preference will be given to Matriculates with Draftsman test.

Copies of testimonials should accompany each application.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
Cuddalore, N.T., 18th September 1911.

K. R. VENKATRAMANA AIYAR,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Draftsman in the District Forest Office, North Cuddapah, on Rs. 30 per mensem with travelling allowance allowed in Civil Service Regulations. The appointment is temporary but will continue year after year.

Applications should be addressed to the District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah. The applicants must have passed the Draftman's Test of the Engineering College, Madras, must be able to use the pentagraph and should have a thorough knowledge of English in writing and speaking; preference will be given to those who have had experience in the District Forest offices of other districts: copies of certificates should accompany the application.

The applicants will be required to appear before the District Forest Officer for examination as soon as they are summoned and prepared to join at once if found suitable.

Applicants who are now in Government service must submit their Applications through the heads of the departments.

J. A. DALY,
27th September 1911. *District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons qualified under examination rules for posts of:—

Two Surveyors on Rs. 50 each per mensem.
One Draftsman on Rs. 40 per mensem.

The appointments of Surveyors will last for seven months and that of the Draftsman for six months.

Executive Engineer's Office, Guntur Division, Guntur,
5th October 1911.

J. S. WILSON,
Executive Engineer, Guntur District.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate's test of the College of Engineering for appointment as acting Sub-Overseers and Draftsmen in the I Circle. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

A. H. MORIN,
Vizagapatam, 28th September 1911. *Superintending Engineer, I Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for employments as temporary Tracers on Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 per mensem. A knowledge of drawing and tracing is essential.

A. H. MORIN,
Vizagapatam, 22nd September 1911. *Superintending Engineer, I Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of second Clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem in the Accounts Branch of the office of the Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).

Preference will be given to those who have passed the Account Test of the Madras Government and possess experience in office work.

Hyderabad Residency,
27th Sept. 1911.

A. B. MINCHIN, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

WANTED for employment in Madras and Mufussal stations in offices under the control of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras—

3 Surveyors on Rs. 85 per mensem.
4 Draftsmen ,, 60 do.
6 ,, ,, 40 do.
4 ,, ,, 30 do.
3 Clerks on Rs. 30 per mensem.

The appointments are temporary and are sanctioned for a period of six months in the first instance but this period may be extended.

Applications from candidates possessing the necessary qualifications, as required by the Public Service Notification Rules will be received by the undersigned up to the 23rd instant on which date the selected applicants should join their respective appointments.

Office of Sany. Engr. to Govt., Chepauk,
Madras, 5th October 1911.

W. HUTTON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I desire to have my surname changed from Mark Rupert "Bingrow" to that of my step-father, viz., Mark Rupert "Freemantle." (*Minor.*)

Vellore, 4th October 1910.

JAMES S. FREEMANTLE (*Step father for minor*).
CLARA R. FREEMANTLE (*Mother of minor*).

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned who are the Executors with Probate of the last Will and Testament of Anthony Joseph D'Costa, late of Madras but now deceased, have by an instrument under their hands bearing date the 13th day of August 1911 under the provisions of section 31 of Act II of 1874 transferred to the Administrator-General of Madras the whole of the unadministered portion of the estate and effects and interest belonging to the said deceased vested in the undersigned by virtue of the said probate granted to them by the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the 14th May 1909.

19th September 1911.

A. S. NUNES.
E. D'SOUZA.

NOTICE.

The Acting Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of—

Walker, Mrs Clara Lucretia, late of Bangalore, who died at Pandrakka, Kistna district, on or about the 28th May 1911,

Boggs, Mrs. Grace, late a Matron of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 15th September 1909,

hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next-of-kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 10th November 1911 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 6th October 1911.

ARTHUR DAVIES,
Ag. Administrator-General of Madras.

CHARLES WATERS, deceased.

The Administrator of the estate and effects limited to the Presidency of Madras of Charles Waters late of Grafton House, Berkhamsted in the County of Hertford but now deceased who died at Grafton House aforesaid on or about the 14th day of March 1911 being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 26th day of October 1911 at the undermentioned address after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Charles Waters deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,
23rd September 1911.

HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Charles Waters deceased.

LOST.

The Madras Municipal Debentures Nos. 73 and 74 of the 4 per cent loan of 1900 for Rs. 1,000 each standing in the name of Alice Hay Taylor and last endorsed to Alice Hay Taylor, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above debentures and the interest thereupon having been stopped at the office of the Corporation of Madras, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned debentures.

17, Rundall's Road, Vepery Square, Madras.

ALICE HAY TAYLOR.

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent Petition No. 6 of 1911 filed by Tammeru China Yellamanda of Charuvukommapalam, Ongole taluk, stands posted to 12th October 1911 for objections in the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur.

Guntur, 6th October 1911.

G. RAMANATH AIYA,
Pleader for petitioner.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

No. 6 of 1911 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Kuruchala Mohamad Khasim Saheb *alias* Bude Saheb .. .. *Petitioner.*
Devarasetty Appayya and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petition is posted for hearing to the 12th day of October 1911. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so on that date.

Dated the 3rd day of October 1911.

B. L. NARASIMHAM,
Pleader.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Tuticorin.

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th November 1911 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to K. N. Sankara Ayyar of Tinnevelly, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Friday the 15th day of December 1911 at 11 o' clock in the noon at the said District Court-House, Tinnevelly, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 4th day of October 1911.

F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

I intend moving the High Court of Judicature at Madras on or after 20th October 1911 to enrol me as Vakil of the High Court.

Mylapore, Madras, 18th September 1911. T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR.

I intend moving the High Court on or after the 19th October to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Mylapore, 16th September 1911. A. SWAMINATHAN.

On or after the 23rd October 1911 I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 23rd September 1911. P. C. DESIKACHARI.

On or after 10th proximo, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a vakil thereof

Madras, 10th October 1911. V. K. NARAYANAN NAMBISAN.

BANK OF MADRAS.

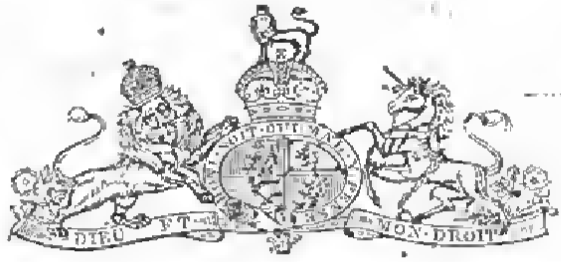
The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Saturday the 21st instant, on account of "Dipavali," being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 9th October 1911.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1911. [Price, 2 annas.

TABLE OF RAINFALL

RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

AUGUST 1911.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of August 1911.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of August 1911—*cont.*

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Station	District.
									Guntur	Guntur.
									Nizampatam	
									Bapatla	
									Repalle	
									Ponnur	
									Sattenapalle	
									Tenali	
									Narasaraopet	
									Rajupalem	
									Dachepalle	
									Gurazala	
									Macherla	
									Sattenapalle	
									Vinukonda	
									Ongole	
									Addanki	
									Kanigiri	
									Average	
									Atmakur	Nellore.
									Udayagiri	
									Kanigiri	
									Podili	
									Darsi	
									Pakala	
									Kandukur	
									Kavali	
									Jonnagadda	
									Nellore	
									Kovvuru	
									Kunapadam	
									Gudur	
									Rapur	
									Venkatagiri	
									Sullurpet	
									Tada	
									Average.	
									Madras	Madras.
									Ennur	Chingleput.
									Arkonam	
									Poonamallee	
									Saidapet	
									Tiruvallur	
									Conjeevaram	
									Sriperumbudur	
									Perambakam	
									Tirukalikundram	
									Saidapet	
									Mambakam	
									Chingleput	
									Chengam	
									Uttiramerur	
									Average.	
									Tirupati	Chittoor.
									Puttur	
									Satyavedu	
									Tiruttani	
									Chandragiri	
									Palmaner	
									Chittoor	
									Tamkal-upitheta	
									Palamaner	
									Punganur	
									Madanapalle	
									Vayalpad	
									Pileru	
									Average	
									Tiruvannamalai	North Arcot.
									Cheyyaru	
									Polur	
									Arni	
									Mandivadi	
									Tiruvettipuram	
									Arcot	
									Walajah	
									Chittapur	
									Arkonam	
									Vellore	
									Gudiyattam	
									Kaveripak	
									Vaniambadi	
									Tirupattur	
									Average.	
									Cuddalore	South Arcot.
									Tindivanam	
									Marakanam	
									Tirukoil	
									Villupuram	
									Panruti	
									Chidambaram	
									Kumbakonam	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madra

Districts.	Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South Arcot, contd.	9 Mannargudi (Periyanayagi)	0·05	—	—	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·58	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10 Pattukkottai	0·16	0·13	—	0·11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·19	0·32	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11 Peravurani	0·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12 Manargudi	0·16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·48	—	0·49	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13 Mallipattinam	0·24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·23	0·41	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14 Tiruvarur	0·24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·23	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15 Nannilam taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·17	—	0·44	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16 Nannilam	0·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17 Dharmapuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·50	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18 Tirukkoyilur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Average	0·15	0·04	—	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·07	0·04	0·25	—	—	—	—	0·04	—
Tanjore.	1 Shiyali	0·61	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·05	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·61
	2 Sembanarkoil	0·96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·14	0·10	0·12	0·12	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3 Tranquebar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	0·10	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4 Mayuram	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 Kuttalam taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6 Kuttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7 Kodavasal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8 Needamangalam	—	—	—	0·06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9 Tiruvadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10 Nannilam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11 Valangaiman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12 Nedumarkadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13 Tiruppalattturai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14 Mutupet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15 Manargudi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16 Nannilam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17 Nannilam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18 Tiruvadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19 Tirukkattupalli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 Tirupoondi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21 Vedaranyam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	22 Palaiyanattam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23 Adirampattinam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	24 Kumbakonam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 Aranthangi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Average	0·03	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·03	—	—	—	—	—	0·01
Trichinopoly.	1 Musiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Turaiyur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3 Uppiliyapuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4 Srirangam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 Perambalur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6 Ariyalur	—	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7 Kulpalayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·51	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8 Jayankondachcholapuram	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9 Lalgudi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10 Tiruchirapalli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11 Kulittalai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12 Manapparai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13 Turaiyur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14 Mari Inangudi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15 Karur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16 Aravakurichi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17 Nulliyal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18 Perambalur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19 Tuchchirapalli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 Sendalambalgudi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Average	0·01	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pudukkottai State.	1 Pudukkottai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Alangudi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3 Kunnandarkoil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4 Tirumayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 Kolumbalur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6 Kulattirkoil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7 Viralimalai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8 Gandarvakottai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9 Annavasal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10 Pennagarampatti	—	0·01	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11 Adanakkottai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura.	1 Melur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·03	0·04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 Madura taluk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3 Madura	—	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4 Tirumangalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 Usilampatti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6 Peraiyur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7 Uttamapalayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8 Kambam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9 Periyakulam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10 Bodinayakkanur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11 Cumbum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12 Chinnamanur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13 Uthamapalayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14 Palni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15 Kodaikanal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Presidency for the month of August 1911—*cont.*

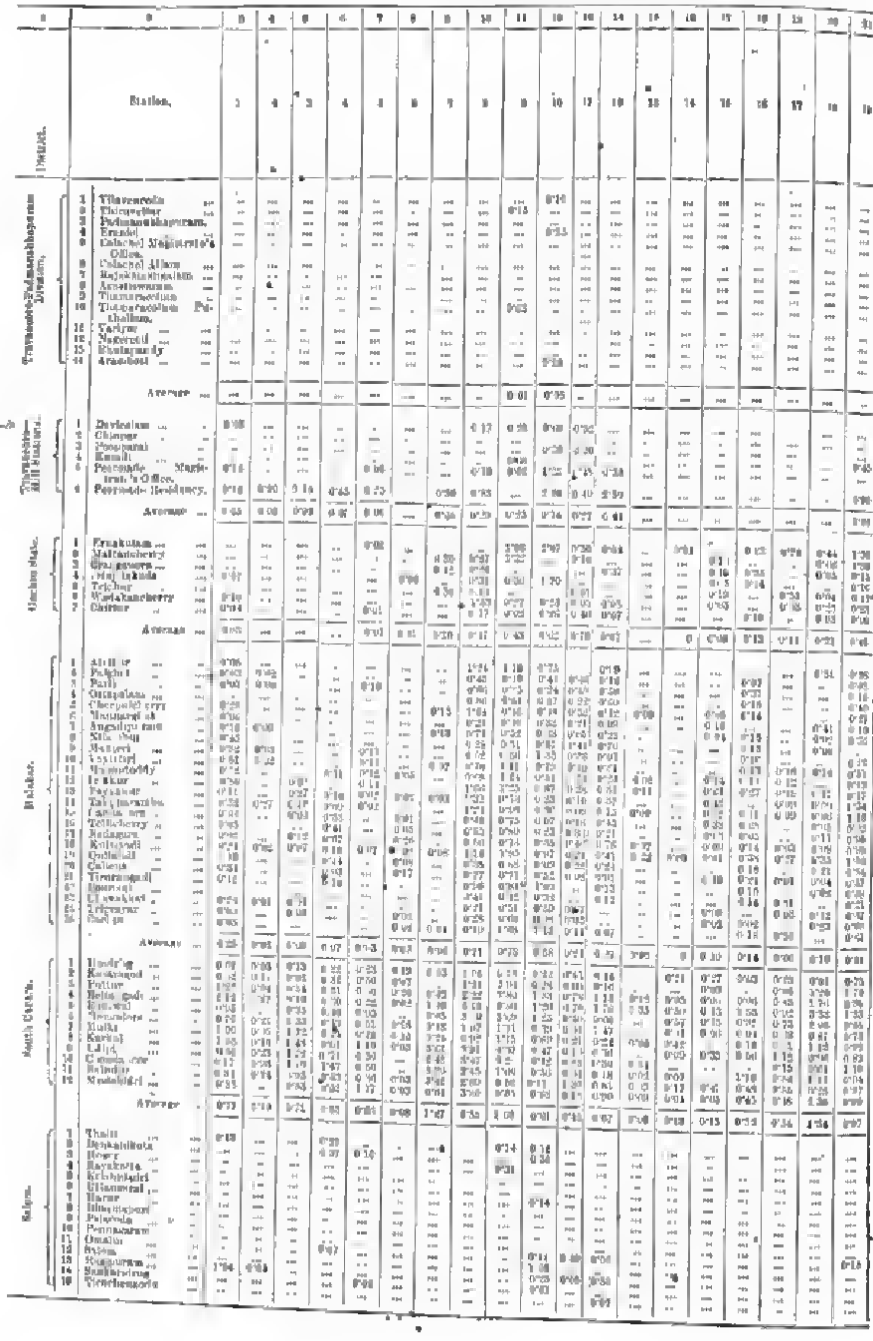
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	Stations.	District.
Rainfall from 1st to 9th.	Rainfall from 10th to 19th.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Greatest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.																											
0·02	1·14	1·21	0·19	0·68	2	0	9	Nammakal (Forts Area)	Trichinopoly.
2·14	0·25	2·39	0·09	1·25	7	0	10	Chidambaram	
0·21	0·68	0·89	0·04	0·21	4	0	11	Kumbakonam	
0·10	0·07	0·17	0·01	0·06	2	0	12	Mannargudi	
0·55	2·37	2·92	0·13	1·03	6	0	13	Srirangam	
0·53	1·75	2·28	0·10	0·78	7	0	14	Trichinopoly	
1·36	0·56	1·92	0·08	0·54	7	0	15	Perambalur	
0·55	3·76	4·31	0·19	1·41	8	0	16	Trichinopoly	
0·15	3·78	3·93	0·17	1·01	8	0	17	Karur	
0·46	4·01	4·47	0·19	1·05	9	0	18	Kulitalai	
0·25	4·24	4·49	0·20	1·02	9	0	19	Musiri	
0·30	2·60	2·90	0·13	1·20	4	0	20	Tiruchirapalli	
0·37	5·03	5·39	0·49	...	4	0		Average.	
0·08	0·72	0·80	0·04	0·48	2	0	1	Salem	Salem.
0·03	1·32	1·35	0·06	0·72	3	0	2	Namakkal	
0·03	4·37	4·40	0·20	1·82	9	0	3	Tiruchengode	
0·01	4·33	4·34	0·20	1·60	9	0	4	Mallasamudram	
0·04	4·76	4·80	0·22	1·60	9	0	5	Karur	
0·02	4·54	4·56	0·21	1·60	9	0	6	Kulitalai	
0·02	4·74	4·76	0·22	1·60	9	0	7	Musiri	
0·01	4·15	4·16	0·19	1·60	9	0	8	Perambalur	
0·01	4·24	4·25	0·19	1·60	9	0	9	Namakkal	
0·01	3·46	3·47	0·16	1·60	9	0	10	Tiruvadur	
0·01	4·23	4·24	0·19	1·60	9	0	11	Sankaridrug	
0·01	4·71	4·72	0·21	1·60	9	0	12	Tiruppattur	
0·01	4·20	4·21	0·19	1·60	9	0	13	Vellakkalpatti	
0·01	3·87	3·88	0·18	1·60	9	0	14	Tiruttaraippundi	
0·01	4·41	4·42	0·20	1·60	9	0	15	Mettupatti	
0·01	4·17	4·18	0·19	1·60	9	0	16	Dharmapuri	
0·01	4·78	4·79	0·21	1·60	9	0	17	Nallampalli	
0·01	0·95	0·96	0·04	0·60	2	0	18	Hosur	
0·01	4·33	4·34	0·20	1·60	9	0	19	Uttangarai	
0·01	1·42	1·43	0·06	0·60	3	0	20	Krishnagiri	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	21	Tirupattur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	22	Vaniyambadi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	23	Ambur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	24	Vellore	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	25	Arkonam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	26	Walajapet	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	27	Conjeevaram	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	28	Chingleput	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	29	Tiruvallur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	30	Poonamallee	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	31	Madras	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	32	Tondiarpet	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	33	Red Hills	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	34	Puzhal	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	35	Sriperumbudur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	36	Tambaram	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	37	Chingleput	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	38	Uttiramerur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	39	Kanchipuram	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	40	Walajabad	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	41	Sriperumbudur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	42	Cheyyar	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	43	Arni	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	44	Polur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	45	Chetpet	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	46	Tiruvannamalai	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	47	Kilpennathur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	48	Tindivanam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	49	Gingee	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	50	Vandavasi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	51	Tirukoilur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	52	Ulundurpet	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	53	Kallakurichi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	54	Attur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	55	Salem	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0		Average.	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	1	Madura	Madura.
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	2	Tirumangalam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	3	Usilampatti	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	4	Periyakulam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	5	Bodinayakanur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	6	Cumbum	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	7	Dindigul	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	8	Palni	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	9	Oddanchatram	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	10	Aravakurichi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	11	Karur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	12	Paramakudi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	13	Ramnad	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	14	Mudukulattur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	15	Tiruppattur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	16	Sivaganga	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	17	Devakottai	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	18	Manamadura	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	19	Tirumayam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	20	Pudukkottai	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	21	Alangudi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	22	Aranthangi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0		Average.	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	1	Vellore	Tanjore.
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	2	Kumbakonam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	3	Tiruvadur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	4	Nannilam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	5	Mayavaram	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	6	Tiruvalur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	7	Nannilam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	8	Tiruturaipundi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	9	Mannargudi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	10	Tiruthuraipundi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	11	Pattukkottai	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	12	Peravurani	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	13	Adirampattinam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	14	Orattanadu	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	15	Tanjore	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	16	Vallam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	17	Papanasam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	18	Kumbakonam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	19	Kulittalai	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	20	Srirangam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0		Average.	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	1	Pattukkottai	Pudukkottai State.
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	2	Alangudi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	3	Kranthakudi	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	4	Tirumayam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	5	Kolattur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	6	Kolattur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	7	Viralimalai	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	8	Odaipatti	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	9	Annavasal	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	10	Pudukkottai	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	11	Arimalam	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0		Average.	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	1	Salem	Salem.
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	2	Namakkal	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	3	Tiruchengode	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	4	Mallasamudram	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	5	Karur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	6	Kulitalai	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	7	Musiri	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	8	Perambalur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	9	Namakkal	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	10	Tiruvadur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	11	Sankaridrug	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	12	Tiruppattur	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	13	Vellakkalpatti	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	14	Paiti	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0		Average	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0	15	Kadaikanal	
0·01	4·32	4·33	0·20	1·60	9	0		Average.	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of August 1911—*cont.*

No.	Stations.	Division.
1	Tiruchirapalli	Rainfall.
2	Trichinopoly	
3	Turaiyur	
4	Musiri	
5	Manapparai	
6	Karur	
7	Kulittalai	
8	Kadavur	
9	Aravakurichi	
10	Dindigul	
11	Palni	
12	Periyakulam	
13	Andipatti	
14	Uttamapalaiyam	
15	Cumbum	
16	Kambam	
17	Bodinayakkanur	
18	Melur	
19	Madura	
20	Tirumangalam	
21	Usilampatti	
22	Sattur	
23	Srivilliputtur	
24	Rajapalaiyam	
25	Tenkasi	
26	Shencottah	
27	Tuticorin	
28	Kovilpatti	
29	Ettayapuram	
30	Sathankulam	
31	Srivaikuntam	
32	Tinnevelly	
33	Palamcottah	
34	Manimuttar	
35	Ambasamudram	
36	Papanasam	
37	Cheranmahadevi	
38	Nanguneri	
39	Radhapuram	
40	Average	
1	Pattukottai	Tanjore-Kulitalai Division.
2	Orattanad	
3	Mannargudi	
4	Nidamangalam	
5	Mayuram	
6	Kuttalam	
7	Tiruvadamarudur	
8	Kulitalai	
9	Karur	
10	Aravakurichi	
11	Erode	
12	Perundurai	
13	Kodumudi	
14	Bhavani	
15	Mettupalaiyam	
16	Coimbatore	
17	Pollachi	
18	Udumalpet	
19	Dharapuram	
20	Average	
1	Salem	Trichinopoly-Coimbatore Division.
2	Attur	
3	Tiruchengodu	
4	Namakkal	
5	Paramattivelur	
6	Karur	
7	Kollimalai	
8	Rasipuram	
9	Mallasamudram	
10	Namakkal	
11	Kollimalai	
12	Pachai-apparai	
13	Bhavani	
14	Coimbatore	
15	Coonoor	
16	Kundah Engineer's office	
17	Devala	
18	Average	
1	Chengalpattu	Transferred-Tondiman Division.
2	Nungambakkam	
3	Tiruvallur	
4	Poonamallee	
5	Red Hills	
6	Average	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

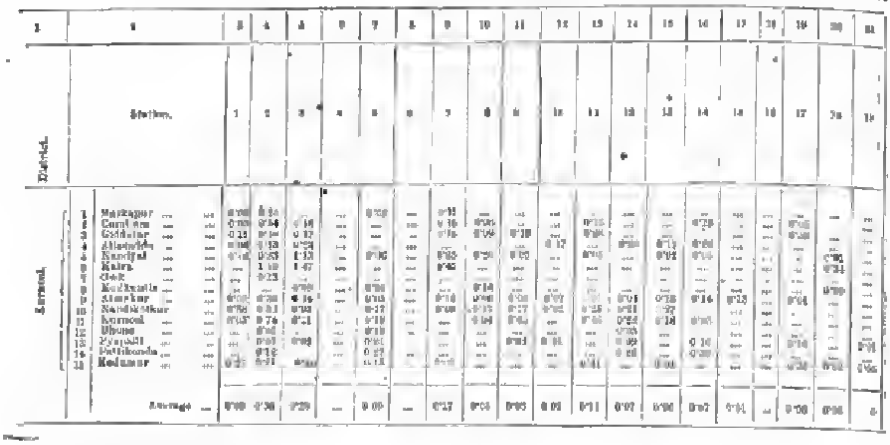


Presidency for the month of August 1911—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of August 1911—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras



Meteorological Office, Madras,
15th September 1911.

Presidency for the month of August 1911—*cont.*

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	Stations.	District.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to last.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Number of rainy days during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·78	1·44	0·47	4·98	10	6	Mayavaram	Cuddalore
...	0·16	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	0·66	1·93	0·63	6·00	10	6	Chidambaram	
...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	1·63	2·95	0·98	4·74	10	6	Gudalur	
...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	2·91	4·17	1·39	6·45	10	6	Chidambaram	
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·13	1·26	0·42	3·70	11	7	Vriddhachalam	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·13	1·26	0·42	3·70	11	7	Panruti	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53	1·53	0·51	3·50	8	5	Cuddalore	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53	1·53	0·51	3·50	8	5	Sankaran	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·22	0·50	0·17	2·55	3	2	Virudhachalam	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·33	0·79	0·26	3·16	4	3	Gingee	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·33	0·79	0·26	3·16	4	3	Gingee	
...	...	...	0·02	...	0·00	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·24	0·41	0·14	2·93	3	2	Tirukkoyilur	
...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·24	0·41	0·14	2·93	3	2	Tirukkoyilur	
0·04	0·13	0·24	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·75	0·90	0·30	3·00	4	3	Ulundurpet	
0·07	...	...	0·03	0·15	0·06	...	...	0·04	0·05	0·30	...	0·50	1·00	1·50	0·50	3·00	4	3	Tirukkoyilur	
0·11	0·14	0·00	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·30	...	0·50	1·00	1·50	0·50	3·00	4	3	Tirukkoyilur	
...	0·03	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·30	...	0·35	0·76	1·11	0·37	3·00	4	3	Kallakkurichchi	
...	0·03	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·30	...	0·35	0·76	1·11	0·37	3·00	4	3	Kallakkurichchi	
0·07	0·29	0·01	0·02	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·07	0·30	...	0·85	1·70	0·57	5·25	7	5	Tirukkoyilur	
...	0·16	0·06	1·36	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·28	1·44	0·30	...	1·98	3·55	0·84	3·00	7	5	Villupuram	
...	0·16	...	0·09	...	0·01	0·00	...	...	0·28	0·07	0·30	0·11	0·28	0·42	0·10	4·20	15	...	Kodaikanal	
0·02	0·09	0·05	0·14	0·02	0·01	0·00	0·07	0·00	0·07	0·06	1·00	1·00	0·00	4·00	—	6	6		Average.	

B. Ll. JONES,
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MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1911. [Price, 4 *pice*.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER

1911.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Maximum Heat in Vacuo	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Daily velocity	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather
October	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
2nd Mon. ..	29·749	83·2	78·1	93·7	73·4	138·6	70	S.	179	.	32	10·2	Fine.
3rd Tues ..	·777	84·4	78·5	94·2	77·0	138·4	76	S.	196	..	16	9·3	Do
4th Wed. ..	·750	84·5	79·0	95·0	76·9	142·8	77	S. by W.	207	..	46	6·4	Fine with passing clouds.
5th Thurs. ..	·776	84·6	77·6	96·2	75·9	142·3	73	S W.	293	0·07	33	7·0	Distant thunderstorm.
6th Fri. ..	·739	83·3	78·3	95·2	75·6	141·3	72	S.W. by S.	174	..	66	1·6	Passing clouds.
7th Sat. ..	·810	84·6	78·3	99·5	80·0	140·5	68	S S.W.	176	..	13	9·4	Fine.
8th Sun ..	·820	86·0	79·8	95·1	80·1	141·7	70	h	147	..	35	7·7	Fine with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 11·03 inches, the average due for the same period being 21·36 inches.

Madras Observatory, 9th October 1911.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in September 1911 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1911.	Differences from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·730	0·013" below	29·743
Temperature of air	84·3	1·3 above	83·0
Do of evaporation	79·1	2·8 ,,	76·3
Percentage of humidity	78	6 ,,	72
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	137·2	4·1 below	141·3
Maximum in shade	94·5	1·3 above	93·2
Minimum in shade	77·9	0·8 ,,	77·1
Do. on grass	76·8	1·8 ,,	75·0
Rainfall in inches on 11 days	7·62	2·93 ,,	4·69
Do. since January 1st, on 49 days	11·68	7·97 below	19·65
General direction of wind	S.W.	2 points W.	S.S.W.
Daily velocity in miles	144	12 below	156
Percentage of cloudy sky	49	13 ,,	62
Do. of bright sunshine	42·8	1·8 above	41·0

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	7	31	East.	11	79	South.	14	79	West.	47	318
N. by E.	2	14	E. by S.	8	57	S. by W.	34	177	W. by N.	33	234
N.N.E.	2	6	E.S.E.	15	105	S.S.W.	36	176	W.N.W.	35	242
N.E. by N.	1	7	S.E. by E.	45	346	S.W. by S.	63	191	N.W. by W.	74	393
N.E.	1	9	S.E.	41	283	S.W.	26	121	N.W.	24	159
N.E. by E.	3	30	S.E. by S.	43	324	S.W. by W.	46	204	N.W. by N.	15	78
E.N.E.	..	..	S.S.E.	51	76	W.S.W.	26	125	N.N.W.	8	30
E. by N.	3	24	S. by E.	20	128	W. by S.	37	216	N. by W.	3	16

There were fourteen calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.W. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 51 miles.

Madras Observatory, 7th October 1911.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1911. [Price, 6 *pies.*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH OCTOBER 1911

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.			Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1911	Average of 40 years	Average for October.*	Last week	This week	Average for October.*	Last week	This week.	Average for October.*	Last week	This week.	Average for October.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam ..	1·6	56·6	34·9	10·7	9·6	8·8	20·5	18·4	19·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam. [A.	1·8	61·9	50·2							..	13·9	13·8	22·3	16·7	16·1
Vizagapatam. [L.	1·8	21·4	20·3	10·2	7·8	7·8	16·4	16·8	16·1	..	..	..	..	16·8	15·8
Godavari ..	1·3	28·9	26·0	10·5	8·5	8·2	18·3	13·0	13·3	17·0	13·5	15·5	..	14·0	14·3
Kistna ..	0·9	24·3	27·4	9·9	7·9	7·8	17·1	13·4	12·3	14·1	11·9	12·4	..	..	..
Guntur ..	0·5	18·7	21·8	10·1	9·4	9·8	..	18·1	16·4	17·9	16·1	12·1	17·2	13·9	13·4
Ceded.															
Kurnool ..	0·4	14·8	20·4	9·8	9·1	9·0	..	16·4	16·1	20·8	18·8	18·4	16·0	14·0	13·5
Banganapalle	0·3	13·3	..	..	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	14·0	14·0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	1·1	16·2	17·5	9·1	8·8	8·8	..	16·7	16·0	17·2	15·7	16·7	..	..	..
Sandur ..	0·4	23·2	..	..	8·1	8·3	..	..	..	..	17·0	17·5	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	1·7	14·9	19·8	10·0	9·7	9·7	20·0	13·3	17·0	18·0	16·8	16·0	17·5	16·3	17·6
Cuddapah ..	1·3	24·4	19·3	10·0	9·3	9·7	19·1	16·1	16·0	17·8	14·3	14·5	17·8	14·0	14·5
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	0·9	9·2	14·8	11·3	10·1	10·0	17·4	16·2	16·0	16·6	12·7	12·7	17·5	13·8	13·5
Chingleput ..	0·2	14·8	20·2	10·9	9·8	9·5	16·4	14·2	14·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	0·1	11·6	19·2	9·8	7·9	7·9	16·8	13·8	13·6	..	..	..	16·7	16·3	16·3
South Arcot.	0·6	57·3	22·2	10·4	9·0	8·8	17·7	15·5	13·6	..	..	..	..	12·6	12·1
Central.															
Chittoor ..	2·6	18·7	19·4	..	10·3	10·8	..	14·3	14·5	..	..	..	17·7	†13·6	15·5
North Arcot.	2·2	23·7	23·8	11·1	9·5	9·8	16·0	14·0	14·8	..	..	..	18·0	13·6	12·9
Salem ..	2·8	30·0	23·6	9·8	9·0	9·0	17·7	13·1	14·0	16·8	14·3	14·2	16·4	14·3	13·0
Coimbatore ..	1·2	18·7	20·2	9·7	8·2	8·8	17·6	16·1	†5·7	17·1	15·0	13·3	16·4	14·3	13·0
Trichinopoly	0·9	14·4	18·7	9·8	9·1	8·8	16·7	16·0	16·1	16·0	14·0	14·4	16·8	14·1	13·6
South.															
Tanjore ..	..	11·0	17·7	10·4	8·4	9·0	18·8	14·0	16·0	..	14·5	14·0	..	15·0	16·6
Pudukkottai.	0·3	15·4	..	..	8·2	7·4	..	14·0	14·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	1·3	13·3	19·3	10·3	7·5	7·7	18·0	13·5	13·3	16·0	13·1	13·2	16·8	13·0	12·6
Ramnad ..	0·1	7·4	11·7	8·9	8·1	7·7	18·8	13·8	13·3	16·5	12·8	12·6	16·6	13·0	12·7
Tinnevelly ..	0·1	6·0	8·1	10·2	7·4	7·6	12·9	14·0	14·2	17·7	13·4	13·4	13·8	12·9	11·8
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	3·0	91·4	103·1	10·0	8·2	7·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara.	2·0	114·8	130·5	10·5	8·9	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore ..	3·1	38·2	44·9	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	3·2	88·6	..	..	8·5	8·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris.	2·6	31·4	47·9	9·1	7·2	7·2	13·6	13·0	13·3	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Laterial.
* Average of the 10 years ending 1910-1911. † Revised figure.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Surada and Russelkonda reservoirs 28·5 and 45·2 feet deep, respectively. Weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly and ragi; outturn fair Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of horsegram, cholam, greengram and ragi and transplanting of paddy, chillies, tobacco and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops thriving, but sugarcane blown down in two taluks by tempestuous wind and wet crops in five taluks need more rain. Harvested cumbu, jute, gingelly, paddy, korra in one taluk; outturn poor; ragi bad to fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Season becoming favourable.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in two divisions. Godavari 3·2 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly, shamai, korra, cumbu and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder sufficient except in two taluks and three divisions. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·8 feet above the anikat Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair; wet paddy suffered from disease called "Kodu" in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, cumbu; outturn poor to normal; gingelly poor to bumper; maize, fair to normal; greengram, poor. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient

GUNTUR

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of cholam, cotton, korra and horsegram, weeding and transplanting of paddy, chillies and tobacco in progress. Standing crops fair to good Harvested cumbu and maize; outturn poor to fair; gingelly, poor. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available Grain stocks sufficient

KURNOOL

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks Tungabhadra 0·95 foot above the anikat. Sowing of horsegram, cotton and cholam, transplanting and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good, but require more rain in parts Harvested cumbu and korra; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally available, fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. More rain required in four taluks.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cholam and cotton in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient More rain required.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts, ploughing, sowing of late dry crops, viz., korra, white cholam, cotton, horse-gram, and Bengal gram and weeding in progress in parts, but more rain is needed for the sowing of late crops in one taluk. Standing crops fair to good, but require more rain in parts of three taluks; early dry crops are affected by grasshoppers in parts of two taluks. Harvested korra; outturn normal; gingelly, poor. Pasture available in four taluks and in parts of three others; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient Standing crops good. Pasture available; fodder growing scanty. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, tobacco, white cholam, cotton, korra and horsegram and weeding of ragi, paddy, groundnut and cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture available to a limited extent; fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient Prospects improving.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, varagu, cotton and horsegram, weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, cholam, korra and indigo; outturn fair to normal Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available Grain stocks sufficient. The recent rains have improved the situation to some extent, but more rain is wanted for the extension of wet cultivation.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in parts. Slight freshes in the rivers. Flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats 1·5 feet and 0 foot respectively. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, varagu, cotton, castor, cholam, horsegram and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy, cumbu, korra and cholam withered or withering in parts. Harvested cholam and indigo; outturn bad to fair; cumbu and korra bad to normal; ragi, fair. Pasture available except in parts; fodder generally sufficient; condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply not sufficient and more rain needed to bring in full supplies. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and gram, weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu and indigo, outturn fair; gingelly, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks Slight freshes in the rivers. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy and groundnut, weeding of paddy, indigo and groundnut and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, groundnut, gingelly, indigo, millet and varagu; outturn fair Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and baling in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi and groundnut in parts; outturn fair to normal. Fodder and pasture available. Condition of cattle generally good but anthrax sporadic in parts of two taluks and quarter-ill in parts of two other taluks Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects indifferent. More rain required everywhere

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Slight freshes in the Palar. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and weeding of paddy and groundnut in progress. Standing crops generally fair and benefited by recent rains Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder available, but pasture scanty in parts of one taluk and fodder in parts of another taluk. Condition of cattle generally good Employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient. More rain is required for tanks.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy and ragi, sowing of cumbu, horsegram and cholam in progress. Standing crops fair to good, but fading ragi reviving in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, cumbu and ragi; outturn fair to normal Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. More rain is wanted.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. Slight freshes in the Amaravati and 8 feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu and transplanting of paddy in parts Standing crops fair to good, but dry crops in one taluk require rain Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair to normal Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. 7 feet of water over the Grand Anicut. Sowing and transplanting of paddy and sowing of cumbu, varagu, cholam, groundnut and gingelly in progress in parts. Standing crops fair Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu and cholam in parts; outturn fair. Pasture improved. Fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TANJORE

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. 8 feet of water over the Grand Anicut. Sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Want of rain felt in three taluks. Seedlings withering in one taluk. Harvested paddy, maize, ragi and cumbu, outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available Grain stocks sufficient.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts Ploughing and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Condition of labouring classes good. Grain stocks sufficient.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Discharge from the Periyar 1,212 5 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam and cumbu and transplanting of paddy going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of three taluks and one division and fodder available except in one taluk Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Rain is urgently wanted in two taluks

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient Ploughing and sowing going on in parts. Standing crops fair, but cholam withering for want of rain in parts. Ragi being harvested in parts of two taluks; outturn fair. Pasture insufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle fair to good Employment available. Grain stocks dwindling but sufficient for present local requirements.

TINNEVELLY

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two taluks. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat; discharge inadequate for present requirements Ploughing, sowing of samai and transplanting of ragi and paddy going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair, except in parts of four taluks where it is withering or withered. Harvested paddy; outturn bad to fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Transplanting of paddy in progress Standing crops fair except in parts of two taluks where it is reported to be withering Paddy being harvested; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of second rice crop in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair but suffered in parts for want of sufficient rain. First rice crop being harvested; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest continues. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Paddy being harvested. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, ploughing, manuring and pitting of main crops continue. Standing crops fair, but rain required in one taluk. Coffee affected by bug in Coonoor taluk Harvested ragi, korali, samai, tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 7th October 1911.—Rainfall heavy Malabar, South Canara; good Salem, Nilgiris, Chittoor, North Arcot, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Bellary, Madura; *nil* Tanjore; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur, Trichinopoly, South Canara, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting in progress in parts; agricultural operations retarded by want of rain in parts Bellary, Cuddapah, Ramnad. Standing crops fair to good generally, but need rain in parts Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris and withered in parts Nellore, Tinnevelly; wet paddy in parts Kistna attacked by disease; early dry crops in parts Bellary affected by grasshoppers; coffee in parts Nilgiris affected by bug. Harvests continue; outturn fair to normal generally. Pasture scanty in Ramnad, Tinnevelly and in parts Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and sufficient elsewhere; fodder insufficient in parts Godavari, North Arcot, Madura Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 9 districts, fallen 2, risen 14, ragi stationary 4 districts, fallen 9, risen 10; cholam stationary 10 districts, fallen 3, risen 2; cumbu stationary 4 districts, fallen 8, risen 16. Increase most noticeable cumbu, Tinnevelly, Anantapur. Public health generally good, but plague severe in Bellary Prospects generally fair and improving in Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Cuddapah, but more rain required in parts Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris. Condition of labouring classes satisfactory and employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND REVS. & AGRI., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS, 10th October 1911.

S. VENKATARAMADAS, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1911. [Price, 4 as. 4 p.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th September 1911:—

No. 18 of 1911.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Lunacy Act, 191 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas, and the Pargana of Spiti.

Savings.

2. Nothing contained in Part II shall be deemed to interfere with the powers of High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, over any person found to be lunatic by inquisition, or with the rights of any committee of the person or estate of such lunatic.

Definitions.

3. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Asylum" means an asylum for lunatics established or licensed by Government:

(2) "Cost of maintenance" in an asylum includes the cost of lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine and care of a lunatic:

(3) "District Court" means the principal civil court of original jurisdiction in any area outside the local limits for the time being of the Presidency-towns:

(4) "Criminal lunatic" means any person for whose confinement in or removal to an asylum, jail or other place of safe custody an order has been made in accordance with the provisions of section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900: V of 1898. III of 1900.

(5) "lunatic" means an idiot or person of unsound mind: XXXVI of 1858, s. 12.

(6) "Magistrate" means a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act.

(7) "Medical officer" means a gazetted medical officer of Government or any medical officer or class of medical officers whom the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette declare to be medical officers for the purposes of this Act:

(8) "medical practitioner" means a holder of a qualification to practise medicine and surgery which can be registered in the United Kingdom in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the registration of medical practitioners, or any person or class of persons whom the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be medical practitioners for the purposes of this Act:

(9) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act or by rule made thereunder:

(10) "reception order" means an order made under the provisions of this Act for the reception into an asylum of a lunatic other than a lunatic so found by inquisition: and

(11) "rule" means a rule made under this Act.

PART II.

RECEPTION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

CHAPTER II.

RECEPTION OF LUNATICS.

[*Cf.* s. 4 (1), Lunacy Act, 1858.]

Reception of lunatics.

4. No person other than a criminal lunatic or a lunatic so found by inquisition shall be received or detained in an asylum, save as provided by section 18, unless under a reception order.

Reception Orders on petition.

[*Cf.* s. 4 (2), Lunacy Act, 1858.]

Application for reception order.

5. (1) An application for a reception order shall be made by petition to the magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the alleged lunatic ordinarily resides, shall be in the form prescribed and shall be supported by two medical certificates on separate pieces of paper one of which shall be from a medical officer.

[*Cf.* s. 7 (4) *ibid.*]

(2) The petition shall state whether a previous petition has been presented as to the alleged lunatic or not and if a previous petition has been made a copy of the order on that application shall be attached to it.

(3) No application for a reception order shall be entertained in any area outside the Presidency-towns unless the Local Government has by notification in the local official Gazette declared such area to be an area in which reception orders may be made.

[*Cf.* s. 5, Lunacy Act, 1858.]

Application by whom to be presented.

6. (1) The petition shall be presented, if possible, by the husband or wife or by a relative of the alleged lunatic.

(2) If the petition is not so presented, it shall contain a statement of the reasons why it is not so presented, and of the connection of the petitioner with the alleged lunatic, and the circumstances under which he presents the petition.

(3) No person shall present a petition unless he is at least twenty-one years of age, and has, within fourteen days before the presentation of the petition, personally seen the said lunatic.

(4) The petition shall be signed and verified by the petitioner and the statement of prescribed particulars by the person making the statement.

[*Cf.* s. 6, Lunacy Act, 1858.]

Procedure upon petition for reception order.

7. (1) Upon the presentation of the petition the magistrate shall consider the allegations in the petition and the evidence of lunacy appearing by the medical certificates and whether it is necessary for him personally to see and examine the alleged lunatic.

(2) If he is satisfied that a reception order may properly be made forthwith, he may make the same accordingly.

(3) If he is not so satisfied, he shall fix a date (notice whereof shall be given to the petitioner) for the consideration of the petition, and he may make such further or other inquiries of or concerning the alleged lunatic as he may think fit.

[*Cf.* s. 6, Lunacy Act, 1858.]

Examination of alleged lunatic.

8. The magistrate, if not satisfied with the evidence of lunacy appearing from the medical certificates, may visit the alleged lunatic at the place where such lunatic may happen to be.

[*Cf.* s. 8 (3), Lunacy Act, 1858.]

Consideration of petition.

9. The petition shall be considered in private and no one except the petitioner, the alleged lunatic (unless the magistrate shall in his discretion otherwise order), any one person appointed by the alleged lunatic for that purpose, and the persons signing the medical certificates accompanying the petition, shall be present at the consideration thereof

Order.

10. (1) At the time appointed for the consideration of the petition, the magistrate may either make a reception order or dismiss the petition, or, if he thinks fit, may adjourn the case for future evidence or inquiry, and may make such order as to the payment of the costs of the inquiry by the person upon whose application it was made, or out of the estate of the alleged lunatic if found to be of unsound mind, or otherwise, as he may think proper. [*Cf.* ss. 6 (4), 7 (1), Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(2) If the petition is dismissed, the magistrate shall record in writing his reasons for dismissing the same and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the petitioner a copy of such order.

Power to require engagement to meet cost of maintenance.

11. When any reception order made under section 7 or section 10 is presented, the person in charge of the asylum, before admitting the lunatic into the asylum, may require the friends of the said lunatic to engage to pay the cost of maintenance of the lunatic, unless it shall appear to such person that they have not sufficient means of doing so. [*Cf.* s. 7, Act 36 of 1858.]

Reception orders otherwise than on petition.

Reception order in case of lunatic soldier.

12. When any European who is subject to the provisions of the Army Act has been declared a lunatic in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations in force for the time being, and it appears to any administrative medical officer that he should be removed to an asylum, such administrative medical officer may, if he thinks fit, make a reception order under his hand for the admission of the said lunatic into any asylum which has been duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor General in Council. [*Cf.* s. 3, Act 11 of 1877.]

Duties of police in respect of wandering or dangerous lunatics and lunatics cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.

13. (1) Every officer in charge of a police-station shall apprehend or cause to be apprehended and taken or cause to be taken to the magistrate all persons found wandering at large within the limits of his station who are deemed to be lunatics, and all persons believed to be dangerous by reason of lunacy. [*Cf.* s. 4, first para., and s. 5, last para., Act 36 of 1858, and s. 16, Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(2) Every officer in charge of a police-station who has knowledge that any person within the limits of his station is deemed to be a lunatic and is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated by any relative or other person having the care or charge of him, shall immediately report the fact to the magistrate. [*Cf.* s. 13 (1), Lunacy Act, 1890, and s. 6 of Act 20 of 1858.]

Reception order in case of wandering and dangerous lunatics.

14. Whenever any person is brought before a magistrate under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 13, the magistrate shall call in a medical officer, and shall examine such person, and shall make such other inquiries as he thinks advisable, and if the magistrate is satisfied on personal examination or other proof that such person is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained, and if the medical officer who has been called in signs a medical certificate with regard to the lunatic, the magistrate may make a reception order for the admission of such lunatic into an asylum and shall send him in suitable custody to such asylum. [Act 36 of 1858, s. 4.]

Provided that, if any friend or relative of any lunatic, who is believed to be dangerous, shall enter into a bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the magistrate thinks fit, conditioned that such lunatic shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or others, the magistrate, instead of sending him to an asylum, may, if he thinks fit, make him over to the care of such friend or relative:

Provided also that, if any such friend or relative shall desire that the lunatic may be sent to a licensed asylum instead of the public asylum of the province, and shall engage in writing to the satisfaction of the magistrate to pay the cost of maintenance of the lunatic in such asylum, the magistrate may send the lunatic to the licensed asylum mentioned in the engagement.

Order in case of lunatic cruelly treated or not under proper care and control.

15. (1) If it shall appear to the magistrate, on the report of a police-officer or the information of any other person, that any person within the limits of his jurisdiction deemed to be a lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the charge of him, the magistrate may cause the alleged lunatic to be produced before him, and summon such relative or other person as has or ought to have the charge of him. [S. 5, Act 36 of 1858.] [*Cf.* s. 13 of Act of 1890.]

(2) If such relative or other person is legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, the magistrate may make an order for such lunatic being properly cared for and treated, and, if such relative or other person wilfully neglects to comply with the said order, may sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(3) If there is no person legally bound to maintain the alleged lunatic, or if the magistrate thinks fit so to do, he may proceed as prescribed in section 14, and upon being satisfied in manner aforesaid that the person deemed to be a lunatic is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, may make a reception order for his admission into an asylum.

Detention of alleged lunatic pending report by medical officer.

16. (1) When any person alleged to be a lunatic is brought before a magistrate under the provisions of section 13 or section 15, the magistrate, at the request of the medical officer who has been called in, may, by order in writing, authorize the detention of the alleged lunatic for such time not exceeding ten days as may be, in his opinion, necessary to enable the medical officer to determine whether such alleged lunatic is a person in respect of whom a medical certificate may be properly given. [S. 6-A Act 36 of 1858.]

(2) The magistrate may, from time to time, for the same purpose and at the request of the medical officer, by order in writing, authorize such further detention not exceeding ten days at a time as he thinks necessary.

Provided that no person shall be detained under this section for a total period exceeding thirty days from the date on which the first order under its provisions was made.

Commissioner of Police, etc., to act in the Presidency-towns.

17. All acts which the magistrate is authorized or required to do by sections 14, 15 and 16 may be done in the Presidency-towns or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police; and all duties which an officer in charge of a police-station is authorized or required to perform, may be performed in any of the said towns by an officer of the police-force not below the rank of an inspector. [S. 4, Act 36 of 1858.]

Requirements of reception order and medical certificates.

[Lunacy Act, s. 28.] Medical certificates.

18. (1) Every medical certificate under this Act shall be made and signed by a medical practitioner or a medical officer as the case may be.

(2) Every medical certificate shall state the facts upon which the person certifying has formed his opinion that the alleged lunatic is a lunatic, distinguishing facts observed by himself from facts communicated by others, and no reception order on petition shall be made upon a certificate founded only upon facts communicated by others.

(3) Every medical certificate made under this Act shall be evidence of the facts therein appearing and of the judgment thereon stated to have been formed by the person certifying on such facts, as if the matters therein appearing had been verified on oath.

[S. 26, Lunacy Act, 1890.] Time and manner of medical examination of lunatic.

19. (1) A reception order required to be founded on a medical certificate shall not be made unless the person who signs the medical certificate, or, where two certificates are required, such person who signs a certificate, has personally examined the alleged lunatic, in the case of an order upon petition, not more than seven clear days before the date of the presentation of the petition, and in all other cases not more than seven clear days before the date of the order.

(2) Where two medical certificates are required a reception order shall not be made unless each medical practitioner signing a certificate has examined the alleged lunatic separately from the other.

[S. 30, Lunacy Act, 1890.] Persons disqualified for signing certificates.

20. A medical certificate accompanying a petition for a reception order shall not be signed by the petitioner or by the husband or wife, father or father-in-law, mother or mother-in-law, son or son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law, brother or brother-in-law, sister or sister-in-law, partner or assistant of such petitioner.

[*Cf.* s. 25, Lunacy Act, 1890.] Authority for reception.

21. A reception order, if the same appears to be in conformity with this Act, shall be sufficient authority for the petitioner or any person authorised by him, or in the case of an order not made upon petition, for the person authorised so to do by the person making the order, to take the lunatic and convey him to the place mentioned in such order and for his reception and detention therein, or in any other asylum to which he may be removed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the order may be acted on without further evidence of the signature or of the jurisdiction of the person making the order.

Reception of criminal lunatic.

Reception of criminal lunatic.

22. An order under section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or under section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, directing the reception of a criminal lunatic into any asylum which is prescribed for the reception of criminal lunatics shall be sufficient authority for the reception and detention of any person named therein in such asylum or in any other asylum to which he may be lawfully transferred.

Reception after inquisition.

Reception after inquisition.

23. A lunatic so found by inquisition may be admitted into an asylum—

[*Cf.* s. 19, Lunacy Act, 1890.] (a) in the case of an inquisition under Chapter IV on an order signed by the committee of the person of the lunatic, and having annexed thereto a certified copy of the order appointing the committee or, if no such committee has been appointed, upon an order signed by the Master of the Court;

[*Cf.* s. 8, Act 36 of 1858.] (b) in the case of an inquisition under Chapter V—

(i) when a guardian of the person of such lunatic has been appointed by the Court of Wards or the Collector or by the Civil Court,—on an order signed by such guardian accompanied by a certified copy of the order of the District Court that such lunatic is a fit and proper person to be detained in an asylum;

(ii) when no guardian of the person of such lunatic has been appointed—on an order of the District Court that such lunatic is a fit and proper person to be detained in an asylum.

[*Cf.* s. 8 (*b*), Act 36, 1858.] Order for payment of cost of maintenance of lunatic.

24. When an order has been made under section 23, the High Court or the District Court, as the case may be, shall, on receiving a report from the person in charge of an asylum that the lunatic referred to in the order has been admitted into the asylum, make an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic in the asylum, and on the application of such person may from time to time direct that any costs incurred in accordance with such order shall be recovered from the estate of the lunatic or of any person legally bound to maintain him as if payable under a decree of the Court.

Provided that, if at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the lunatic has not sufficient property, and that no person legally bound to maintain such lunatic has sufficient means for the payment of such cost, the Court shall certify the same instead of making such order for the payment of the cost as aforesaid.

Amendment of order or certificate.

[S. 12, Act 36 of 1858, *cf.* s. 34, Lunacy Act, 1890.] Amendment of order or certificate.

25. If, after the reception of any lunatic into any asylum, it appears that the order upon which he was received or the medical certificate or certificates upon which such order was made is or are defective or incorrect, the same may at any time afterwards be amended by the person or persons signing the same with the sanction of two or more of the visitors of the said asylum, one of whom shall be a medical officer.

CHAPTER III.

CARE AND TREATMENT.

Visitors.

[Act 36, 1858, s. 2.] Appointment of visitors.

26. (1) The Local Government shall appoint for every asylum not less than three visitors, one of whom at least shall be a medical officer.

(*z*) The Inspector General of Prisons (where such office exists) shall be a visitor *ex-officio* of all the asylums within the limits of his jurisdiction.

27 Two or more of the visitors, one of whom shall be a medical officer, shall, once at the least in every month, or other inspect every part of the asylum or asylums of which they are visitors, and see and examine, so far as circumstances will permit, every lunatic therein, and the order and certificate for the admission of every lunatic admitted since the last visitation of the visitors; and shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and the lunatics therein. [Act 36, 1858, s. 8]

Monthly inspection by visitors.

28. (*1*) When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the asylum or any two of them, if he is confined in an asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report as to the state of mind of such person to the magistrate or Court under whose order he is confined. [Act 5, 1898, s. 472]

Inspection of criminal lunatics by Inspector General or visitors

(*2*) The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which such person may be confined to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector General under sub-section (*1*). [Act 5, 1898, s. 471 (1)]

Discharge of lunatics.

29 (*1*) Three of the visitors of any asylum, of whom one shall be a medical officer, may, by writing under their hands, order the discharge of any person detained in such asylum and such person shall thereupon be discharged: [Act 36, 1858, s. 9]

Order of discharge from asylum by visitors

Provided that no order under this sub-section shall be made in the case of a person detained under a reception order under section 12, or in the case of a criminal lunatic, otherwise than as provided by section 30 of the Prisoner's Act, 1900.

(*2*) When such order is given, if the person is detained under the order of any public officer, notice of the order of discharge shall be immediately communicated to such officer.

30. (*1*) A lunatic detained in an asylum under a reception order, made on petition, shall be discharged if the person on whose petition the reception order was made so directs in writing [Cf. s. 72, Lunacy Act, 1890]

Discharge of lunatics in other cases and of European military lunatics

Provided that no lunatic shall be discharged under the provisions of sub-section (*1*) if the officer in charge of the asylum certifies in writing that the lunatic is dangerous and unfit to be at large.

(*2*) A person detained in an asylum under a reception order made under section 12 shall be detained therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the military regulations in force for the time being or until the officer making the order applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England. [S. 3 (second) para.) Act 11, 1877]

(*3*) Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of an asylum that the discharge of a person therein detained under an order made under section 12 is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general or other Officer Commanding the division, district brigade or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of such persons into an asylum, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the military regulations in force for the time being. [S. 7, Act 11, 1877]

31. When any relative or friend of a lunatic detained in any asylum under the provisions of section 14, section 15, or section 17 is desirous that such lunatic shall be delivered over to his care and custody, he shall make application to the authority under whose order the lunatic is detained, and such authority if it thinks fit, in consultation with the visitors or with one of them being a medical officer, and upon such relative or friend entering into a bond with or without sureties for such sum of money as the said authority thinks fit conditioned that such lunatic shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or others, shall make an order for the discharge of such lunatic, and such lunatic shall thereupon be discharged. [Act 36 of 1858, s. 10.]

Order of discharge on undertaking of relative for the care of the lunatic

Removal of lunatics.

32 (*1*) Any lunatic may be removed from any asylum by order of the Local Government to any other asylum within the same province, and by order of the Governor General in Council to any other asylum in any part of British India. [Act 36 of 1858, s. 11-C.]

Removal of lunatics and of criminal lunatics.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may make such general or special order as he shall think fit directing the removal of any person for whose confinement an order has been made under section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, from the place where he is for the time being confined, to any asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India. [Cf. Act 5, 1898, s. 477 (3)]

Escape and re-capture.

33. Every person received into an asylum under any such order as is required by this Act, may be detained therein until he is removed or discharged as authorized by law, and in case of escape may, by virtue of such order, be re-taken by any police-officer or by the person in charge of such asylum, or any officer or servant belonging thereto, or any other person authorized in that behalf by the said person in charge, and conveyed to and received and detained in such asylum. [Act 36 1858, s. 13 Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 45]

Order to justify detention and re-capture after escape.

PART III

JUDICIAL INQUISITION AS TO LUNACY

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY IN PRESIDENCY-TOWNS

Inquisition.

Jurisdiction in lunacy in Presidency-towns.

34. The Courts having jurisdiction under this chapter shall be the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay.

[S. 1, Act 34 of 1858.] Court may order inquisition as to persons alleged to be insane.

35. (*1*) The Court may upon application by order direct an inquisition whether a person subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, who is alleged to be lunatic, is of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs.

(*2*) Such order may also contain directions for inquiries concerning the nature of the property belonging to the alleged lunatic, the persons who are his relatives are next of kin, the time during which he has been of unsound mind, or such other matters as to the Court shall seem proper.

[S. 2, Act 34 of 1858.] Application by whom to be made.

36. Application for such inquisition may be made by any person related by blood or marriage to the alleged lunatic, or by the Advocate General.

[*Cf* s. 3, *ibid* and s. 4, Act 34 of 1858.] Notice of inquisition to be given to alleged lunatic.

37. (*1*) Notice shall be given to the alleged lunatic of the time and place at which it is proposed to hold the inquisition.

(*2*) If it shall appear that the alleged lunatic is in such a state that personal service on him would be ineffectual, the Court may direct such substituted service of the notice as it shall think proper.

(*3*) The Court may also direct a copy of such notice to be served upon any relative of the alleged lunatic.

[*Cf* ss. 5, 6, *ibid* and s. 6, Act 34 of 1858.] Court may require attendance of, and may authorize, persons to have access to lunatic for the purpose of examination.

38. (*1*) The Court may require the alleged lunatic to attend at such convenient time and place as it may appoint for the purpose of being personally examined by the Court, or by any person from whom the Court may desire to have a report of the mental capacity and condition of such alleged lunatic.

(*2*) The Court may likewise make an order authorizing any person or persons therein named to have access to the alleged lunatic for the purpose of a personal examination.

[*Cf* s. 5, *ibid* and s. 6, Act 34 of 1858.] Rules respecting attendance and examination where the alleged lunatic is a woman of rank.

39. The attendance and examination of the alleged lunatic under the provisions of section 38 shall, if the alleged lunatic be a woman who, according to the manners and customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public be regulated by the rules in force for the examination of such persons in other cases.

[S. 8, Act 34 of 1858, and Act 34 of 1858.] Court may in certain cases direct inquisition to be made before any District Court within whose local jurisdiction the alleged lunatic may be.

40. (*1*) If the alleged lunatic is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the inquisition cannot conveniently be made in the mode hereinbefore provided, the Court may direct the inquisition to be made before the District Court within whose local jurisdiction the alleged lunatic may be; and such District Court shall accordingly proceed to make such inquisition in the same manner as if the alleged lunatic were subject to its jurisdiction, and shall certify its finding upon the matters of inquisition to the Court directing the inquisition.

(*2*) The evidence taken upon the inquisition shall be recorded by the District Court in the English language in the form of a narrative, and a copy thereof, certified by the Court, shall be transmitted together with any remarks the Court may think fit to make thereon, to the Court by which the inquisition was directed.

[*Ib.*, s. 9.] If finding of Court appears defective or insufficient in form, it may be amended by the Court directing the inquisition.

41. If the finding of the District Court appears to the Court directing the inquisition to be defective or insufficient in point of form, it may either amend the same or refer it back to the Court which made the inquisition to be amended.

[*Ib.*, s. 10.] Court may direct new trial.

42. On the application of the person at whose instance the order directing an inquisition was made or on the application of the alleged lunatic or of any person related to such lunatic by blood or marriage authorized by the Court to make the application, the Court may direct a new trial of the matters of inquisition according to the usual course and practice of the Court in directing new trials in civil cases.

[*Cf ib.*, s. 12.] Proceedings on finding of Court.

43. The finding of the Court on the inquisition or on a new trial, if any, directed under section 42, or the finding of the District Court to which the inquisition may have been referred under the provisions of section 40 with such amendments as may be made under the provisions of section 41, as the case may be, shall have the same effect, and be proceeded on in the same manner in regard to the appointment of committees of the person and estate of the lunatic as the findings referred to in section 12 of the Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858, immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Judicial powers over person and estate of lunatics.

[*Cf* Lunacy Act, s. 103 (*1*).] Custody of lunatics and management of their estates.

44. (*1*) The Court may make orders for the custody of lunatics so found by inquisition and the management of their estates.

(*2*) When upon the inquisition it is specially found that the person to whom the inquisition relates is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he is capable of managing himself, and is not dangerous to himself or to others, the Court may make such orders as it

thinks fit for the commitment of the estate of the lunatic and its management including proper provisions for the maintenance of the lunatic, but it shall not be necessary, unless in the discretion of the Court it appears proper to do so, to make any order as to the custody or commitment of the person of the lunatic.

Costs of inquiry.

45. The costs of all proceedings for the purpose of ascertaining whether a person is a lunatic and of all proceedings in the matter of a lunatic shall be in the discretion of the Court. [*Cf.* s. 119 L.A. of 1858 s. 11, Act 24 of 1858.]

Proceedings in lunacy to cease or to be set aside if Court after inquiry finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased

46. (*1*) When any person has been found of unsound mind, and it shall be shown to the Court, either on the application of such person or of any other person acting on his behalf, or on the information of any other person, that there is reason to believe that such unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court may make an order for inquiry whether such person is still of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs [Act 24 of 1858, s. 25.]

(*2*) The inquiry shall be conducted in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as are hereinbefore prescribed for an inquisition into the unsoundness of mind of an alleged lunatic; and if it is found that the unsoundness of mind has ceased, the Court shall order all proceedings in the matter of the lunacy to cease or to be set aside on such terms and conditions as under the circumstances of the case shall appear proper

On appointment of committee, the Court may give certain powers for management of lunatic's estate

47. The Court, on the appointment of committees of the person and estate of a lunatic, may direct by the order of appointment, or by any subsequent order, that the person to whom the charge of the estate is committed shall have such powers for the management thereof as to the Court shall seem necessary and proper, reference being had to the nature of the property, whether movable or immovable, of which the estate may consist: [*Ib.*, s. 13.]

Provided that such powers shall not extend to the sale or charge by way of mortgage of the estate or any part thereof, or to the letting of any immovable property unless for a term not exceeding three years.

Master to receive proposals concerning management, sale, etc., of estate without an order of reference

48. (*1*) The Master of the Court, without an order of reference, may receive any proposal and conduct any inquiry respecting the management of the estate of a lunatic, if such proposal relates to any matter which the committee of the estate has not been empowered by an order under section 47 to dispose of, [*Ib.*, s. 14.]

(*2*) The Master may likewise, without reference, receive and inquire into any proposal relating to the sale or charge by way of mortgage of the estate or of any part thereof, or to the letting of any immovable property for a term exceeding three years.

Court to make order upon the report of the Master

49. The Master shall report to the Court on the proposal, and the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this chapter, make such order upon the report and respecting the costs, as shall, under the circumstances, seem just. [*Ib.*, s. 15.]

What relatives to attend at any inquiry at the cost of the estate: appointment of guardian of infant relatives

50. (*1*) The Court or the Master shall cause in the matter of such lunatic so found by inquisition, and may as often as it or he thinks it expedient, determine whether any one or more and (if any) how many and which of the persons related to the lunatic by blood or marriage shall attend before the Master, at the cost of the estate, in any proceeding connected with the management thereof. [*Ib.*, s. 16.]

(*2*) If any person so related is an infant, the Court or the Master may from time to time appoint a fit person to be his guardian for the purposes of the lunacy.

Court may make order on application concerning any matter connected with the lunacy.

51. The Court may, on application made to it by petition concerning any matter whatsoever connected with the lunacy, make such order, subject to the provisions of this chapter, respecting the application and the costs thereof, and of the consequent proceedings, as shall, under the circumstances, seem just. [*Ib.*, s. 17.]

Management and administration.

Lunatic's property may be sold for debts, maintenance, etc.

52. The Court may, if it appears to be just or for the lunatic's benefit, order that any property, movable or immovable, of the lunatic, and whether in possession, reversion, remainder, or contingency be sold, charged, mortgaged, dealt with or otherwise disposed of, as may seem most expedient for the purpose of raising or securing or repaying with or without interest money to be applied or which has been applied so all or any of the following purposes, namely:— [Act 24 of 1858, s. 18.]

(*1*) the payment of the lunatic's debts or engagements;
(*2*) the discharge of any incumbrance on his property;
(*3*) the payment of any debt or expenditure incurred for the lunatic's maintenance or otherwise for his benefit,
(*4*) the payment of or provision for the expenses of his future maintenance and the maintenance of his family, including the expenses of his removal to Europe, when he shall be so removed, and all expenses incidental thereto;
(*5*) the payment of the costs of any inquiry under this chapter, and of any costs incurred by order or under the authority of the Court.

Committee to execute conveyances and powers.

53. (*1*) The committee of the lunatic's estate shall, in the name and on behalf of the lunatic, execute all such conveyances and instruments of transfer relative to any sale, mortgage or other disposition of his estate as the Court shall order [*Ib.* s. 19.]

(*2*) The committee shall, in like manner, under the order of the Court, exercise all powers whatsoever vested in a lunatic, whether the same are vested in him for his own benefit or in the character of trustee or guardian.

Court may order performance of contract

54. Where a person, having contracted to sell or otherwise dispose of his estate or any part thereof, afterwards becomes lunatic, the Court may, if the contract is such as the Court thinks ought to be performed, direct the committee of the estate to execute such conveyances and to do such other acts in fulfilment of the contract as it shall think proper. [*Ib.*, s. 20.]

[Act 34 of 1858, s. 21.]

Member of partnership becoming lunatic.

55. (1) Where a person, being a member of a partnership firm, is found lunatic, the Court may, on the application of the other partners, or of any person who appears to the Court to be entitled to require the same, dissolve the partnership.

(2) Upon such dissolution, or upon a dissolution by decree of Court or otherwise by due course of law, the committee of the estate may, in the name and on behalf of the lunatic, join with the other partners in disposing of the partnership property upon such terms, and shall do all such acts for carrying into effect the dissolution of the partnership, as the Court shall think proper.

[Ib., s. 22.]

Disposal of business premises

56. Where a lunatic has been engaged in business, the Court may, if it appears to be for the lunatic's benefit that the business premises should be disposed of, order the committee of the estate to sell and dispose of the same; and the proceeds arising from such sale shall be applied in such manner as the Court shall direct.

[Ib., s. 23.]

Committee may dispose of lease

57. Where a lunatic is entitled to a lease or under-lease, and it appears to be for the benefit of his estate that it should be disposed of, the committee of the estate may, by order of the Court, surrender, assign or otherwise dispose of the same to such person for such valuable or nominal consideration, and upon such terms, as the Court shall think fit.

[Ib., s. 24.]

When and to what extent Court of Wards may assume charge of land belonging to a lunatic.

58. If a lunatic is possessed of any immovable property situate beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, which, by the law in force in the province wherein such property is situated, subjects the proprietor, if disqualified, to the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the said Court of Wards may assume the charge of such property and manage the same according to the rules for the time being in force for such management:

Provided that—

(1) in such case, no further proceedings in respect of the lunacy shall be taken under any such law, nor shall it be competent to the Court of Wards or to any Collector to appoint a guardian of the person of the said lunatic or a manager of the estate except of the immovable property which so subjects the proprietor as aforesaid.

(2) the surplus of the income of such property, after providing for the discharge of the Government revenue and expenses of management, shall be disposed of from time to time in such manner as the High Court shall direct, and not otherwise;

(3) nothing contained in this section shall affect the powers given to the High Court by sections 52, 53 and 54 or (except so far as relates to the management of the said immovable property which so subjects the proprietor as aforesaid) the powers given by any other section.

Visiting orders

[Act 34 of 1858, s. 27.]

Court may in certain cases apply property for lunatic's maintenance without appointing committee.

59. (1) If it appears to the Court having regard to the situation and condition in life of the lunatic and his family and the other circumstances of the case, to be expedient that his property should be made available for his or their maintenance in a direct and inexpensive manner, it may, instead of appointing a committee of the estate, order that the property if money or if of any other description the produce thereof, when realized, be paid to such person as the Court may think fit, to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

(2) The receipt of the person so appointed shall be a valid discharge to any person who pays any money or delivers any property of the lunatic to such person.

[Ib., s. 28.]

Stock transferable in British India, belonging to lunatic, may be ordered to be transferred.

60. Where any stock or Government securities or any share in a company (transferable within British India or the dividends of which are payable there) is or are standing in the name of, or in vested in, a lunatic, beneficially entitled thereto, or in a committee of the estate of a lunatic, or in a trustee for him, and the committee dies intestate, or himself becomes lunatic, or is out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or it is uncertain whether the committee is living or dead, or he neglects or refuses to transfer the stock, securities or shares, or to receive and pay over thereof the dividends to a new committee or as the Court directs, within fourteen days after being required by the Court to do so, then the Court may order some fit person to make such transfer, or to transfer the same, and to receive and pay over the dividends in such manner as the Court directs.

[Ib., s. 29.]

Stock of lunatic residing out of British India and not within the United Kingdom, may be ordered to be transferred.

61. Where any such stock or Government securities or share in a company is or are standing in the name of, or vested in, any person residing out of British India and not in any part of the United Kingdom, the Court upon being satisfied that such person has been declared lunatic, and that his personal estate has been vested in a person appointed for the management thereof, according to the law of the place where he is residing, may order some fit person to make such transfer of the stock, securities or shares, or of any part thereof, to or into the name of the person so appointed or otherwise, and also to receive and pay over the dividends and proceeds, as the Court thinks fit.

[Ib., s. 30.]

Power to apply property for lunatic's maintenance in case of temporary lunacy.

62. If it appears to the Court that the unsoundness of mind of a lunatic is in its nature temporary, and that it is expedient to make temporary provision for his maintenance or for the maintenance of such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance, the Court may, in like manner as under section 59, direct his property or a sufficient part of it to be applied for the purpose aforesaid.

[Ib., s. 36.]

Power of Court to make rules.

63. The Court may, from time to time, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter and for regulating the mode of proceeding before the Court, or the Master, in matters of lunacy.

[Ib., s. 31.]

Powers of Master to be exercisable by Court.

64. The Court may exercise all or any of the powers hereinbefore conferred on the Master.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY OUTSIDE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Inquisition.

District Court on application may institute inquisition when a person possessed of property is alleged to be a lunatic.

65. Whenever any person not subject to the jurisdiction of any of the Courts mentioned in section 34, who is possessed of property, is alleged to be a lunatic, the District Court within whose jurisdiction such person is residing may, upon application, by order direct an inquisition for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs. [Act 35 of 1858, s. 3.]

Application by whom to be made. XIX of 1841.

66. (*1*) Application for such inquisition may be made by any person related by blood or marriage to the alleged lunatic or by any public curator appointed under the Succession (Protection of Property) Act, 1841, or by the Government Pleader, or if the property of the alleged lunatic consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, by the Collector of the district in which it is situate. [*Id.*, s. 3]

(*2*) If the property or any part thereof is of such description as by the law in force in any province where such property is situate, would subject the proprietor, if disqualified, to the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the application may be made by the Collector on behalf of the Court of Wards.

Regulation of proceedings of District Courts.

67. The provisions of sections 37, 38 and 39 shall regulate the proceedings of the District Court with regard to the matters to which they relate [*Cf. Id.*, ss. 4 & 6.]

Inquisition by District Court; power to appoint assessors.

68. (*1*) The District Court, if it thinks fit, may appoint two or more persons to act as assessors to the Court in the said inquisition. [S. 7, Act 35, 1858.]

(*2*) Upon the completion of the inquisition, the Court shall determine whether the alleged lunatic is of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs and may make such order as to the payment of costs of the inquisition by the person upon whose application it was made or out of the estate of the alleged lunatic if he is adjudged to be of unsound mind, or otherwise, as it may think proper.

Inquisition by subordinate Court on commission issued by District Court; order of District Court.

69. (*1*) If the alleged lunatic resides at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place where the District Court to which the application shall have been made is held, the said Court may issue a commission to any subordinate Court to make the inquisition and such subordinate Court shall thereupon conduct the inquisition in the manner hereinbefore provided in this chapter. [S. 8, Act 35, 1858.]

(*2*) On the completion of the inquisition the subordinate Court shall report its proceedings with the opinions of the assessors, if assessors have been appointed, and its own opinion on the case; and the District Court shall thereupon make such order in the case as it may think proper

Judicial powers over person and estate of lunatic.

Custody of lunatics and management of their estates

70. (*1*) The Court may make orders for the custody of lunatics so found by inquisition and the management of their estates [Act 35 of 1858, s. 9.]

(*2*) When upon the inquisition it is specially found that the person to whom the inquisition relates is of unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or to others, the Court may make such orders as it thinks fit for the management of the estate of the lunatic including proper provisions for the maintenance of the lunatic, but it shall not be necessary, unless in the discretion of the Court it appears proper to do so to make any order as to the custody of the person of the lunatic [*Cf.* section 109 (3), Lunacy Act, 1890.]

(*3*) If the estate of a lunatic so found or any part thereof, consists of property which, by the law in force in the province subjects the proprietor, if disqualified, to the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the Court of Wards shall be authorized to take charge of the same

(*4*) In all other cases, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, the District Court shall appoint a manager of the estate who may be any near relative of the lunatic, or the Public Curator, or, if there be no Public Curator, any other suitable person.

Appointment of guardian by Civil Court.

71. (*1*) Whenever a manager of the estate of a lunatic is appointed by the District Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint a fit person to be guardian of the person of the lunatic. [*Id.*, s. 10.]

(*2*) The manager, unless he is the Public Curator may be appointed guardian:

Provided that the legal heir of the lunatic shall not be appointed guardian of his person.

Court may direct Collector to take charge of lunatic's estate if consisting of land not subject to Court of Wards: Collector to be subject to control of superior Revenue authorities.

72. (*1*) If the estate consists in whole or in part of land or any interest in land not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, the District Court, instead of appointing a manager, may direct the Collector to take charge of the estate, and thereupon the Collector shall appoint a manager of the property and a guardian of the person of the lunatic [*Id.*, s. 11.]

(*2*) All the proceedings of the Collector in the charge of estates under this chapter shall be subject to the control of the superior Revenue-authorities.

Remuneration of managers and guardians.

73. If the person appointed to be manager of the estate of a lunatic, or the person appointed to be guardian of a lunatic's person, shall be unwilling to discharge such office gratuitously, the District Court or the Collector as the case may be, may fix such allowance or allowances to be paid out of the estate of the lunatic as it or he may think fit [Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 13.]

[Act 25 of 1858, s. 13.]

Duties of guardian.

74. (1) The person appointed to be guardian of a lunatic's person shall have the care of his person and maintenance.

(2) When a distinct guardian is appointed, the manager shall pay to the guardian such allowance as shall be fixed by the District Court or the Collector, as the case may be, for the maintenance of the lunatic and such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance.

[Ib., s. 14.]

Powers of managers.

75. Every manager of the estate of a lunatic appointed as aforesaid may exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if not a lunatic, and may collect and pay all just claims, debts and liabilities due to or by the estate of the lunatic:

Provided that no such manager shall have power to sell or mortgage the estate or any part thereof, or to grant a lease of any immoveable property for any period exceeding five years, without an order of the District Court previously obtained.

[Ib., s. 16, first para.]

Managers to furnish inventory and annual accounts.

76. (1) Every person appointed by the District Court or by the Collector to be manager of the estate of a lunatic shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, deliver in Court or to the Collector, as the case may be, an inventory of the immoveable property belonging to the lunatic and of all such sums of money, goods and effects, as he shall receive on account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same.

(2) Every such manager shall also furnish to the Court or to the Collector annually, within three months of the close of the year of the era current in the district, an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the sums received and disbursed on account of the estate and the balance remaining in his hands.

[Ib., second para.]

Proceeding if accuracy of inventory or accounts be impeached.

77. If any person related by blood or marriage to the lunatic, or any public officer, by petition to the Court shall impeach the accuracy of the said inventory and statement, or of any annual account, the Court may summon the manager and inquire summarily into the matter and make such order thereon as it shall think proper; or the Court, at its discretion, may refer any such petition to any subordinate Court or to the Collector, if the manager was appointed by the Collector.

Manager to pay proceeds of estates into the public treasury.

78. All sums received by a manager on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the lunatic or of the estate, shall be paid into the public treasury on account of the estate and may be invested from time to time in the public securities.

[Ib., s. 17.]

Relative may sue for an account.

79. Any person related by blood or marriage to a lunatic may sue for an account from any manager appointed under this chapter, or from any such person after his removal from office or trust, or from his legal representative in case of his death, in respect of any estate then or formerly under his care or management or of any sums of money or other property received by him on account of such estate.

[Act 25 of 1858, s. 18.]

Removal of manager or guardian.

80. (1) The District Court, for any sufficient cause, may remove any manager appointed by it, not being a Public Curator, and may appoint such Curator or any other fit person in his room, and may compel the person so removed to make over the property in his hands to his successor, and to account to such successor for all money received or disbursed by him.

(2) The Court may also, for any sufficient cause, remove any guardian appointed by it.

(3) The Collector, for any sufficient cause, may remove any manager or guardian appointed by him; and the District Court, on the application of the Collector, shall compel any manager so removed to deliver his accounts and the property in his hands.

[Ib., s. 20.]

Manager refusing to furnish accounts, may be fined by the Court, etc.

81. The District Court may impose a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees on any manager of the estate of a lunatic who wilfully neglects or refuses to deliver his accounts or any property in his hands within the prescribed time or a time fixed by the Court, and may realize such fine by attachment and sale of his property under the rules in force for the execution of decrees of Court, and may also commit the recusant to close custody until he shall deliver such accounts or property.

[Ib., s. 20.]

Court may in certain cases apply property for lunatic's maintenance without appointing any manager.

82. If it appears to the District Court, having regard to the situation and condition in life of the lunatic and his family, and the amount and description of his property, to be unnecessary to appoint a manager of the estate as hereinbefore provided, the Court may, instead of appointing such manager, order that the property of money or if any other description the produce thereof, when realized, be paid to such person as the Court may think fit, to be applied for the maintenance of the lunatic and such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance.

[Ib., s. 21.]

Restoration of estate if Court after inquiry finds that the unsoundness of mind has ceased.

83. (1) Any person who has been adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, or any other person acting on his behalf or having or claiming any interest in respect of his estate, may represent by petition to the District Court that the unsoundness of mind of such person has ceased.

(2) The District Court may—

(a) upon such petition, or

(b) upon information received in any other manner, that the unsoundness of mind of such person has ceased,

institute an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not still of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

(3) The inquiry shall be conducted in the manner provided in sections 57, 58 and 59; and if it is adjudged that such person has ceased to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, the Court shall make an order for his estate to be delivered over to him, and such order shall be final.

Orders to be open to appeal

84. Except as otherwise herein provided, all orders made by a District Court or by any subordinate Court under this chapter shall be open to appeal under the rules in force for appeals in miscellaneous cases. [Act 35 of 1858, s. 22.]

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER VI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASYLUMS.

Local Government may establish or license the establishment of asylums

85. The Local Government may establish or license the establishment of asylums at such places as it may deem proper and may revoke any such licenses. [Act 35 of 1858, s. 1.]

Provision for provinces having insufficient or no asylums.

86. In either of the following cases, namely:— [Act 35 of 1858, s. 17A.]

(a) when a Local Government has not established within the province a public asylum,

(b) when it appears to the Governor General in Council that a public asylum established within the province is not conveniently situated with respect to any part of the province, or does not afford sufficient or, in the case of any class of lunatics, suitable accommodation,

the Governor General in Council may appoint an asylum in any part of British India outside the province to be an asylum to which any Magistrate or Court exercising jurisdiction within the province may send lunatics or any class of lunatics as to an asylum established for the province in which his jurisdiction is situate.

CHAPTER VII.

EXPENSES OF LUNATICS.

In what cases Government to pay for the maintenance of lunatic.

87. (1) When any lunatic is admitted to a licensed asylum under a reception order or an order under section 23 and no engagement has been taken from the friends or relatives of the lunatic or order made by the Court for the payment of expenses under the provisions of this Act, the cost of maintenance of such lunatic shall be paid by the Government to the person in charge of such asylum. [Act 35 of 1858, s. 14.]

(2) The Paymaster of the military circle within which any asylum is situated shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the cost of maintenance of every lunatic received and detained therein under an order made under section 12. [Act 11 of 1877, s. 6.]

Application of property in the possession of a lunatic found wandering

88. Any moveable property which may be in the possession of a lunatic found wandering at large may be sold by the Magistrate and the proceeds thereof (or such part of the same as may be necessary) applied towards the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic, and of any other expenses incurred on his behalf. [Act 36 of 1858, s. 15, last para.]

Application to Civil Court for order for the payment of cost of maintenance out of the lunatic's estate, or by person bound to maintain him.

89. If in the opinion of any authority which has made a reception order under section 14, section 15 or section 17 any lunatic detained in an asylum under such order— [Ibid s. 15, 6th para.]

(a) has no estate applicable to his maintenance and more than sufficient to maintain his family, or

(b) any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such lunatic,

such authority may apply to the High Court or District Court within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of which the estate of the lunatic is situate or the person legally bound to maintain him resides, for an order for the payment of the cost of maintenance of the lunatic.

Order of Court and enforcement thereof

90. (1) The Court shall inquire into the matter in a summary way, and on being satisfied that such lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance, or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such lunatic, shall make an order for the recovery of the cost of maintenance of such lunatic out of such estate or from such person. [Ibid.]

(2) Such order shall be enforced in the same manner, and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as a decree made by the said Court in a suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned. [Ibid, s. 15, second para.]

Saving of liability of relatives to maintain lunatic

91. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any lunatic shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Act. [Ibid, s. 16.]

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES.

Power of Local Government to make rules

92. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) to prescribe forms for any proceeding under this Act other than a proceeding before a High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861; 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104

(*k*) to prescribe places of detention and regulate the care and treatment of persons detained under section 16;

(*l*) to regulate the confinement, care, treatment and discharge of criminal lunatics;

(*m*) to regulate the management of asylums and the care and custody of the inmates therein;

(*n*) to regulate the transfer of criminal lunatics to a public asylum;

(*o*) to prescribe the time within which the manager of the estate of a lunatic shall, under section 31, deliver his accounts or any property in his hands; and

(*p*) save as otherwise provided in this Act, generally to carry into effect the provisions of the Act.

(*2*) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Publication of Rules. 93. All rules made under section 92 shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

[*Cf* s. 315, Lunacy Act, 1890.]

Penalty for improper reception or detention of lunatic. 94 Any person who, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, receives or detains a lunatic or alleged lunatic in an asylum, or who for payment receives or detains a lunatic or alleged lunatic otherwise than in an asylum, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Provision as to bonds. 95. The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as may be, apply to bonds taken under this Act. V of 1898.

[*Cf* s. 335, Lunacy Act, 1890.]

Pension of lunatic payable by Government department. 96. (*1*) When any sum is payable in respect of pay, pension, gratuity or other similar allowance to any person by any department of Government and the person to whom the sum is payable is certified by a Magistrate to be a lunatic, the Government officer under whose authority such sum would be payable if the payee were not a lunatic may pay so much of the said sum as he thinks fit to the person having charge of the lunatic, and may pay the surplus, if any, or such part thereof as he thinks fit for the maintenance of such members of the lunatic's family as are dependent on him for maintenance.

(*2*) The Secretary of State for India in Council shall be discharged of all liability in respect of any amounts paid in accordance with this section.

Use of forms in Schedule. 97. Subject to any rules, the forms set forth in the First Schedule, with such variation as the circumstances of each case may require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned, and if used shall be sufficient.

Protection to persons acting under Act. 98 No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Orders under repealed Acts. 99 (*1*) In the case of orders made before the commencement of this Act under section 7 of the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, for the reception of persons into an asylum, the person who signed the order shall have all the powers and be subject to the obligations by this Act conferred or imposed upon the petitioner for a reception order, and the provisions of this Act relating to persons upon whose petition a reception order was made shall apply in the case of a person who has signed an order under section 7 of the Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, before the commencement of this Act as if the order had been made after the commencement of this Act upon a petition presented by him. XXXVI of 1858.

(*2*) All orders for the detention of lunatics made and all undertakings given under any enactment hereby repealed shall have the same force and effect as if they had been made or given under this Act and by or to the authority empowered thereby in such behalf.

Repeal of enactments. 100 The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

FORMS.

(*See section 97.*)

FORM 1.

Application for Reception Order.

(*See sections 5, 40.*)

In the matter of [1] A. B., son of , a person alleged to be a lunatic.

To the Presidency Magistrate, for [or District Magistrate of , or Sub-divisional Magistrate of or Magistrate specially empowered under Act of 191 for].

The petition of C. D., son of [1] in the town of [or sub-division of in the district of].

---

[1] Full address, caste and rank, profession or occupation.

1. I am [1] years of age

2. I desire to obtain an order for the reception of A.B. as a lunatic in the asylum at situate at [2].

3. I last saw the said A.B. at on the [3] day of .

4. I am the [4] of the said A.B.

[*or if the petitioner is not related to the patient state as follows.*]

I am not related to the said A.B. The reasons why this petition is not presented by a relative are as follows. [*State them.*]

The circumstances under which this petition is presented by me are as follows: [*State them.*]

5. I am not related to or connected, with either of the persons signing the certificates which accompany this petition as (*where the petitioner is a man*) husband, father, father-in-law, son, son-in-law, brother, brother-in-law, partner or assistant (*or where the petitioner is a woman*), wife, mother, mother-in-law, daughter, daughter-in-law, sister, sister-in-law, partner or assistant.

6. A statement of particulars relating to the said A.B. accompanies this petition.

7. [*If that is the fact.*] An application for a reception order in the matter of the said A.B. was made to the on the and a certified copy of the order made on the said petition is annexed hereto. [*Or if that is the fact.*]

No application for a reception order in the matter of the said A.B. has been made previous to this application.

The petitioner therefore prays that a reception order may be made in accordance with the foregoing statement.

(Sd.) C.D.

The statements contained or referred to in paragraphs are true to my knowledge; the other statements are true to my information and belief.

(Sd.) C.D.

Dated

Statement of particulars.

Statement of particulars referred to in the annexed petition.

[*If any of the particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.*]

The following is a statement of particulars relating to the said A.B.

Name of patient at length.
Sex and age.
Married, single or widowed.
Condition of life, and previous occupation (if any).
Caste and religious persuasion, so far as known.
Residence at or immediately previous to the date hereof.
Whether first attack.
Age (if known) on first attack.
When and where previously under care and treatment as a lunatic.
Duration of existing attack.
Supposed cause.
Whether subject to epilepsy.
Whether suicidal.
Whether dangerous to others and in what way.
Whether any near relative has been afflicted with insanity.

[Signature and verification by person making the statement.]

FORM 2.

Reception order on petition.

(*See sections 7, 10.*)

I, the undersigned E.F., being a Presidency Magistrate of [*or the District Magistrate of or the Sub-divisional Magistrate of—or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by Government to perform the functions of a magistrate under Act of 191]* upon the petition of C.D. of [5] in the matter of [6] A.B., a lunatic, accompanied by the medical certificates of G.H., a medical officer, and of J.K., a medical practitioner [*or* medical officer], under the said Act, hereto annexed, hereby authorise you to receive the said A.B. into your Asylum. And I declare that I have [*or* have not] personally seen the said A.B. before making this order.

(Sd.) E.F.

(*Designation as above.*)

To [8]

[1] At least twenty-one.
[2] Insert full description of the name and locality of the asylum or the name, address and description of the person in charge of the asylum.
[3] Some day within 14 days before the date of the presentation of the petition.
[4] Here state the relationship with the patient.
[5] Address and description.
[6] To be addressed to the person in charge of the asylum.

FORM 3.

Medical Certificate.

(See sections 18, 19.)

In the matter of A.B. at [1] in the town of [or the sub-division of in the district of] an alleged lunatic

I, the undersigned C.D., do hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a gazetted medical officer [or a medical officer declared by Government to be a medical officer under a holder of [2] [or declared by Local Government to be a medical practitioner under Act of 19 / Act of 19] and I am in the actual practice of the medical profession.

2. On the day of 19 at [3] in the town of [or the sub-division of in the district of] [separately from any other practitioner] [4], I personally examined the said A.B. and came to the conclusion that the said A.B. is a lunatic and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment.

3. I formed this conclusion on the following grounds, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself, *viz.* :—

(*b*) Other facts (if any) indicating insanity communicated to me by others, *viz.* :—*Here state the information and from whom.*

(Sd.) C.D.

(Designation as above.)

FORM 4.

Reception Order in case of Lunatic Soldier.

(See section 18.)

Whereas it appears to me that A.B., a European, subject to the Army Act, who has been declared a lunatic in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations, should be removed to an asylum, I do hereby authorise you to receive the said A.B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) E.F.

(Administrative Medical Officer.)

To [5]

FORM 5.

Reception Order in case of wandering or dangerous lunatics or lunatics not under proper control or cruelly treated, (sent to a public asylum).

(See sections 14, 15, 17.)

), a Presidency Magistrate of [or Commissioner of Police for] [or a Magistrate of or the Sub-divisional Magistrate of or a Magistrate specially ed by Government under Act of 191] having called to my assistance E.F., a Medical under the Indian Lunacy Act, 191 , and being satisfied that A.B. [*describing him*] is a ...ane who was wandering at large [*or* is a person dangerous by reason of lunacy] [*or* is a lunatic not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the care or charge of him] and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment, hereby direct you to receive the said A. B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) C.D.

Dated the *(Designation as above.)*

To the person in charge of the asylum at

FORM 6.

Same when sent to a licensed asylum.

I, C.D., [*as above down to* "care and treatment"] and being satisfied with the engagement entered into in writing by G.H. of [*here insert address and description*] who has desired that the said A.B. may be sent to the asylum at [*here insert description of asylum and name of the person in charge*] to pay the cost of maintenance of the said A.B., in the said asylum, hereby direct you to receive the said A.B. into your asylum.

(Sd.) C.D.

Dated the *(Designation as above.)*

To the person in charge of the asylum at

[1] Insert residence of patient.
[2] Insert qualification to practise medicine and surgery registrable in the United Kingdom.
[3] Insert place of examination.
[4] Omit this where only one certificate is required.
[5] To be addressed to the person in charge of an asylum duly authorised by Government to receive lunatic Europeans subject to the Army Act.

FORM 7.

Bond on the making over of a lunatic to the care of relative or friend.

(*See sections 14, 15, 17.*)

Whereas A B, son of , inhabitant of , has been brought up before C.D., a Presidency Magistrate for the town of [or Commissioner of Police for] [or the District / Sub-divisional Magistrate of , or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered under Act 191] as a lunatic who is believed to be dangerous [or is deemed to be a lunatic who is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the charge of him] and whereas I, E.F., son of , inhabitant of , have prayed to the Magistrate [or Commissioner of Police] that the said A B. may be made over to my care.

I, E F., above named hereby bind myself that on the said A.B. being made over to my care I will have the said A B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or others; and in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, the sum rupees

Dated this day of 19 .

(Sd.) E F

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add*:—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above-named E. F that he will, on the aforesaid A B being made over to his care, have the said A B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or others, and in case of the said E F. making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to His Majesty the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 19 .

(*Signature.*)

FORM 8.

Bond on the discharge of a lunatic from an asylum on the undertaking of relative or friend to take due care.

(*See Section 32.*)

Whereas A B, son of , inhabitant of , is a lunatic who is now detained in the asylum at under an order made by C.D., a Presidency Magistrate for the town of [or Commissioner of Police for] [or the District / Sub-divisional Magistrate of , or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered under Act of 19] under section 14 [or section 15] of Act of 19 , and whereas I, E F., son of , inhabitant , have applied to the said Magistrate [or Commissioner of Police] praying that the said A may be delivered over to my care and custody.

I hereby bind myself that on the said A B. being made over to my care and custody I will him properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or others and in case making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King, Emperor of the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 19 .

(Sd.) E.

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add*)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above-named E.F., that he will, on the aforesaid A B. being delivered over to his care and custody, have the said A B. properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or others; and in case of the said E.F. making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to His Majesty the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 19 .

(*Signature.*)

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See Section 100.*)

1	2	3	4
Year	No.	Short Title	Extent of Repeal
1858	XXXIV	Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858	So much as has not been repealed.
..	XXXV	Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858	Do.
..	XXXVI	Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858	Do.
1877	XI	Military Lunatics Act, 1877	Do
1858	XVIII	Indian Lunatic Asylums Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1886	Do.
1889	XX	Indian Lunatic Asylums Act (1858) Amendment Act, 1889	Do
1891	XIII	Amending (Army) Act, 1891	So much as relates to the Military Lunatics Act, 1877.
1898	V	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898	Section 471, sub-sections (2) and (3), and section 472
1902	V	Amending (Army) Act, 1902	So much as relates to the Military Lunatics Act, 1877.

Table showing disposal of enactments proposed to be repealed.

Enactment proposed to be repealed.	How dealt with in Bill	Remarks.
	I.—The Lunacy Supreme Courts Act, 1858 (XXXIV of 1858).	
Preamble and section 1	Reproduced in clauses 34 and 35	Of the Chartered High Courts, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, which have succeeded to the jurisdiction of the Courts mentioned in the preamble and referred to in section 1 of the Act alone possess general original jurisdiction in lunacy. The jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court in lunacy matters is derived under clause 12 of its Charter and it has been held not to extend to persons who are not European British subjects *Jawadun Nisa* v. *Court of Wards*, I.L.R., 4 All. 159, this jurisdiction need not be dealt with in this Bill.
Section 2 ..	Reproduced in clause 36 ..	
.. 3 ..	.. .. 37 ..	The first and third paragraphs of section 3 are omitted. The provisions requiring the inquiries to be ordinarily held before the full Court and entitling the lunatic to demand such an inquiry seem to be obsolete. Section 13 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, and the Charters of the respective High Courts contain provisions for the disposal of all matters by Judges sitting singly or in benches
.. 4	.. .. 38 (1)	The provision requiring the place appointed for the attendance of the lunatic to be within twenty miles of the place of his residence is omitted
.. 5	.. .. 38 (2).	
.. 6	.. .. 39 ..	
.. 7	Omitted	Unnecessary, in view of the omission of any special provision regarding the disposal of cases by a single Judge. Under its Charter every Judge of a High Court has all the powers of the Court.
.. 8 ..	Reproduced in clause 40	The Bill makes no distinction between inquisition by the Court and by a Judge thereof the word "mode" is therefore substituted for "modes"
.. 9	.. .. 31 ..	The portions of the section relating to "the Judge" are omitted for the same reason,
.. 10	.. .. 42 ..	The provision in the section regarding cases tried by a single Judge is omitted for the same reason. The last clause of the section is omitted as superfluous.
.. 11	*Cf.* clause 45	The wording of the clause follows that of the first part of section 159 of the English Lunacy Act, 1890.
12 ..	*Cf.* .. 43	The reference in the section to the "report of the Judge" is omitted, and for the reference to inquisitions taken upon the oath of a jury a reference to the findings mentioned in the section is substituted; the rest of the section is slightly amplified to bring out the intention.
3	Reproduced in clause 47 ..	
4	.. .. 48 ..	
.. .. ..	.. .. 49 ..	"Chapter" substituted for "Act."
.. .. ..	.. .. 50 ..	Slightly re-drafted.
.. .. ..	.. .. 51 ..	"Chapter" substituted for "Act."
18	.. .. 52 ..	The words "or expectancy" are omitted, property in expectancy not being transferable; sub-clause 1 of the section is slightly amplified and broken up into two sub-clauses (1) and (2)
.. 19	.. .. 53 ..	
.. 20	.. .. 54 ..	
.. 21	.. .. 55 ..	Slightly re-drafted
Sections 22 to 21 ..	Reproduced in clauses 56 to 58.	
.. 25 to 26 ..	Reproduced in clauses 60 to 61.	
Section 27	Reproduced in clause 62	The last clause of the section is slightly amplified and made sub-clause (2).
.. 28	 63	
.. 29	 46	
.. 30	 63	
.. 31	 64	
.. 32	*Cf.* clause 3 (5)	"The Court" is substituted for "a Judge of the Courts." The definition of "lunatic" is taken from the English Lunacy Act, 1890, section 341. The rest of section 32 is covered by the General Clauses Act, 1897
	II.—The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858 (XXXV of 1858).	
Section 1 ..	Reproduced in clause 65 ..	
.. 3	.. .. 66 ..	
Sections 4 to 6 ..	*Cf.* clause 67	
Section 7	Reproduced in clause 68 ..	
.. 8	.. .. 69 ..	
.. 9	.. .. 70 (2) and (3)	The second sub-clause is a slight amplification of the second paragraph of the section.
Sections 10 to 13 .	Reproduced in clauses 71 to 73.	
Section 13	Reproduced in clause 74 ..	The interpretation put upon the word "family" in *Chandrabati* v. *Mogri*, I.L.R., 23 Cal., 813, has been incorporated.
.. 14	.. .. 75 ..	
.. 15	Reproduced in clauses 76, 77.	
Sections 16 to 22 ..	Reproduced in clauses 78 to 84	
Section 23	*Cf.* clause 3 (3) and (5) ..	The definition of "lunatic" is taken from s. 341 of the English Lunacy Act, 1890. The last clause of the section is covered by the General Clauses Act, 1897

Table showing disposal of enactments proposed to be repealed—cont.

Enactment proposed to be repealed.	How dealt with in Bill.	Remarks.
III.—The Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (XXXVI of 1858).		
Section 1 . .	Reproduced in clause 35 ..	"Subject to the control" is substituted for "with the sanction." The words "within the limits of the said Government" are omitted as superfluous.
,, 3, first paragraph	*Cf.* clause 23 (a) ..	
,, 3, second paragraph	Reproduced in clause 26 ..	
Section 3	,, ,, 27 ..	
,, 4, first paragraph	,, ,, 19 (1)	
Section 4, remaining part.	,, ,, 14	Slightly re-drafted and amplified; definite provision for a bond being substituted for the somewhat vague provision about an undertaking. Specification of asylum and reference to asylum at the Presidency omitted; see Home Department draft clause 12.
Section 5, first and second paragraphs.	,, ,, 18 ..	
Section 5, third paragraph	,, ,, 18 (2)	
,, 6	,, ,, 17 ..	
,, 6-A (1), (2) ..	*Cf.* clause 16 and 17 ..	Clause 16 (2) limits the period of a detention under such order to ten days and the proviso extends the aggregate period of detention to thirty days.
,, 6-A (3) ..	*Cf.* clause 22 (b). ..	
Section 7, first paragraph	Omitted, *cf.* clause 5 ..	Uniform procedure for admission of lunatics not so found into asylums under reception order on petition provided for Presidency-towns and other places; see clauses 5 to 10; for the admission into asylum of lunatics so found in the Presidency-towns provision is made in clause 23 (a) of the Bill.
Section 7, second paragraph	*Cf.* clause 11	The clause is not limited in its application to Presidency-towns; "person in charge of the asylum" is substituted for "visitors or manager."
Section 8, clause 1 ..	*Cf.* clause 4	The clause extends to Presidency-towns as well as to other places and substitutes "reception order" for "order of the Civil Court."
,, 8 ,, 4 ..	*Cf.* clause 23 (b) (i) ..	The clause in the Bill does not expressly require the calling a medical officer, specific mention of the asylum vote for the division, is omitted as superfluous.
,, 8 ,, 2 ..	Omitted	The clause evidently provides for lunatics not so found; the Bill provides the procedure of admission under reception orders or petitions; see clauses 5 to 10.
,, 8 ,, 4 ..	*Cf.* clause 24 ..	The clause of the Bill applies to the case of all lunatics whether by a High Court or a District Court.
		The expression "cost of maintenance" includes all the charges mentioned in the clause of the Act; see clause 3 (2) of Bill.
		This provision for recovery of the cost is simplified.
		"Person in charge of the asylum" is substituted for "visitors or manager."
,, 9	*Cf.* clause 29	The saving of other laws contained in the opening words of the section is covered by the proviso. The clause is expressly made to provide that the person detained shall be discharged upon the order being made; this brings the wording into line with that of section 16 of the Act.
,, 24	Reproduced in clause 31 ..	Slightly re-drafted, a definite provision for a bond in substituted for the somewhat vague provision about an undertaking.
,, 12	,, ,, 24 ..	Slightly re-drafted, as the Bill proposes to omit the provision about reception under medical certificate contained in section 7 of Act XXXVI of 1858.
,, 13	,, ,, 33 ..	"Person in charge" substituted for "manager."
,, 14	*Cf.* clause 37 (1)	"Person in charge" substituted for "manager."
Section 15, first paragraph.	Reproduced in clause 38 and 90 (1).	
Section 15, second paragraph.	Reproduced in clause 90 (3).	
Section 16, third paragraph.	,, ,, 89 ..	
Section 16	,, ,, 91 ..	
,, 17	*Cf.* clause 3	Part II and Chapters VI and VII correspond to Act 36, 1850; no saving seems to be required in respect of the provisions of Chapters VI and VII.
,, 17-A	Reproduced in clause 80 ..	
,, 17-B	Omitted	The Bill proposes to abolish the distinction between an asylum at the Presidency and any other asylum.
,, 17-C .. .	Reproduced in clause 92 (1), 3 (5), (6)	
,, 18	*Cf.* Schedule I, Form A ..	
Schedule, Form A ..	Omitted	
,, Form B ..	*Cf.* Schedule I, Form I ..	
,, Statement		
IV.—The Military Lunatics Act, 1877 (XI of 1877).		
Section 3	Reproduced in clauses 12 and 30 (2).	No material change.
,, 7	Reproduced in clause 30 (3) ..	
,, 8	Reproduced in clause 87 (2).	

Table showing disposal of enactments proposed to be repealed—cont.

Enactment proposed to be repealed.	How dealt with in Bill	Remarks.
	V.—The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	
Section 471 (2) ..	*Cf.* clause 53 (1) (*a*) ..	Re-drafted to meet the point in Home Department Proc. (Medical), January 1903, Nos. 46 and 47.
„ 471 (3)	*Cf.* clause 32 (2) ..	
„ 472	Reproduced in clause 23 (3).	"Magistrate or Court" substituted for "Local Government".

II

Statement showing alterations proposed to be made by Bill in the existing law.

Clause of Bill	Existing law.	Remarks.
Clause 1	—	Short title and extent.
„ 2 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 17 ..	The provisions of Act 36, 1858, are reproduced in Part II and Chapters VI and VII of the Bill, no saving seems to be required in respect of the provisions contained in Chapters VI and VII.
„ 3 (1) ..	....	*See* Act 36, 1858 section 2.
„ 3 (2) ..	....	*See* Act 36, 1858, sections 7, 8, clause 4.
„ 3 (3) ..	Act 36, 1858, section 23 ..	
„ 3 (4) ..	....	
„ 3 (5) ..	Act 36, 1858, section 19 ..	
„ 3 (6) to (21).	....	....
„ 4 ..	Act 36, 1858, sections 7, 8.	This clause is adopted from section 3 (1) of the English Lunacy Act, 1890.
„ 5 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 8, clause 3.	The Bill proposes to abolish the special provision for Presidency-towns contained in Act 36, 1858, section 7, under which a lunatic in a Presidency-town not so found may be received and detained in a lunatic asylum on an order by a private person accompanied with the requisite medical certificates. Outside Presidency-towns no person who is not a criminal lunatic or a wandering or dangerous lunatic or a lunatic not under proper care and control, can under the existing law be received into a lunatic asylum until he has been found by the District Court on inquisition to be a lunatic. Clause 5 of the Bill provides a uniform procedure for the reception and detention in a lunatic asylum under a reception order made by a Magistrate applicable to the case of any person, not being a criminal lunatic or a lunatic so found, whether within or outside a Presidency-town.
„ 6 ..		Sub-clauses (2) and (3) are new, the former is adapted from section 7 (4) of the English Act.
„ 7 to 10 ..	....	These provisions are new and are adapted from sections 6 and 7 of the English Act.
„ 11 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 7, second paragraph.	This clause applies both within and outside Presidency-towns, the person in charge of the asylum is substituted for the visitors or manager of the asylum.
„ 12 ..	Act 11, 1877, section 3 ..	No change.
„ 13 (1) ..	Act 36, 1858, section 4, first paragraph.	Do.
„ 13 (2) ..	Act 36, 1858, section 5, last paragraph.	Do.
„ 14 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 4 ..	The Bill proposes to abolish the distinction between asylums at the Presidency and other asylums. In the first proviso to the clause in the Bill provision is made for the taking of a bond instead of a mere undertaking; this is probably not a material alteration in the law.
„ 15 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 5 ..	No material change.
„ 16 ..	.. .. 6-A.	Period of detention under each order subsequent to the first is proposed to be limited to ten days, and the aggregate period extended to thirty days.
„ 17 ..	.. .. 9 ..	The town of Rangoon is proposed to be included.
Clause 18 to 20 ..	.. ..	These clauses are new, they are adapted from sections 28 to 30 of the English Lunacy Act.
Clause 21 ..	....	This clause is new and is adapted from sections 35 (1) and 37 (2) of the English Lunacy Act.
„ 22 ..	.. ..	The clause is new but it merely states the existing law.
„ 23 (*a*) ..	Act 36, 1858, section 7 ..	For an order by any private person the Bill proposes to substitute an application for an order by the Committee or Minister.
„ 23 (*b*) ..	Act 36, 1858, section 8, clause 2.	The section of the Act provides for the reception of all lunatics outside Presidency-towns, whether so found or not, and requires in every case an order of the District Judge for such reception; the Bill proposes that outside Presidency-towns a lunatic so found for whom a guardian has been appointed may be received into an asylum on an order to that effect by such guardian accompanied by a certified copy of the order of the Judge that the lunatic is a fit and proper person to be detained in an asylum. For the reception of lunatics not so found provision is made in clauses 5 to 10.
„ 24 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 9, clause 4	The provisions of the Act are extended to the reception of lunatics so found by a High Court. The order for costs is only to be made after the lunatic has been admitted into any asylum. The person in charge of the asylum is substituted for the visitors or manager. The provision for the recovery of costs ordered to be paid is made somewhat more definite.

Statement showing alterations proposed to be made by Bill on the existing law—cont.

Clause of Bill.	Existing law.	Remarks.
Clause 25 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 12 ..	No material change
,, 26 ..	Do. 2, 2nd para.	Do.
,, 27 ..	Do. 3 ..	No change.
,, 28 (1) ..	Act 6, 1898, section 471	"Magistrate or Court" substituted for Local Government.
,, 28 (2) ..	Do. 471 (4).	....
,, 29 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 3	No material change. It is expressly provided in the Bill that on the order being made the person detained should be discharged.
,, 30 (1) ..	....	This sub-clause is new and is adapted from section 72 of the English Lunacy Act.
,, 30 (2), (3) ..	Act 11, 1877, section 3 (2nd para.), section 7.	No material change.
,, 31 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 10 ..	The Bill proposes to provide for the taking of a bond instead of an undertaking; this probably makes no material change in the law.
,, 32 (1) ..	Do. 47-C.	No material change.
,, 32 (2) ..	Act 6, 1898, section 471 (3).	Amended so as to authorise the removal of a person from any place where he may be confined, whether the place where he was originally confined or any other place (in the same or any other province) to which he may have been subsequently removed. *See* Home Department Proceedings (Medical), January 1903, Nos. 46 and 47
,, 33 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 13 ..	No material change; "person in charge" substituted for "manager".
,, 34 ..	....	This clause is new but it represents the existing law
		Act 36 of 1858 applies only to these three High Courts. The jurisdiction in lunacy of the Allahabad High Court is derived from clause 12 of its Charter; it does not extend to natives of India and may be left out of the Bill. *See Jumbha v. Court of Wards*, I.L.R. 4 All. 159
,, 35 ..	Act 24, 1858, section 1 ..	....
,, 36 ..	Do. 2 ..	....
,, 37 ..	Do. 3 ..	The first and third paragraphs of the section are omitted; the provisions contained in those paragraphs requiring the inquiry to be ordinarily held by the Court itself (as distinguished from a Judge thereof) and entitling a lunatic to demand an inquiry by the full Court are probably obsolete. Section 13 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, and the Charters of the respective High Courts contain ample provision for the disposal of all matters by the Judges either sitting singly or in benches or in chambers. In this view section 7 of Act 24 1858, is superfluous and is omitted. Under its Charter every Judge of a High Court has all the powers of the Court.
,, 38 (1) ..	Do. 4 .	No material change, mention of the twenty miles limit is omitted
,, 38 (2) ..	Do 5 .	....
,, 39 ..	Do. 6 .	....
,, 40 ..	Do. 8 .	
,, 41 ..	Do. 9 .	Reference to report of the Judge is omitted in view of the final provision relating to exercise of jurisdiction by a single Judge.
,, 42 ..	Do. 10 ..	The provision relating to cases tried by a single Judge is the last clause of the section is omitted as superfluous.
,, 43 ..	Do 12 ..	Reference to report of the Judge is omitted.
,, 44	....	This clause as also 70, subclause (2), *infra*, is new; it is taken from section 108 (2), (3) of the English Lunacy Act.
,, 45 ..	*Cf.* Act 24, 1858, section 11	The wording of section 109 of the English Lunacy Act is adopted.
,, 46 .	Do. 20 .	....
Clause 47 to 58 ..	Do. sections 13 to 26.	..
Clause 59 ..	Do. section 27 ..	....
Clauses 60, 61	Do. sections 25, 28.	....
Clause 62 ..	Do. section 28	....
Clause 63, 64 .	Do. sections 30, 31.	
Chapter V, clauses 65 to 84	Act 35, 1855	The provisions of the Act are reproduced in this Chapter without any material alteration, except that in clause 71 which reproduces section 9 of the Act, it is expressly provided that the Court may make orders as to the custody of the lunatic's person and the management of his estate, and that in clause 74, which reproduces section 13, the interpretation put upon the word "family" in *Chandrabati v. Manja*, I.L.R. 33 Cal. 512, has been incorporated
Clause 85 ..	Act 36, 1858, section 1 ..	No material change, except that control of the Government of India is substituted for its sanction
,, 86 ..	Do. 17-A	Section 17-A of Act 36, 1864, is omitted in view of the proposed abolition of distinction between asylums at the Presidency and other asylums.
Chapter VII, clauses 87 to 91.	Act 24, 1858, sections 14 to 19.	Reproduced without any material change.
Clauses 92, 93 ..	....	Sub-clauses (a), (c), (d), (f) and (g) of clause 92 (1), clause 92 (2) and clause 93, are new.
Clause 94 ..	....	This penalty clause is new. It follows section 318 of the English Lunacy Act.
Clause 95 to 98 ..	....	These clauses are new. Clause 96 provides for the enforcement of bonds; clause 98 provides for the payment of pensions, etc., to lunatic Government servants and follows section 325 of the English Lunacy Act; clause 97 relates to the use of forms contained in Schedule I; and clause 98 protects persons acting in good faith in the execution or intended execution of the provisions of the Bill

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The bulk of the law relating to the custody of lunatics and the management of their estates in India is at present contained in the following Acts :—

(1) The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858 (Act XXXIV of 1858).
(2) The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858 (Act XXXV of 1858).
(3) The Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (Act XXXVI of 1858).
(4) The Military Lunatics Act, 1877 (Act XI of 1877).
(5) The Indian Lunatic Asylums (Amendment) Act, 1886 (Act XVIII of 1886).
(6) The Indian Lunatic Asylums (Amendment) Act, 1889 (Act XX of 1889).
(7) Chapter XXXIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(8) Section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900.

2. The first three of these Acts are based in great measure on the English Lunacy Regulation Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict., c. 70), and the English Lunatics Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict., c. 96). These English Acts after frequent amendment are now replaced by the Lunacy Act, 1890 (53 Vict., c. 5), as amended by the Lunacy Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict., c. 65). It is in the opinion of the Government of India desirable that the law relating to the custody of lunatics in India should be amended and assimilated with the modern English law on the subject, and the present Bill has been prepared to effect this purpose. Opportunity has also been taken to rearrange and consolidate as far as possible the whole law relating to lunatics.

3. The provisions of section 30 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, and much of Chapter XXXIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, cannot be conveniently inserted in any general Lunacy Act, and they have therefore been left untouched. Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 471 and the whole of section 472 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which merely regulate the places in which criminal lunatics may be confined and prescribe the manner in which such lunatics are to be visited, have, however, been incorporated in the present Bill.

4. All changes of any importance made by the Bill are specified in the *Notes on Clauses* annexed, and the tables attached to the Bill show in detail the amendments proposed to be made in the law and the manner in which each section of the Acts now in force has been dealt with. The main features of the Bill are noted below.

5. Chapter II deals with the confinement of lunatics in asylums on reception orders and covers much the same ground as the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858. In so far as such reception orders can be made otherwise than on petition, the law is left practically unchanged.

6. Sections 4 to 11 and 18 to 20 however make a considerable change in the law. At present the confinement of lunatics in asylums on the application of relatives and friends can be effected as follows :—

(a) In Presidency-towns, by an order under section 7 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, (1) on the person whom it is desired to confine has been found to be a lunatic by inquisition, or (2) appointed by the medical certificates specified therein; an order under section 7 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, can only be made for the confinement of a lunatic in an asylum in a Presidency-town; and

(b) outside the Presidency-towns, only by an order of the Civil Court.

Under the present Bill the procedure prescribed by section 7 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, is also changed, and where application is made for the confinement of a lunatic (not being a lunatic so found on inquisition) in an asylum the application must be made by petition to a Magistrate and a reception order can only be made by him. The distinction between asylums in Presidency-towns and asylums outside such areas has given rise to administrative difficulties and inconveniences and serves no useful purpose. It has therefore been discarded.

8. It will be observed that under the Bill reception order upon petition can only be made in Presidency-towns, and in this particular the provisions of Act XXXVI of 1858 have been followed. Local Governments can, however, apply the provisions of the law regarding such reception orders to areas outside the Presidency-towns.

9. The procedure prescribed for the issue of reception orders is based on the English Lunacy Act, 1890. The manner in which medical certificates are to be given and the method of examination are carefully prescribed in the Act, and every care has been taken to prevent the improper confinement of any person in an asylum on a false allegation of lunacy.

10. Chapter IV is a reproduction with slight verbal changes of the present Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. It is probable that substantial amendments bringing the law and procedure more into accordance with the modern English law may be desirable, but the Government of India do not think it expedient at present to make any change in this part of the Bill until the High Courts concerned have been consulted.

11. Chapter V deals with lunacy proceedings in District Courts and embodies with slight changes the existing law as contained in Act XXXV of 1858. It may possibly be desirable at a later stage to assimilate as far as possible the procedure in the District Courts to that which may be finally adopted for the High Courts. Doubts have been expressed whether that Act empowers a District Court to issue orders for the detention of a lunatic in an asylum (see *In re Joga Kuar*, I.L.R. 30 Cal. 973). This question has now been set at rest by the provisions of clause 70 (1) which is taken from the English Lunacy Act, 1890.

12. Chapter IX is new but contains little that is not sufficiently explained in the *Notes on Clauses*. Special attention may, however, be drawn to clause 91 which penalises the detention of lunatics in asylums in contravention of the Act and also the detention for payment of lunatics or alleged lunatics in unlicensed institutions. This clause is based on section 315 of the English Act. This clause does not prohibit the detention of lunatics by their relatives or in their own houses. The Government of India are, however, of opinion that in the public interest it is desirable that complete control should be exercised over all private institutions where lunatics are confined for payment.

The 5th September 1911.

J. L. JENKINS.

Notes on Clauses

Clause 1.—The Lunacy Acts at present in force do not extend to the whole of British India, but it is expedient that there should be the same law on this subject throughout the whole of British India, and this present clause has been drafted to effect this purpose.

Clause 3.—The definitions are new, except the definition of the word "lunatic," which is taken from section 18 of Act XXXVI of 1858.

Attention is drawn to the distinction between "a medical officer" and "a medical practitioner." This distinction is of importance in proceedings for the issue of reception orders. Under section 7 of Act XXXVI of 1858, two medical certificates are necessary and one of which has to be granted by a Presidency Surgeon or a Surgeon in the employment of Government.

Clauses 4 and 5 (1) are based on section 4 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The last sentence of section 4 (1) of the English Act has been omitted as unnecessary.

Clause 6 is taken from section 5 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. It may be noted that any application for an inquisition under Act XXXV of 1858 must at present be verified (see *Buxeulah Chowdhry* v. *Ishan Chunder Roy*, V Weekly Reporter, Misc., page 94).

Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 are taken from section 6 and section 7 (1) of the English Lunacy Act, 1890. The provisions of section 6 (5) of that Act have been omitted as unnecessary.

Clause 11 is taken from section 7 of Act XXXVI of 1858. Under the existing law, when a lunatic is received into an asylum in a Presidency-town and he has relatives who are bound to support him, the officer in charge of the asylum may refuse to receive the lunatic unless the relatives enter into an agreement to pay for the cost of his maintenance. A similar provision has been inserted in the present Bill in the case of lunatics for whose detention in any asylum a reception order is made under clauses 7 and 10.

Clauses 18 to 20 are new and of importance. They are taken from the Lunacy Act, 1890, and contain very necessary directions as to the manner in which and the persons by whom medical certificates are to be furnished.

Clauses 21 and 22 are new. The former is taken from the Lunacy Act of 1890. The intention is to protect persons in charge of asylums who detain lunatics under proper authority.

Clause 23 is based on section 8 of Act XXXVI of 1858. Sub-clause (5) (*b*) of this clause, however, authorises a District Court to make an order for the admission of a lunatic into an asylum without any application by a relative if such a course appears to be necessary.

Clause 24.—By the proviso the Court is authorised to abstain from making any order as to the payment of the cost of maintenance if at any time subsequent to the order of detention it is found that the lunatic and those bound to support him have no means to pay for his maintenance.

Clause 25.—The only change made in the existing law by this clause is the proviso that visitors to an asylum should not make an order for the discharge of criminal or military lunatics.

Clause 50 (1 authorises the discharge of any harmless lunatic confined on a reception order made on petition at the written request of the original petitioner. It is taken from section 72 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Clause 53 is taken from section 13 of Act XXXVI of 1858 but the wording has been altered to make it clear that a police-officer, though he may himself arrest an escaped lunatic, cannot authorise such arrest by any other person.

Clause 54 is new and is taken from the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 108 (2). It is clear from Act XXXVI of 1858 that the intention of the legislature was to give authority to Courts to make orders for the custody of lunatics so found on inquisition, and this power is now specifically given by this clause. At the same time, when it is unnecessary to make any order for such custody, the Courts are empowered, as in England, to abstain from making any such order. Similar powers are given to District Courts under clause 78 of the Bill.

Clauses 65 to 84 reproduce the existing law as contained in the Lunacy District Courts Act with the following changes:—

Clause 70 already referred to specifically authorises District Courts to make orders for the custody of lunatics. Their powers in this respect have been doubted.

Clause 71.—Under the existing law a District Court must appoint a guardian of the person of a lunatic if it appoints a manager of his property. Such an appointment is not necessary if a lunatic is harmless and possibly in some cases if he is confined in an asylum. The clause as now framed authorises a District Court to abstain from making any such order if it is not necessary.

Clauses 77 to 78.—In these clauses, as in clauses 42 and 50 and elsewhere, the words "person related by blood or marriage" have been substituted for the word "relative," as in many instances it is desirable that authority should be given to a person not related to the lunatic by blood to take action under the law.

Clause 82.—In this clause and clause 62 and elsewhere the words "such members of his family as are dependent on him for their maintenance" have been substituted for the word "family" in view of the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the case of *Chandrabati* v. *Mangi Lal*, I L.R. 25 Cal. 512.

Clause 95 provides a procedure for the realisation of any sum due under bonds executed under the provisions of the Act.

Clause 96 reproduces section 335 of the English Lunatic Act, 1890. Its object is to provide an inexpensive procedure for the payment of pensions, etc., to Government officers who have become insane.

Clause 99 provides for the case of lunatics detained under proper authority prior to this Bill becoming law. The first sub-clause is based on section 338 of the English Lunacy Act of 1890.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th September 1911 :

No. 19 of 1911.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 191 .

Repeal of portions of section 7 and the First Schedule of Act VI of 1898.

2. The proviso to sub-section (*1*), and sub-section (*2*), of section 7, and the First Schedule of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, are hereby repealed.

Substitution of new sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) in section 21 of same Act.

3. For sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 21 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

"21. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission of articles by post.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) specify articles which may not be transmitted by post;

(*b*) prescribe conditions on which articles may be transmitted by post;

(*c*) provide for the detention and disposal of articles in course of transmission by post in contravention of rules made under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*);

(*d*) provide for the granting receipts for, and the granting and obtaining certificates of, posting and delivery of postal articles and the sums to be paid, in addition to any other postage, for such receipts and certificates;

(*e*) regulate covers, forms, dimensions, maximum weights, and enclosures, and the use of postal articles, other than letters, for making communications; and

(*f*) prescribe the fees to be charged for inquiries into complaints regarding the disposal of postal articles."

Amendment of section 23 of same Act.

4. (*1*) In section 23, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, after the words "in contravention of" the words and figures "section 20, clause (*a*), or of" shall be inserted.

(*2*) In sub-section (*3*) of the same section of the said Act, for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*b*) any postal article sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 20 may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct."

Amendment of section 24 of same Act.

5. In section 24 of the said Act, for the words "Where a postal article, suspected to contain any contraband goods" the words "Except as otherwise provided in this Act, where a postal article suspected to contain any goods of which the import by post or the transmission by post is prohibited by or under any enactment for the time being in force," shall be substituted.

Amendment of and addition to section 25 of same Act.

6. In section 25 of the said Act, for the words "all such goods found" the words "all postal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such goods" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"In carrying out any such search, such officer of the Post Office may open or unfasten, or cause to be opened or unfastened, any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet in course of transmission by post."

Amendment of section 26 (*1*) of same Act.

7. In section 26, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, for the words "shall be delivered to the Government or to an officer thereof mentioned in the order, to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct," the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority issuing the order may direct."

Amendment of section 35 of same Act.

8. (*1*) In section 35, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, at the end of clause (*c*) the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (*d*) the following shall be added, namely :—

"and

(*e*) provide for the retention and repayment to the addressee in cases of fraud of money recovered on the delivery of any value payable postal article."

(*2*) After sub-section (*3*) of the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"(*4*) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of the Post Office in respect of anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under any rule made under clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*)."

Addition to section 48 of same Act.

9. To section 48 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"or

(*c*) any wrong payment or delay in payment of a money order beyond the limits of British India by an officer of any post office, not being one established by the Governor General in Council."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Experience has shown that the existing Post Office Act, which was enacted in 1898, fails in certain respects to give adequate powers to the postal authorities to deal with articles posted in contravention of the Act. The present Bill is designed to give such further powers as are required, and at the same time to remove certain obscurities and to remedy such minor defects as have been found to exist. An explanation of the several amendments which it is proposed to make is given in the subjoined *Notes on Clauses*.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—There are certain isolated localities where the cost of carrying the parcel traffic very considerably exceeds the receipts from such traffic. The object of the amendment is to enable the Post Office to increase rates on parcels in such particular localities, where it is found that the maximum rates allowed under the existing Act are unremunerative. The English Post Office Act fixes no maximum rates for the parcel post. It is considered that the object in view can most simply be attained by erasing the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 7. A corollary to this is the erasure of sub-section (*3*) of section 7 and of the First Schedule.

Clause 3.—It is considered advisable to provide for the issue of rules to prohibit the transmission by post of circulars relating to lotteries, and to prohibit or restrict the transmission by post of coin, bullion or any other articles of a specified description. At present there is no prohibition of the transmission of circulars relating to lotteries, although the publication of such circulars is an offence under section 294-A of the Indian Penal Code. The transmission of gold coin or bullion is limited by executive orders, but it is desired to provide expressly for the issue of rules to cover such cases. These objects will be attained by the addition of the new sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to sub-section (*2*) of section 21 of the existing Act.

The addition of sub-clause (*f*) has been made in order to make it possible to provide by rule for the imposition of a fee for an enquiry regarding the disposal of a postal article of any class. It has been found that a great deal of labour and trouble is caused to post offices and audit offices by the investigation of complaints relating to unregistered value payable articles, a large majority of which ultimately prove to be groundless. In the British Post Office an enquiry fee of 3*d.* is charged for each enquiry into the alleged loss or non-delivery of a registered article, on the condition that the fee will be refunded if it is found that the Post Office has been in fault. It is considered advisable to adopt a similar procedure in India with regard to value payable articles, but the amendment has been so worded as to enable the principle of an enquiry fee to be extended, if necessary, to postal articles of any class.

Clause 4.—The amendment of section 23 (*2*) is so as to allow the opening of any newspaper, book pattern or sample packet suspected to have been sent in contravention of section 20 (*a*) of the Act is necessary to render the prohibitions laid down under section 20 effective. The necessity for this amendment arose from the powerlessness of the Post Office to stop the circulation of an extremely indecent pamphlet recently published, inasmuch as the Act does not allow the postal authorities to open any article suspected to have been sent in contravention of section 20. In the United Kingdom the Post Office has the power to open any postal article to ascertain whether it contains indecent matter, but it is considered that in India the opening of newspapers and book, pattern or sample packets only should be permitted for this purpose. Letters and parcels will not be affected.

The provisions of section 25 (*3*) (*b*) of the existing Act are not satisfactory. Under them the Post Master General is constituted the authority which shall decide whether an article is or is not indecent or obscene, or whether words written thereon are or are not seditious. It is considered advisable to relieve the postal authorities of this responsibility, and to substitute a provision enabling the Governor General in Council to make rules for the treatment of articles which are considered by the postal authorities to have been sent in contravention of section 20.

Clause 5.—The absence of any definition of "contraband goods" in the existing Act has been repeatedly felt, and it is proposed to substitute a defining phrase, making it clear that the provisions of section 24 are applicable to goods of which the import or transmission by post has been prohibited under the Excise, Opium or other laws.

Clause 6.—This clause makes an addition to section 25 of the Act to make it clear that the power to search conferred by that section includes the power to open or unfasten any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet in course of transmission by post suspected to contain goods of any specified description, with respect to which a notification has been published under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. The present law leaves it doubtful whether the power to search includes the power to open, although it has indeed been held to include the power to open any postal article. It is desirable to make the law definite on this point, and at the same time to limit the power to open specifically to newspapers, book, pattern or sample packets. The power will not extend to letters and parcels, although the postal authorities will have power to hand over unopened to the Customs authorities postal articles which they are not permitted to open, but which they have good reason to believe to contain prohibited goods. A further defect in the existing law is that it empowers the postal authorities to deliver to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint only the goods found and not the postal articles containing the goods.

Clause 7.—This clause amends the last words of section 28 (*1*) by providing that the order for the disposal of intercepted articles should be passed by the authority sanctioning their interception. At present while a Local Government or an officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council can order the interception of a postal article, the directions as to its disposal have to be issued by the Governor General in Council. This procedure is cumbrous and unnecessary, and it is considered that the Local Government or the officer empowered to intercept postal articles should be authorised to dispose of them.

Clause 8.—As the law stands, it is illegal to withhold from the sender of a value-payable article payment of the money received from the addressee, even if the article may have obviously been sent to

defraud the addressee. It is necessary that there should be some provision enabling the Post Office to withhold payment in such cases, and the object of the amendments introduced by clause 9 is to enable the Governor General in Council to make rules authorising a Post Master General—

(1) to withhold the payment to the sender of a value-payable article of the money received from the addressee, if the latter complains, immediately on receipt, that the article was sent fraudulently, and if there are good grounds for believing such complaint to be justified, and

(2) to order the return of the value-payable article to the sender and the refund to the addressee of the money received from him, if the Post Master General is fully satisfied, after enquiry has been made, that the article was fraudulently sent.

Clause 2.—The object of this clause is to exempt the Secretary of State from liability in cases of wrong payment, or delay in payment, beyond the limits of British India of a money order issued by the Post Office of India. The necessity for the amendment has been established by a recent judgment against the Secretary of State in a case where it was admitted that payment had been made to the wrong person through no fault of the Indian Post Office but owing to a want of care and caution on the part of a foreign Post Office.

The 14th September 1911.

W. H. CLARK.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd September 1911.

No. 29 of 1911.

A Bill to provide for the delegation of Executive Powers and Duties in certain cases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the delegation of executive powers and duties in certain cases; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Delegation Act, 1911.

Delegation of executive powers and duties by Governor General in Council. 2. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, delegate to any authority or class of authority specified therein, either absolutely or subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit to impose, all or any executive powers or duties conferred or imposed upon him or upon any authority subordinate to him by any enactment made by any authority in India.

Delegation of executive powers and duties by Local Government. 3. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Local Government of a Province for which a Legislative Council has been, or may hereafter be, constituted, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make a like delegation of all or any executive powers or duties conferred or imposed on such Local Government or upon any authority subordinate to it by any enactment made by any authority in India solely for such Province.

Exceptions to sections 2 and 3. 4. Nothing in section 2 or section 3 shall be deemed to empower the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to delegate—

(a) any powers or duties conferred or imposed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or by any enactment relating to the constitution of the Civil Courts for the time being in force, or

(b) any powers conferred by any enactment on a superior authority to sanction or consent to the exercise by an inferior authority of any powers conferred on such authority thereunder.

Conditions of exercise of powers of delegation. 5. The powers of delegation conferred by sections 2 and 3 shall be exercised subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) no delegation shall be made in respect of powers imposed or duties conferred by an enactment which has been in force for less than five years:

Provided that, when an enactment has been repealed and re-enacted, a delegation may be made of any power or duty conferred or imposed by such enactment if the provision conferring or imposing the power or duty has been in force for at least five years ;

(2) the authority making a delegation under this Act shall, before issuing the notification, publish a draft of the proposed notification as follows, namely :

(a) when the authority making the delegation is the Governor General in Council, in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in whose territories the enactment conferring or imposing the power or duty to be delegated is in force, and

(b) when the authority making the delegation is a Local Government, in the local official Gazette ;

(3) there shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration ;

(4) the authority making the delegation shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified ;

(5) at the time of the publication of such draft notification a copy thereof shall be sent to—

(a) every member for the time being of the Legislative Council of the Governor General or of the local Legislative Council, as the case may be, and

(b) to the Secretary to such Legislative Council ;

(6) the Secretary of such Legislative Council shall lay any such draft notification on the table of the Council at the meeting of Council next following its receipt ;

(7) no notification issued under this Act shall have effect unless—

(a) three months have elapsed from the date of the publication of the draft of such notification ; and

(b) a meeting of the Legislative Council concerned has taken place subsequent to the date of such publication.

Publication of notification to be conclusive proof that it has been duly made. 6. The publication in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, of a notification purporting to be issued under this Act shall be conclusive proof that the notification has been duly issued.

Delegation of power to make to include delegation of power to add to, amend, vary or rescind. 7. Where a notification has been issued under the provisions of section 2 or section 3 delegating a power to make notifications orders, rules or by-laws, then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in such notification, the power so delegated includes a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like sanction and conditions, if any, to add to, amend, vary or rescind any notifications, orders, rules or by-laws so issued.

Continuation of orders, etc., issued by authority whose power is delegated.

3. Where any notification is issued under the provisions of section 2 or section 3, then, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in such notification, any appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law already made or issued by the authority whose power is delegated, shall continue in force and be deemed to have been issued by the authority to which the power is delegated unless and until it is superseded by any appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law made or issued by that authority.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Royal Commission on Decentralization pointed out, in paragraph 409 of their Report, that the proposals which they made in the direction of decentralization would, in existing circumstances, entail a large amount of continuous amending legislation, in order to permit of the delegation to a lower authority of powers and duties now vested by law in a higher authority. To give effect to their proposals, with a minimum of legislation of a petty character, they recommended, in paragraph 416 of their Report, the enactment of a general Act of Delegation, which would permit of the transmission of powers and functions by notifications of the Government of India or of the local Government, as the case might be.

The Commission made this recommendation after considering the alternative of a general Decentralisation Act or Acts, which would specify in schedules the specific powers under particular Acts to be delegated, and after taking into account the opinions of Local Governments on both alternatives. They concluded that, subject to certain safeguards, mentioned in paragraph 416 of their Report, there could be no objection to a system of delegation of powers and duties by notification.

To the safeguards suggested by the Royal Commission, others have been added by the Government of India. All such safeguards are shown in clause 5 of the Bill. Moreover, the Bill specially excludes from its purview (*vide* clause 4)—

(*a*) powers or duties conferred by the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and by the several enactments relating to the constitution of Civil Courts; and

(*b*) powers conferred by any enactment on a superior authority to sanction or consent to the exercise by an inferior authority of any powers conferred on such authority by such enactment.

The Bill is designed, in short, to facilitate delegation in respect of non-controversial matters.

The 6th September 1912.

J. L. JENKINS.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd September 1911 :—

No. 22 of 1911

[Marginal references, where not otherwise specified, are to the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 49).]

A Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of life assurance companies; it is hereby enacted as follows :

Preliminary.

Short title and extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 191 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "actuary" means an actuary possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed by rules made by the Governor General in Council; [29]

(2) "chairman" means the person for the time being presiding over the board of directors or other governing body of a life assurance company; [28.]

(3) "Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; [S. 3, Act VI of 1882.]

(4) "financial year" means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of the life assurance company is struck, or, if no such balance is struck, then the calendar year; [29.]

(5) "life assurance business" means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance upon human life, or the granting of annuities upon human life; [1 (a).]

(6) "life assurance company" means a company to which this Act applies;

(7) "policy of assurance on human life" means any instrument by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, or any instrument evidencing a contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life; [30 (a).]

(8) "policy-holder" means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of the policy for securing the contract with the life assurance company; [29.]

(9) where a company grants annuities upon human life, "policy" includes the instrument evidencing the contract to pay such an annuity, and "policy-holder" includes annuitant; and [30 (b).]

(10) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. [32.]

Companies to which Act applies. 3. Save as hereinafter expressly provided, this Act shall apply to all persons or bodies of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, whether established before or after the commencement of this Act and whether established within or without British India, who carry on life assurance business within British India. [1.]

VI of 1882. *Explanation.*—A company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, which carries on life assurance business in any part of the world shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a company carrying on such business within British India.

Exception.—Nothing in this Act shall apply to any society to which the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 191 applies, or to any Fund which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from the operation of this Act.

Deposits.

Deposit. 4. (1) Every life assurance company shall, if established before the commencement of this Act, within one year from such commencement, or, if established after such commencement, before it commences to carry on the business of life assurance, deposit and keep deposited with the Comptroller General, for and on behalf of the Governor General in Council, Government securities, as defined by the Indian Securities Act, 1886, of the face value of one hundred thousand rupees. [9.]

XIII of 1886.

(2) The interest accruing due on the securities deposited under sub-section (1) shall be paid to the company.

(3) The deposit may be made by the subscribers of the memorandum of association of the company, or any of them, in the name of the proposed company, and, upon the incorporation of the company, shall be deemed to have been made by, and to be part of the assets of, the company, and the registrar shall not issue a certificate of incorporation of the company until the deposit has been made.

(4) The deposit shall be deemed to form part of the life assurance fund of the company.

Accounts and Documents.

Separation of funds. 5. In the case of a life assurance company transacting other business besides that of life assurance, a separate account shall be kept of all receipts in respect of the life assurance business and the said receipts shall be carried to and form a separate fund to be called the life assurance fund. [3 (1).]

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require the investments of any life assurance fund to be kept separate from the investments of any other fund.

Exception.—Nothing in this section shall apply to a life assurance company established before the commencement of this Act, by the terms of whose deed of settlement the whole of the profits of all the business carried on by the company are paid exclusively to the life policy-holders and on the face of whose life policies the liability of the life assurance fund in respect of the other business distinctly appears. [30 (f).]

[8 (6).] 6. The life assurance fund shall be an absolutely the security of the life policy-holders as though it belonged to a company carrying on no other business than life assurance business, and shall not be liable for any contracts of the company for which it would not have been liable had the business of the company been only that of life assurance, and shall not be applied directly or indirectly, for any purposes other than those of life assurance.

Appropriation of life assurance fund.

[30 (c).] *Exception.*—Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the life assurance fund, in the case of a company established before the commencement of this Act, for contracts entered into by the company before such commencement.

[9.] 7. Every life assurance company shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare—

Accounts and balance-sheets.

(*a*) a revenue account for the year in the form or forms set forth in the First Schedule and applicable to the class or classes of assurance business carried on by the company;

(*b*) a profit and loss account in the form set forth in the Second Schedule, except where the company carries on life assurance business only and no other business;

(*c*) a balance-sheet in the form set forth in the Third Schedule.

[5] 8. (*1*) Every life assurance company shall once in every five years, or at such shorter intervals as may be prescribed by the instrument constituting the company, or by its regulations or by-laws, cause an investigation to be made into its financial condition, including a valuation of its liabilities, by an actuary, and shall cause an abstract of the report of such actuary to be made in the form set forth in the Fourth Schedule.

Actuarial report and abstract.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) regarding the making of an abstract shall also apply whenever at any other time an investigation into the financial condition of a life assurance company is made with a view to the distribution of profits, or the results of which are made public.

[30 (b).] 9. In the case of a mutual life assurance company whose profits are allocated to members wholly or mainly by annual abatements of premium, the abstract of the report of the actuary on the financial condition of the company prepared in accordance with the Fourth Schedule, may, notwithstanding anything in section 8, be made and returned at intervals not exceeding five years: Provided that, where such return is not made annually, it shall include particulars as to the rates of abatement of premiums applicable to different classes or series of assurances allowed in each year during the period which has elapsed since the previous return under the Fourth Schedule.

Actuarial abstract in case of mutual company.

[6.] 10. Every life assurance company shall, within two years from the commencement of this Act, and thereafter at the date to which the accounts of the company are made up for the purposes of the investigation prescribed by section 8, prepare a statement of its assurance business in the form set forth in the Fifth Schedule: Provided that, if the investigation is made annually by any company, the company may prepare such a statement at any time, so that it be made at least once in every five years.

Statement of life assurance business.

[7 (*1*).] 11. (*1*) Every account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement hereinbefore required to be made shall be printed, and four copies thereof, one of which shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the company, and by the principal officer of the company and, if the company has a managing director, by the managing director, shall be deposited with the Governor General in Council within one year after the close of the period to which the account, balance-sheet, abstract or statement relates: Provided that, if in any case it is made to appear to the Governor General in Council that the circumstances are such that a longer period than one year should be allowed, he may extend that period by such period as he may think fit.

Deposit of accounts, &c., with Governor General in Council.

[7 (*2*).] (*2*) The Governor General in Council shall consider any document deposited in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) and, if any such document appears to the Governor General in Council to be inaccurate or defective in any respect, the Governor General in Council may call upon the company to furnish a further statement correcting any such inaccuracies or supplying any such deficiencies.

[7 (*3*).] 12. There shall be deposited with every revenue-account and balance-sheet of a life assurance company any report on the affairs of the company submitted to the shareholders or policy-holders of the company in respect of the financial year to which the account and balance-sheet relates.

Deposit of report.

[7 (*4*).] 13. Where a life assurance company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in any year deposits its accounts and balance-sheet in accordance with the provisions of section 11, the company may, at the same time send to the registrar a copy of such accounts and balance-sheet; and where such copy is so sent, it shall not be necessary for the company to file a balance-sheet with the registrar as required by section 74 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the copy of the accounts and balance-sheet so sent shall be dealt with in all respects as if it were a balance-sheet filed in accordance with that section.

Exemption from certain provisions of Act VI of 1882. VI of 1882.

[8.] 14. A printed copy of the last deposited accounts balance-sheet, abstract or statement shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, be forwarded to him by the company by post or otherwise.

Right of shareholders, &c., to copies of accounts, &c.

[9] 15. Where the accounts of a life assurance company are not subject to audit in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, relating to audit, the accounts of the company shall be audited annually in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

Audit of accounts. VI of 1882.

[10.] 16. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall keep a list of members in accordance with the provisions of section 48 of the said Act, and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such list on payment of a sum not exceeding two annas for every hundred words required to be copied. VI of 1882.

List of members.

VI of 1882.

17. Every life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall cause a sufficient number of copies of its deed of settlement or other instrument constituting the company to be printed, and shall, on the application of any shareholder or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such deed of settlement or other instrument on payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee. [11]

Deed of Settlement

18. Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of a life assurance company contains a statement of the amount of the authorized capital of the company, the publication shall also contain a statement of the amount of the capital which has been subscribed and the amount paid up. [12]

Publication of authorized, subscribed and paid-up capital

Requirements as to companies established outside British India.

19. (1) Every life assurance company, whether incorporated or not, constituted outside British India which establishes a place of business within British India, shall within three months from the establishment of the place of business file with the Registrar— [S. 274, Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.]

(a) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof;

(b) a list of the directors of the company;

(c) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorized to accept on behalf of the company service of process and any notices required to be served on the company;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in the directors or in the names and addresses of such persons as aforesaid, the company shall, within such time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, file with the Registrar a notice of the alteration.

(2) Any process or notice required to be served on the company shall be sufficiently served if addressed to any person whose name has been so filed as aforesaid and left at or sent by post to the address which has been so filed.

(3) There shall be paid to the Registrar for registering any document required by this section to be filed, a fee of five rupees or such smaller fee as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

Amalgamation or Transfer

Amalgamation or transfer

20. (1) Where it is intended to amalgamate two or more life assurance companies, or to transfer the life assurance business of one company to another, the directors of any one or more of such companies may apply to the Court, by petition, to sanction the proposed arrangement. [13]

(2) Before any such application is made to the Court—

(a) notice of the intention to make the application shall be published in the Gazette of India and the local official Gazette;

(b) a statement of the nature of the amalgamation or transfer, as the case may be, together with an abstract containing the material facts embodied in the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is proposed to be effected, and copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which the agreement or deed is founded, including a report by an independent actuary, shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, be transmitted to each policy-holder of each company; and

(c) the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected shall be open for the inspection of the policy-holders and shareholders at the offices of the companies for a period of fifteen days after the last publication of the notice in the Gazettes.

(3) The Court, after hearing the directors and other persons whom it considers entitled to be heard upon the petition, may sanction the arrangement if it is satisfied that no sufficient objection to the arrangement has been established.

(4) The Court shall not sanction the amalgamation or transfer in any case in which it appears to the Court that the life policy holders representing one tenth or more of the total amount assured in any company which it is proposed to amalgamate, or in any company the business of which it is proposed to transfer, dissent from the amalgamation or transfer. [20 (6).]

(5) No life assurance company shall amalgamate with another, or transfer its business to another, unless the amalgamation or transfer is sanctioned by the Court in accordance with this section.

Statements in case of amalgamation or transfer

21. Where an amalgamation takes place between any life assurance companies, or where any life assurance business of one such company is transferred to another company, the combined company or the purchasing company, as the case may be, shall, within one month from the date of the completion of the amalgamation or transfer, deposit with the Governor General in Council— [14.]

(a) certified copies of statements of the assets and liabilities of the companies concerned in such amalgamation or transfer, together with a statement of the nature and terms of the amalgamation or transfer; and

(b) a certified copy of the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer is effected; and

(c) certified copies of the actuarial or other reports upon which that agreement or deed is founded; and

(d) a declaration under the hand of the chairman of each company, and the principal officer of each company, that to the best of their belief every payment made or to be made to any person whatsoever on account of the amalgamation or transfer is therein fully set forth and that no other payments beyond those set forth have been made or are to be made either in money, policies, bonds, valuable securities or other property by or with the knowledge of any parties to the amalgamation or transfer.

Winding up.

[16.] Special provisions as to winding up of assurance companies.

22. The Court may order the winding up of a life assurance company, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly, subject, however, to the modification that the company may be ordered to be wound up— VI of 1882.

(a) on the petition of ten or more policy-holders:

Provided that such a petition shall not be presented except by the leave of the Court, and leave shall not be granted until a *prima facie* case has been established to the satisfaction of the Court and until security for costs for such amount as the Court may think reasonable has been given; or

(b) on application made on behalf of the Governor General in Council, showing that from a consideration of the documents deposited with him under the provisions of this Act it appears to him that the company is insolvent.

[18.] Winding up of subsidiary companies.

23. (1) Where the life assurance business or any part of the life assurance business of a life assurance company has been transferred to another company under an arrangement in pursuance of which the first-mentioned company (in this section called the subsidiary company) or the creditors thereof has or have claims against the company to which such transfer was made (in this section called the principal company), then, if the principal company is being wound up by or under the supervision of the Court, the Court shall (subject as hereinafter mentioned) order the subsidiary company to be wound up in conjunction with the principal company, and may by the same or any subsequent order appoint the same person to be liquidator for the two companies, and make provision for such other matters as may seem to the Court necessary, with a view to the companies being wound up as if they were one company.

(2) The commencement of winding up of the principal company shall, save as otherwise ordered by the Court, be the commencement of the winding up of the subsidiary company.

(3) In adjusting the rights and liabilities of the members of the several companies between themselves, the Court shall have regard to the constitution of the companies, and to the arrangements entered into between the companies, in the same manner as the Court has regard to the rights and liabilities of different classes of contributories in the case of the winding up of a single company, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(4) Where any company alleged to be subsidiary is not in process of being wound up at the same time as the principal company to which it is subsidiary, the Court shall not direct the subsidiary company to be wound up unless, after hearing all objections (if any) that may be urged by or on behalf of the company against its being wound up, the Court is of opinion that the company is subsidiary to the principal company, and that the winding up of the company in conjunction with the principal company is just and equitable.

(5) An application may be made in relation to the winding up of any subsidiary company in conjunction with a principal company by any creditor of, or person interested in, the principal or subsidiary company.

(6) Where a company stands in the relation of a principal company to one company, and in the relation of a subsidiary company to some other company, or where there are several companies standing in the relation of subsidiary companies to one principal company, the Court may deal with any number of such companies together or in separate groups as it thinks most expedient, upon the principles laid down in this section.

[17 (1).] Valuation of annuities and policies.

24. Where a life assurance company is being wound up by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, or voluntarily, the value of a policy or of a liability under a policy requiring to be valued in such winding up shall be estimated in manner applicable to policies and liabilities provided by the Sixth Schedule.

[17 (2).] Rules of valuation.

25. The rules in the Sixth Schedule shall be of the same force, and may be repealed, altered or amended, as if they were rules made in pursuance of section 254 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and rules may be made under that section for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act with respect to the winding up of life assurance companies. VI of 1882.

[18.] Power to Court to reduce contracts.

26. The Court, in the case of a life assurance company which has been proved to be unable to pay its debts, may, if it thinks fit, reduce the amount of the contracts of the company upon such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks just, in place of making a winding up order.

Special Provisions relating to Accounts and Documents.

[20.] Custody and inspection of documents deposited with Governor General in Council.

27. The Governor General in Council may direct any documents deposited with him under this Act, or certified copies thereof, to be kept by the Registrar or by any other officer appointed in this behalf, and any such documents and copies shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof may be procured by any person on payment of such fees as the Governor General in Council may direct.

[27.] Accounts, etc., to be published.

28. The Governor General in Council shall publish annually in the Gazette of India the accounts, balance-sheets, abstracts, statements and other documents under this Act, or purporting to be under this Act, deposited with him during the preceding year, except reports on the affairs of life assurances companies submitted to the shareholders or policy-holders thereof, and may append to such accounts, balance-sheets, abstracts, statements or other documents any note of the Governor General in Council thereon, and any correspondence in relation thereto.

[21 (1).] Evidence of documents.

29. Every document deposited under this Act with the Governor General in Council, and certified by the registrar or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council to be a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a document so deposited.

Evidence of copies of documents.

30. Every document purporting to be certified by the Registrar, or by any person appointed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council, to be a copy of a document so deposited, shall be deemed to be a copy of that document, and shall be received in evidence as if it were the original document unless some variation between it and the original document be proved. [31 (3).]

Alteration of forms.

31. The Governor General in Council may, on the application or with the consent of a life assurance company, alter the forms contained in the Schedules to this Act as respects that company, for the purpose of adapting them to the circumstances of that company. [32.]

Companies carrying on business in United Kingdom.

Certain companies may apply to be declared companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom.

32. (*1*) An assurance company which carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, may, if carrying on life assurance business in British India before the commencement of this Act, within three months of such commencement, or, in any other case, before it commences to carry on life assurance business in British India, apply to the Governor General in Council for a declaration that it so carries on such business in the United Kingdom. 9, Edw. VII, cap. 49.

(*2*) A company applying under the provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall, furnish, at the time of its application or at such further time as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, such evidence as he may direct of the facts alleged in its application.

(*3*) Where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that a life assurance company applying as aforesaid is a life assurance company which carries on business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, he shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect 9, Edw. VII, cap. 49.

Application of the Act to companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom.

33. Where the Governor General in Council has notified a declaration in accordance with the provisions of section 32 in respect of a life assurance company, nothing in section 4, section 5, sections 7 to 12, sections 15, 20, 21 or 36 shall apply to the company:

Provided that—

(*1*) the company shall deposit with the Governor General in Council, in the manner prescribed in section 11, copies of every account, balance-sheet, abstract, statement or other document which the company is required by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, to deposit at the Board of Trade; 9, Edw. VII, cap. 49.

(*2*) if, at any time, a company in respect of which a declaration has been notified under section 32 ceases to carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, it shall, if it continues to carry on life assurance business in British India, be subject to all the provisions of this Act from the date it ceased to carry on such business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the said Act. 9, Edw. VII, cap. 49.

Penalties.

Penalty for non-compliance with Act.

34. Any life assurance company which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of the Act, and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues; and, if default continues for a period of three months after notice of default by the Governor General in Council (which notice shall be published in one or more newspapers as the Governor General in Council may, upon the application of one or more policy-holders or shareholders, direct), the default shall be a ground on which the Court may order the winding up of the company, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1882. [28.] VI of 1882.

Penalty for falsifying statements, etc.

35. If any account, balance-sheet, abstract, statement or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. [34.]

Miscellaneous.

Appointment of inspectors.

36. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may appoint one or more inspectors to examine into the affairs of any life assurance company and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct—

(*i*) in the case of a life assurance company which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the list of members kept in accordance with the provisions of section 16; VI of 1882.

(*ii*) in any case where a life assurance company has failed to furnish a further statement when required to do so under the provisions of section 11, sub-section (*2*), or where the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any such further statement is insufficient or unsatisfactory.

(*2*) On an appointment being made under sub-section (*1*), the provisions of section 84 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall apply to the examination made by such inspectors VI of 1882.

Service of notices.

37. Any notice or other document which is by this Act required to be sent to any policy-holder may be addressed and sent to the person to whom notice respecting such policy are usually sent, and any notice so addressed and sent shall be deemed and taken to be notice to the holder of such policy: [28.]

Provided that where any person claiming to be interested in a policy has given to the company notice in writing of his interest, any notice which is by this Act required to be sent to policy-holders shall also be sent to such person at the address specified by him in his notice.

Amendment of Act VI, 1882, section 131.

38 In section 131 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the words from "In the case of a life assurance company" to "unable to pay its debts" are hereby repealed. VI of 18

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7.*)

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF THE ———— FOR THE YEAR ENDING ————

(*A*)—*Life Assurance Account.*

	Business within British India.	Business out of British India.	Total.		Business within British India.	Business out of British India.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the year				Claims under policies paid and outstanding—			
Premiums				By death			
Consideration for annuities granted.				By maturity			
Interests, dividends and rents				Surrenders, including surrender of bonus.			
Rs.				Annuities			
Less income-tax thereon.				Bonuses in cash			
				Bonuses in reduction of premiums.			
Other receipts (accounts to be specified).				Commission			
				Expenses of management.			
				Other payments (accounts to be specified).			
				Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the year, as per Third Schedule.			
Rs.				Rs.			

NOTE 1.—Companies having separate accounts for annuities to return the particulars of their annuity business in a separate statement.

NOTE 2.—Items in this account to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of re-assurances of the company's risks.

NOTE 3.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account, and taken credit for in the balance sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above account.

NOTE 4.—Particulars of the new life assurances effected during the year of account, to be appended to the above account, showing separately, as respects business within and business out of British India, the number of policies, the total sums assured, the annual receipt by way of single premiums and the amount of the yearly renewal premiums income, the items to be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of re-assurances of the company's risks.

NOTE 5.—The returns headed "Business out of British India," in the case of companies having their head office in British India, apply only to business secured through Branch Offices or Agencies out of British India.

(*B*)—*Fire Insurance Account.*

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of fire insurance fund at the beginning of the year—			Claims under policies paid and outstanding	
Reserve for unexpired risks			Commission	
Additional reserve (if any)			Expenses of management	
Premiums			Contributions to fire brigades	
	Rs.		Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
Interests, dividends and rents				Rs.
Less income-tax thereon			Amount of fire insurance fund at the end of the year as per Third Schedule—	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified)			Reserve for unexpired risks being per cent. of premium income for the year	
Rs.			Additional reserve (if any)	
			Rs.	

NOTE 1.—Items in this Account to be the net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of re-insurances of the company's risks.

NOTE 2.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account, and taken credit for in the balance sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above account.

NOTE 3.—When marine or any other branch of business is carried on, the income and expenditure thereof to be in like manner stated in a separate account.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE _____ FOR THE YEAR ENDING _____ 19 .

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance of last year's account			Dividends and bonuses to shareholders ..	
			Expenses not charged to other accounts ..	
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts			Loss realised (accounts to be specified) ..	
Less income-tax thereon ..			Other payments (accounts to be specified) ..	
			Balance as per Third Schedule ..	
Profit realised (accounts to be specified) ..				
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ..				
	Rs.			Rs.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7.)

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE _____ ON THE _____ 19 .

Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
Shareholders' capital paid up (if any) ..			Mortgages on property within British India ..	
Life assurance fund*			Do. do. out of British India ..	
Annuity fund*			Loans on parochial and other public rates ..	
Fire insurance fund			Do. life interests	
Marine insurance fund			Do. reversions	
Profit and loss account			Do. stocks and shares	
Other funds (if any) to be specified ..			Do. company's policies within their surrender values.	
Claims admitted or intimated † but not paid.			Do. personal security	
Life assurance			Investments—	
Fire insurance			Deposit with the Comptroller-General (securities to be specified)	
Annuities due and unpaid † ..			British Government securities	
Other sums owing by the company † (to be stated separately under each class of business).			Municipal and County securities, United Kingdom	
			Indian and Colonial Government securities ..	
			Do. Provincial do.	
			Do. Municipal do. ..	
			Foreign Government securities	
			Do. Provincial do.	
			Do. Municipal do.	
			Railway and other debentures and debenture stocks—Indian and foreign.	
			Railway and other preference and guaranteed stocks	
			Railway ordinary stocks	
			Rent charges	
			Freehold ground rents	
			Leasehold do	
			House property	
			Life interests	
			Reversions	
			Agents' balances	
			Outstanding premiums †	
			Do. interests, dividends and rents † ..	
			Interest accrued but not payable †	
			Bills receivable	
			Cash—	
			On deposit	
			In hand and on current account	
			Other assets (to be specified)	
	Rs.			Rs.

* Life companies having separate annuity fund to show amount thereof separately.

† These items are as have been included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule.

NOTE 1.—Where part of the assets of the company are specifically deposited, under local laws, in various places out of British India, as security to holders of life assurance policies there issued, such assets place and the amount compulsorily lodged therein must be specified.

NOTE 2.—A balance sheet in the above form must be rendered in respect of each separate fund for which separate investments are made.

NOTE 3.—The balance-sheet must state how the values of the Stock Exchange securities are arrived at, and on the occasion when a statement respecting valuation under the Fourth Schedule is made, a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance sheet, to the effect that in their belief the assets set forth in the balance sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment reserve fund taken into account.

NOTE 4.—In the case of a company required to keep separate funds under section 8 of this Act, a certificate must be appended, signed by the same persons as signed the balance sheet, and by the auditor, to the effect that no part of any such fund has been applied, directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See sections 8 and 9.)

STATEMENT RESPECTING THE VALUATION OF THE LIABILITIES UNDER LIFE POLICIES AND ANNUITIES OF THE ————————, TO BE MADE AND SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions.)

1. The date up to which the valuation is made.

2. The general principles adopted in the valuation, and the method followed in the valuation of particular classes of assurances, including a statement of the method by which the net premiums have been arrived at, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise; together with a statement of the manner in which policies on under-average lives are dealt with.

3. The table or tables of mortality used in the valuation. In cases where the tables employed are not published, specimen policy values are to be given, at the rate of interest employed in the valuation, in respect of whole-life assurance policies effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for 5 years, 10 years, and upwards at intervals of 5 years, respectively; with similar specimen policy values in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to age at entry, original term of policy and duration.

4. The rate or rates of interest assumed in the calculations.

5. The actual proportion of the annual premium income (if any), reserved as a provision for future expenses and profits, separately specified in respect of assurances with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits. (If none, state how this provision is made.)

6. The consolidated revenue-account since the last valuation, or, in case of a company which has made no valuation, since the commencement of the business. (This return should be made in the form annexed. No return under this heading will be required where a statement under this schedule is deposited annually.)

7. The liabilities of the company under life policies and annuities at the date of the valuation, showing the number of policies, the amount assured and the amount of premiums payable annually under each class of policies, both with and without participation in profits; and also the net liabilities and assets of the company with the amount of surplus or deficiency. (These returns to be made in the forms annexed.)

8. The principles upon which the distribution of profits among the share-holders and policy holders is made, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, or how otherwise, and the number of years' premiums to be paid before a bonus (*a*) is allotted, and (*b*) vests.

9. The results of the valuation, showing—

(1) the total amount of profit made by the company, allocated as follows —

(*a*) among the policy-holders with immediate participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;
(*b*) among policy-holders with deferred participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participated;
(*c*) among the shareholders;
(*d*) to reserve funds, or other accounts;
(*e*) carried forward unappropriated;

(2) specimens of bonuses allotted to whole life assurance policies for Rs. 1,000 effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and having been respectively in force for 5 years, 10 years, and upwards at intervals of 5 years respectively, together with the amounts apportioned under the various modes in which the bonus might be received; with similar specimen bonuses and particulars in respect of endowment assurance policies according to age at entry, original term of policy, and duration.

(FORM REFERRED TO UNDER HEADING NO. 6 IN FOURTH SCHEDULE.)

Consolidated Revenue Account of the ———— for ————years commencing————and ending————.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the period		Claims under policies paid and outstanding—	
Premiums		By death ..	
Consideration for annuities granted ..		By maturity ..	
Rs.		Surrenders	
Interest, dividends and rents ..		Annuities	
Less income-tax thereon ..		Bonuses in cash	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ..		.. reduction of premiums ..	
		Commission	
		Expenses of management	
		Other payments (accounts to be specified).	
		Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the period as per third schedule.	
Rs. ..		Rs. ..	

NOTE.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account and taken credit for in the balance-sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above statement.

(Form referred to under Heading No. 7 in Fourth Schedule.)

Summary and valuation of the policies of the ——— *as at* ——— 20 .

	Particulars of the policies for valuation.				Valuation.			
					Value by the Table, Interest per cent.			
	Number of policies.	Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Sums assured and bonuses.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Net liability.
ASSURANCES.								
I.—*With immediate participation in profits.*								
For whole term of life ..								
Other clauses (to be specified) ..								
Extra premiums payable ..								
II.—*With deferred participation in profits.*								
For whole term of life ..								
Other clauses (to be specified) ..								
Extra premiums payable ..								
Total assurances with profits .								
III.—*Without participation in profits.*								
For whole term of life .								
Other clauses (to be specified) .								
Extra premiums								
Total assurances without profits .								
Total assurances .								
Deduct re-insurances (to be specified according to class in a separate statement)								
Net amount of assurances .								
Adjustments, if any (to be separately specified).								
ANNUITIES OR RENTS.								
Immediate								
Other clauses (to be specified) .								
Total of the results .								

NOTE 1.—The term "extra premium" in this Act shall be taken to mean the charge for any risk not provided for in the ordinance or tract premium. If policies are issued in or for any country at rates of premium deduced from tables other than the European mortality tables adopted by the company, separate schedules similar in form to the above must be furnished.

NOTE 2.—Separate returns and valuation results must be furnished in respect of classes of policies valued by different tables of mortality, or at different rates of interest, also for business at other than European rates.

NOTE 3.—In cases also where separate valuations of any portion of the business are required under local laws in places outside British India, a summary statement must be furnished in respect of the business so valued in each such place showing the total number of policies, the total sums assured and bonuses, the total office yearly premiums and the total net liability on the bases as to mortality and interest adopted in each such place, with a statement as to such bases respectively.

(Form referred to under Heading No. 7 in Fourth Schedule.)

Valuation Balance sheet of ——— *as at* ——— 19 .

Dr.	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.
To net liability under life assurance and annuity transactions (as per quinquennial statement provided in Fourth Schedule)		By life assurance and annuity funds (as per Balance-sheet under Third Schedule ..	
To surplus, if any		By deficiency, if any	

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 10)

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY BUSINESS OF THE ON THE 19 , TO BE SIGNED BY THE ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions. Statements of re-assurances corresponding to the statements in respect of assurances are to be given throughout.) Separate statements are to be furnished in the replies to all the headings under this Schedule for business at other than European rates.

1. The published table or tables of premiums for assurances for the whole term of life and for endowment assurances which are in use at the date above mentioned.

2. The total amount assured on lives for the whole term of life which are in existence at the date above mentioned, distinguishing the portions assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, stating separately the total reversionary bonuses and specifying the sums assured for each year of life from the youngest to the oldest ages, the basis of division as to immediate and deferred profits being stated.

3. The amount of premiums receivable annually for each year of life, after deducting the abatements made by the application of bonuses in respect of the respective assurances mentioned under Heading No. 2, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums. A separate statement is to be given of premiums payable for a limited number of years, classified according to the number of years' payments remaining to be made.

4. The total amount assured under endowment assurances, specifying sums assured and office premiums separately in respect of each year in which such assurances will mature for payment. The reversionary bonuses must also be separately specified, and the sums assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits separately returned.

5. The total amount assured under classes of assurance business, other than assurances dealt with under questions 2 and 4, distinguishing the sums assured under each class and stating separately the amount assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, and the total amount of reversionary bonuses.

6. The amount of premiums receivable annually in respect of each such special class of assurances mentioned under Heading No. 5, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums.

7. The total amount of premiums which has been received from the commencement upon pure endowment policies which are in force at the date aforementioned.

8. The total amount of immediate annuities on lives, distinguishing the amounts for each year of life, and distinguishing male and female lives.

9. The amount of all annuities on lives other than those specified under Heading No. 8, distinguishing the amount of annuities payable under each class, and the amount of premiums annually receivable.

10. The average rate of interest yielded by the assets, whether invested or uninvested, constituting the life assurance fund of the company, calculated upon the mean fund of each year during the period since the last investigations, without deduction of income-tax.

It must be stated whether or not the mean fund upon which the average rate of interest is calculated includes reversionary investments.

11. A table of minimum values, if any, allowed for the surrender of policies for the whole term of life and for endowments and endowment assurances, or a statement of the method pursued in calculating such surrender values, with instances of the application of such method to policies of different standing and taken out at various interval ages from the youngest to the oldest.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(See sections 84 and 85.)

RULES FOR VALUING ANNUITIES, LIFE POLICIES AND LIABILITIES.

Rule for valuing an annuity.

An annuity shall be valued according to the tables used by the company which granted such annuity at the time of granting the same, and, where such tables cannot be ascertained or adopted to the satisfaction of the Court, then according to such rate of interest and table of mortality as the Court may direct.

Rule for valuing a policy

The value of the policy is to be the difference between the present value of the reversion in the sum assured according to the contingency upon which it is payable, including any bonus or addition thereto made before the commencement of the winding up, and the present value of the future annual premiums.

In calculating such present values interest is to be assumed at such rate, and the rate of mortality according to such tables, as the Court may direct.

The premium to be calculated is to be such premium as according to said rate of interest and rate of mortality is sufficient to provide for the risk incurred by the office in issuing the policy, exclusive of any addition thereto for office expenses and other charges.

Rule for valuing a liability.

The liquidator, in the case of all persons appearing by the books of the company to be entitled to or interested in policies granted by such company, is to ascertain the value of the liability of the company to such such person, and give notice of such value to such persons in such manner as the Court may direct, and any person to whom notice is so given shall be bound by the value so ascertained unless he gives notice of his intention to dispute such value in manner and within a time to be prescribed by a rule or order of the Court.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the better control of Life Assurance Companies in India. Hitherto the operations of such Companies have been regulated by the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882).

It is considered that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act are insufficient for the proper control of Life Assurance Companies in view of the growth of life assurance business in this country and that it is desirable to undertake legislation on the lines of the United Kingdom Life Assurance Law.

The draft Bill applies to all Life Assurance Companies operating in British India, whether established within or without British India, with the exception that Companies which carry on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, are, on their obtaining a declaration from the Governor General in Council to this effect and on condition of their depositing with the Governor General in Council copies of the documents which they are required by the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, to deposit at the Board of Trade, exempted from the special provisions of this Bill relating to deposits, the furnishing of accounts and statements, the audit of accounts, amalgamation and transfer, and inspection.

The provisions of the Bill follow as closely as possible those of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 49), the only important deviations from the latter being—

(*a*) that no provision has been made for the regulation of insurance companies other than those undertaking life assurance, as it is considered that the conditions of insurance in India do not as yet call for such further legislation; and

(*b*) that the Governor General in Council has been empowered (1) to take the initiative in applying to the Court to order the winding up of a Company which appears to be insolvent and (2) to appoint inspectors in certain circumstances to examine into the affairs of a Life Assurance Company. In the United Kingdom, it rests with the public and the members of the Company to apply for the winding up of a company or the appointment of inspectors, but it is considered that more active measures on the part of Government are required for the protection of the less instructed public in India.

W. H. CLARK

The 11th September 1911.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Asst. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd September 1911 :—

No. 23 of 1911.

A Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 191 ; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Provident Insurance Society" means a society, company or institution, whether consisting of one or more persons, which receives premiums or contributions for insuring money to be paid on the birth, marriage or death of any person ; and

(*2*) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 191 , have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the said Act.

Application of Act

3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any Provident Insurance Society carrying on life assurance business which has a nominal share capital exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees, or which pays or undertakes to pay on any life assurance policy an annuity exceeding one hundred rupees or a gross sum exceeding one thousand rupees, or which receives or undertakes to receive by way of premium or contribution for life assurance any sum exceeding five hundred rupees where the said premium or contributions are payable for one year or a limited number of years, or fifty rupees in any one year where the contributions are unlimited in number and terminable on death or the occurrence of an uncertain event.

General.

Insurable interest.

4. No Provident Insurance Society shall receive any premium or contribution for insuring money to be paid on the death of any person other than the person paying such premium or contribution, or the wife, husband, child, parent, brother or sister of such person.

Provision to be made by rules

5. Every Provident Insurance Society shall by its rules—

(*a*) specify the object, name and registered office of the society ;

(*b*) provide that not less than a proportion specified in the rules of the amount annually received by the society as premiums or contributions shall be paid in benefits to the members of the society ;

(*c*) provide for any other matters which the Local Government may prescribe ; and

(*d*) in the case of a Provident Insurance Society which by rule or practice divides any part of the funds thereof, provide, before any such division takes place—

(*i*) for the payment of all debts due by the society existing at the time of division ; and

(*ii*) for the payment to every policy-holder or contributor of the society whose claim matures within the period for which division is made of a sum not less than the total amount of the premiums or contributions received by it from such policy-holder or contributor, during such period.

[*Cf* section 15, Friendly Societies Act, 1896, and Sch. I (9) of that Act.]

Registration of Provident Insurance Societies.

6. (*1*) Every Provident Insurance Society shall, within three months from the commencement of this Act, or, if established after the commencement of this Act, before it receives any premium or contribution, apply to the Registrar for registration under this Act, and shall deliver to him a copy of the rules of the society.

(*2*) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that such rules comply with the provisions of this Act, acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society.

(*3*) If the Registrar is not satisfied that the rules or any of them comply with the provisions of this Act, he shall send to the Provident Insurance Society a notice by post stating in what respect such rule or rules is or are not in accordance with the provisions of this Act and calling upon such society to deliver to him an amended rule or rules within sixty days.

(*4*) On receipt of a notice under sub-section (*3*) the Provident Insurance Society shall within sixty days deliver to the Registrar an amended rule or rules in conformity with this Act, and the Registrar shall thereupon acknowledge the receipt of the rules and register the society as hereinbefore provided.

Failure to register

7. (*1*) No Provident Insurance Society established before the commencement of this Act shall receive any premium or contribution after the expiration of the following periods, namely :—

(*a*) if the society has failed to apply for registration in accordance with the provisions of section 6, sub-section (*1*), after the expiration of three months from the commencement of this Act ;

(*b*) if the society, having applied for registration as aforesaid, has failed to deliver to the Registrar amended rules in accordance with a notice under section 6, sub-section (*3*) after the expiration of sixty days from the receipt of such notice.

(*2*) No Provident Insurance Society established after the commencement of this Act shall receive any premium or contribution until it is duly registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Amendment of rules

8. (*1*) No amendment of any rule of a Provident Insurance Society shall be valid until the same has been registered under this Act, for which purpose a copy of the amended rule shall be sent to the Registrar.

(3) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that any amendment of a rule is not contrary to the provisions of this Act, issue to the society an acknowledgment of the registration of the same.

Right to supply of copies of rules

9. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, on demand, deliver free of cost to any member of the society a copy of the rules of the society, and to any person other than a member a copy of such rules on the payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

Register of members and policy-holders.

10. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall cause to be kept a register of its members and policy-holders, in which the particulars specified in section 47 of the said Act shall be entered. VI of 1882.

Office.

11. Every Provident Insurance Society which is not registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall have an office to which all communications and notices may be addressed, and shall give notice to the Registrar of the situation of such office and of any change therein. VI of 1882.

Revenue-account and balance-sheet.

12. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare a revenue-account and balance-sheet in such forms and verified in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall cause them to be audited by an auditor who shall possess such qualifications as the Local Government may prescribe.

Delivery and publication of revenue-account, etc.

13. Every Provident Insurance Society shall, within six months of the expiration of each financial year, deliver to the Registrar the revenue-account and balance-sheet prescribed by section 12, and shall publish them in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Inspection of accounts.

14. The books of every Provident Insurance Society shall at all reasonable hours be open to inspection by the Registrar or by any person appointed by him in this behalf or by any member of the society.

Power to inquire into solvency, etc., of society.

15. (1) If the Registrar is of opinion that there is ground for an inquiry—

(a) whether any Provident Insurance Society is solvent, or

(b) whether the business of any such society is conducted fraudulently or not in accordance with the rules thereof,

he may direct an inquiry to be held by an actuary, appointed by him in this behalf, as to the solvency of such society or as to the manner in which the business of such society is conducted.

(2) An actuary appointed under sub-section (1) shall have access to all the books, deeds, documents and accounts of the society and shall have power to call upon the society to furnish such statements as to its business and such other information as he may direct.

(3) The result of any such inquiry shall be reported to the Registrar.

(4) The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, direct that the whole or any part of the expenses of and incidental to any such inquiry by an actuary shall be defrayed out of the funds of the society or by the members or officers of the society in such proportion as he may determine.

Power to dissolve.

16. Where the Registrar, after considering the report of an actuary appointed under section 15, is of opinion that any Provident Insurance Society, taking into account its prospective liabilities, is insolvent or that the business of such society is conducted fraudulently or not in accordance with the rules thereof, he may direct that the society shall be dissolved.

[*Cf.* s. 24, Act X of 1904.]

Liquidators.

17. (1) Where a society is dissolved in accordance with the provisions of section 16, the Registrar may appoint a competent person to be liquidator for the society.

(2) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (1) shall have power to institute or defend any legal proceedings on behalf of the society by his name of office and shall also have power—

(a) to sue for and recover any sums of money due to the society at the date of its dissolution;

(b) to determine the contribution to be made by members of the society, respectively, to the assets of the society;

(c) to investigate all claims against the society and to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(d) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne; and

(e) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(3) Subject to any rules of procedure made under this Act, a liquidator appointed under this section shall, in so far as such powers are necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and as far as may be in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(4) Orders made under this section shall be final and conclusive and may be enforced by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree. V of 1908.

Penalties.

Penalty for non-compliance with Act

18. Any Provident Insurance Society which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of the society, who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or, in the case of a continuing default, with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

19. If any register, account, balance-sheet or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for falsifying documents.

Rules.

20 (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe the matters in respect of which a society shall make rules;
(b) prescribe the form of any account or return required by this Act, and the manner in which any such account or return shall be verified;
(c) prescribe the qualifications of auditors under this Act;
(d) prescribe the manner in which any document required to be published by this Act shall be published; and
(e) prescribe the procedure to be followed by liquidators under this Act.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(4) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted therein.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the better control of Provident Insurance Societies, that is, societies, not being Life Assurance Companies proper, which undertake insurances on births, marriages or deaths.

The attention of the Government of India has, from time to time, been drawn to the existence of large numbers of such societies in different parts of India, and to the unsound business methods employed by them. In 1908, the advisability of undertaking special legislation, with reference to the societies then existing in considerable numbers in Bengal and Bombay, was taken into consideration; but, after consultation with the Local Governments concerned, it was decided to defer legislation until the true nature of the movement had declared itself more clearly and until the effect of a more strict enforcement of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act could be determined. The number of societies in Bengal and Bombay has since then greatly decreased; but a large number have in more recent years come into existence in Madras, and the Government of Madras have made a representation on the subject which establishes clearly the fact that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act are insufficient to control the undesirable tendencies of the movement. It has accordingly been decided that legislation to control these societies should now be undertaken, and this Bill has been framed accordingly.

The main provisions of the present Bill are designed to secure (1) that all societies of the nature of those defined in the Bill shall be registered; (2) that full publicity shall be given to the proceedings of the societies; and (3) that Local Governments and Administrations shall be empowered to deal effectively with societies which are demonstrably fraudulent or insolvent. These measures, while controlling the operations of societies working on unsound principles, will not, it is believed, interfere with the development of Provident Societies of a useful character.

The 15th September 1911.

W. H. CLARK.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd September 1911 :—

No. 24 OF 1911.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1911.

Amendment of Act II, 1899. Schedule I, as amended by Act VI, 1910. 2. In article No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), as amended by the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910, for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

	If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three for each part of the set.
(*b*) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—			
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed Rs. 200	Rs. A. P. 0 3 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0
If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed Rs. 400	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
Do. 400 do. 600	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 3 0
Do. 600 do. 1,000	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Do. 1,000 do. 1,200	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Do. 1,200 do. 1,400	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Do. 1,400 do. 2,000	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 10 0
Do 2,000 do. 3,000	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Do. 3,000 do. 4,000	4 12 0	2 6 0	1 8 0
Do. 4,000 do. 5,000	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Do. 5,000 do. 7,500	7 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0
Do. 7,500 do. 10,000	9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
Do. 10,000 do. 15,000	12 8 0	6 10 0	4 4 0
Do. 15,000 do. 20,000	18 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
Do 20,000 do. 25,000	22 8 0	11 4 0	7 8 0
Do. 25,000 do. 30,000	27 0 0	13 8 0	9 0 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000.	9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0

Amendment of Act II, 1899, section 23-A. 3. In section 23-A, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, for the words and figure "Article No. 5 (*b*)", the words and figure "Article No. 5 (*c*)" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910 (VI of 1910), the rates of stamp duty on bills of exchange were raised very considerably in the case of bills exceeding Rs. 1,000. In the case of bills from Rs. 500 to 1,000, the increase was much smaller; while, the old rates of duty were retained on bills not exceeding Rs. 500, in order to exempt petty transactions from the enhancement of duty. This concession has, however, produced unexpected results; advantage having been taken of it, in the case of big transactions, to escape the higher rates of duty by drawing a number of small bills instead of a single instrument. There can be no question that considerable revenue has thus been lost which it was intended to secure for Government by the amending Act of 1910. Inconvenience has also been caused, by a quite unnecessary increase of work, to the banks and private firms which have large dealings in bills of exchange. The Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce favour the withdrawal of the concession. The Bill accordingly proposes to raise the duty on bills of exchange for amounts not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the same ratio as the enhancement which was effected in the case of bills for amounts exceeding Rs. 1,000 by the amending Act of 1910.

2. Clause 3 of the Bill is intended to rectify a verbal error by substituting a reference to Article 5 (*c*) for the reference to Article 5 (*b*) in Section 23-A (*1*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as the sub-article 5 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Act has become sub-article 5 (*c*) through the passing of the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON,

20th September 1911.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday, the 18th September 1911.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 59 members, of whom 32 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble MR. C. H. ATHERTON, Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown.

FEES IN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS laid on the table statements * containing the further information promised in the answer given by him on the 27th March 1911, to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's question regarding fees levied in colleges and schools in British India.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MR. ATHERTON asked:—

"Will Government be pleased—

(1) to issue a statement showing the amount of the cash balances in the Home Treasury at the end of each month during the past ten years;

(2) to state whether much larger cash balances are now held in the Home Treasury than formerly and, if so, to state the reason for this, and also as to whether it is the intention of Government to still further increase the cash balances of the Home Treasury;

(3) to state in what form the cash balances in the Home Treasury are lent out at interest, and give the amount, on the most recent date for which the information is available, lent out against the deposit of securities, and the amount lent out without the deposit of securities;

(4) to state whether Government will lend to the money markets in India against the deposit of securities of approved character when their Treasury Balances are high;

(5) to state whether it is the intention of Government to further reduce the permanent silver section of the Gold Standard Reserve, and, if so, to state whether it is the intention to discontinue the silver branch of the Reserve when the rupees now held in it are absorbed into the circulation?

(6) If Government should not be in possession of all the information asked for in the above questions at present, will they furnish such information at a future date?"

The Hon'ble SIR G. FINDLAY WILSON replied:—

"My Lord, the last paragraph of the Hon'ble Member's question lapses, inasmuch as I am prepared to give him the information he is asking for.

"The answers to his questions are —

"1. The statement desired by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table.† It excludes sums held in cash on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve.

"2. (*a*) The cash balances are much larger than they usually were up to a few years ago.

"(*b*) The balances have been swollen in recent years by the following causes operating at different times singly or in combination:—

(*i*) the raising of loans before the closing of a financial year to finance the railway programme of the following year;

(*ii*) the inclusion of sums remitted in 1910-11 from our large opium-receipts for the discharge of debt;

(*iii*) heavy sales of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers in excess of the requirements of the Home Treasury.

"The Hon'ble gentleman is also no doubt aware that the cash balances now carry sums (not shown however in the statement which I have placed on the table) of approximately £14 millions on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, in pursuance of the policy of keeping a portion of that Reserve uninvested.

"(*c*) There is no such intention, subject always to the usual consideration that Bills in excess of the Secretary of State's requirements may have to be sold to meet the legitimate demands of trade.

"3. The form taken by loans from the Home Treasury balances is two-fold—

(*a*) to approved borrowers on the security of Indian railway debentures and British Funds; and

* *Vide* Appendix A. † *Vide* Appendix B.

"(b) on deposit with approved Banks.

"The amounts so lent on the 31st of last month were—

(a) £9,850,000; and
(b) £7,250,000.

"4 The Government of India, as the Hon'ble Member is aware, leave considerable sums out of their Indian cash balances, on deposit with the Presidency Banks. They do not consider it advisable to make a practice of lending to the money markets in India in any other manner or to any larger extent.

"5. It is not our intention at present to make any further reduction in the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve; and it is not our intention to discontinue the silver branch."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE asked:—

"With reference to the United Provinces Government Statement in the Provincial Legislative Council on the 12th August, regarding transfers of officers holding appointments to be abolished in the Opium Department to other suitable posts, will the Government of India be pleased to state whether, in sanctioning transfers that may be recommended, care will be taken to see that (a) such transfers entail no pecuniary loss, and (b) that no breaks are made in pensionable service, which may destroy claims based on past services?

"Does the Government intend stopping fresh appointments in any department to which discharged Opium officers may be transferred, until all such men of the latter as can be retained are provided for?"

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:—

"The transfer of officers from the Opium Department to other departments will be largely a matter for settlement by the Local Government. But the Government of India is doing and will do all that lies in their power to prevent avoidable hardship in the process."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOLKAR asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state what effect has been given in the different Provinces to the recommendations of the Educational Conference which sat at Allahabad in February last under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler?"

The Hon'ble Mr. BUTLER replied:—

"The recommendations of the Educational Conference which sat at Allahabad in February last are engaging the attention of the Government of India and have formed the subject of references to Local Governments and Administrations."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOLKAR asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state the revenue realized and the expenditure incurred in Berar under the several main budget heads during the years 1904 to 1910?"

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:—

"The information is being collected and will be laid on the table when ready."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOLKAR asked:—

"Do Government intend to consider whether there should not be a properly qualified Inspector of Technical Education under the Education Department of the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. BUTLER replied:—

"Some Local Governments already have qualified inspecting or advising officers. It would be contrary to the general policy of the Government to have a central inspecting officer for India, but it is hoped to secure the results desired by the Hon'ble Member by conferences of local officers."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOLKAR asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state whether there is uniformity of practice in the different Provinces in regard to the qualifications of persons entrusted with the management and charge of boilers? If not, do Government intend to take action with a view to requiring for all parts of the country that steam-boilers and all prime-movers, whether driven by steam, electricity, gas or other mechanical power, shall, while under work, be under the supervision and charge of qualified engineers?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"The Boiler Acts in force in the different Provinces prohibit the use of a boiler or prime-mover unless it is in charge of a qualified engineer, and penalties are imposed for the non-observance of this provision. Rules for the examination of, and the grant of certificates of competency to, persons intending to take charge of boilers are framed by Local Governments, with whom the administration of the Boiler Acts rests. These rules are not exactly the same in all the Provinces, and the Government of India do not consider absolute uniformity in the matter to be essential."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR asked:—

"With reference to the recommendation of the Royal Decentralization Commission proposing an Act of general delegation of authority and powers, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Local Governments were consulted in regard to the proposed measure subsequent to the report of the Commission;

(b) whether the opinion of the majority of the Local Governments was in favour of the measure; and

(c) whether the Government will publish the connected papers for general information?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins replied :—

"The answer to part (a) of the question is in the negative. No reply is accordingly required to part (b). With regard to part (c), the Hon'ble Member is informed that it is proposed to introduce a Bill on the subject during the current session of the Council."

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur asked —

"(a) Is it a fact that the Government of India have under consideration a proposal for the special training of members of the Indian Civil Service for judicial work?

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to publish the proposal and to give the public an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the same?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

"At the present stage of the discussion no announcement can be made as to whether the proposal will be published."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia asked :—

"Would the Government be pleased to state if the railway line between Gedagam-Rajshahye Nattore has been sanctioned by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India?

"If so, when is it going to be taken up?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"The Secretary of State has not sanctioned the construction of a railway between Gedagam and Nattore, and at the present time there is no proposal before Government for the construction of this line."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia asked :—

"Would the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the construction works of the Lower Ganges Bridge at Sara and when the bridge is likely to be completed?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the Lower Ganges Bridge. A large proportion of the construction plant has been received and the manufacture of the concrete blocks, of which the walls will be built, has been in hand for some time.

"The sinking of the abutment caissons has been begun and arrangements are in progress for commencing work on the piers.

"With regard to the training works, the two guide bunds have been practically completed.

"It is expected that the Bridge will be completed in the year 1914."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia asked —

"Would the Government be pleased to state if it is in contemplation to extend the broad gauge line of the Eastern Bengal State Railway up to Siliguri from Sara?

"If so, when will the work commence?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"Proposals are under consideration for converting the metre-gauge line from Sara to Parbatipur to the broad gauge.

"The carrying out of this work depends on the necessary funds being available."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia asked :—

"Would the Government be pleased to state if it is intended to extend the railway line up to the Chumbi Valley?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"A concession has been given, under Branch line terms, for the extension of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway to Lebong and for the construction of a line from Siliguri to Teesta Bridge

"No proposals are under consideration for the extension of these lines beyond these places."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia asked :—

"Would the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to give effect to the suggestions of Rai Sahib Pandit Matadin Sukul, Executive Engineer, Rajshahye, in the matter of the safety of the inter and third class female passengers?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied :—

"In answer to his question the Hon'ble Member is invited to refer to the reply given by the President, Railway Board, to a question dealing with robberies in trains asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu on the 5th August 1910. The Indian official referred to in that reply is Rai Sahib Pandit Matadin Sukul."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia asked :—

"Would the Government be pleased to state if there is any proposal of a High Court being established at Dacca?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins replied :—

"No proposal to establish a High Court at Dacca has been received by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Satchidananda Sinha asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many of the 549 coaching vehicles added to the rolling stock of the railways in 1910, and how many of the 1,427 coaching vehicles under supply, are meant for third-class passengers?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that the available supply of third-class vehicles is inadequate and that third-class passengers are carried in goods wagons on occasions of fairs and festivals?

(*c*) Is it not a fact that out of a total increase of 146·10 lakhs of rupees in the passenger earnings last year, 126·21 lakhs were derived from third-class traffic?

(*d*) If so, do the Government intend to arrange that an adequate increase be made in the number of third-class vehicles?

(*e*) Have the Government under consideration a proposal of the Government of the United Provinces that when third-class passengers are carried in goods wagons, they should be charged fare at a lower rate than that of third-class?

(*f*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what decision, if any, has been arrived at, and, if not, when it may be expected?"

The Hon'ble SIR T. R WYNNE replied:—

"The answer to question (*a*) is that of the 545 coaching vehicles added to the rolling-stock of railways in 1910, there were 216 bogie carriages for third-class traffic. The number of bogie third-class carriages now under supply is 622. It must be appreciated that coaching stock, besides first and second class vehicles, includes brake vans, luggage vans, mail carriages, horse boxes, oil vans, carriage trucks and intermediate class vehicles.

"With regard to the next question, the Government of India are not prepared to admit that the supply of third-class carriages is inadequate to the ordinary demands of traffic.

"In cases where many thousands of pilgrims have to be carried within a very short time, recourse is had to the use of specially selected goods wagons, so as not to disappoint those anxious to make the pilgrimage. It must be remembered that it would cost a very large sum to provide third-class carriage accommodation to meet the demands for transport made on railways during large *melas* and that when the *melas* were over this stock would lie idle. Moreover, in order to recoup themselves for this expenditure on account of which but little return would be received, the railway companies might very probably have to raise their third-class fares.

"In answer to question (*c*), it is a fact that of the total increase of 146·10 lakhs of rupees in the passenger earnings last year, 126·21 lakhs were derived from third-class traffic. This fact, coupled as it is with the yearly steady increase in third-class passenger receipts, is very striking evidence of the satisfactory arrangements that railways make for the carriage of third-class passengers; since, if the conditions of third-class travelling were not satisfactory to the third-class passenger, the earnings from this class of traffic would not show so remarkable an increase

"In light of these remarks, Government do not admit that the steady increase in up-to-date third-class carriages which is being made yearly is inadequate and see no reason for pressing the railway companies on this point. At the same time care is being taken that the yearly supply of new third-class stock should not fall below what is considered necessary.

"The proposal to charge a lower fare to passengers travelling in goods wagons has not been adopted for two reasons.

"The first is that with the small carrying capacity fixed for a specially selected wagon when used for passenger traffic, there are very strong reasons for believing that third-class passengers like wagons for travelling, inasmuch as there is plenty of room to stow away the things they carry with them and they have more room to lie down and sleep in, than in third-class carriages.

"Secondly, pilgrim trains often consist of both carriages and wagons, and it would be impossible to sort the passengers out according to the tickets they held. It would frequently happen that in the rush that ensues at a station when a train arrives, the third-class ticket-holder would find himself in a wagon and the wagon ticket-holder in a third class carriage. Difficulties in the latter case would then arise with the ticket collectors."

The Hon'ble MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:—

"(*a*) Are the Government aware that there is dissatisfaction amongst officers of the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department in regard to their pay, allowance, designation and status?

"(*b*) Have the Government received any representation from them on the subject?

"(*c*) If so, what action, if any, has either been taken by the Government or is proposed to be taken?"

The Hon'ble MR. CARLYLE replied:—

"(*a*) Yes.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) The matter is under consideration."

The Hon'ble MR SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:—

"(*a*) Is it a fact that in the rules lately published in regard to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, it is laid down that candidates applying for appointment as probationers must be 'natural-born British subjects'?

"(*b*) Is the above expression precisely the same as 'the natural-born subjects of His Majesty'?

"(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state whether the expression 'natural-born British subjects' includes or excludes the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor?

"(*d*) If the latter, do the Government intend to so amend the rules as to make Indians also eligible for all appointments in this department, equally with other subjects of the Crown?"

The Hon'ble MR. CARLYLE replied:—

"The reply to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) is in the affirmative and the expression 'natural-born British subjects' includes Indian subjects of the King-Emperor."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following observations in the Annual Report of the Director General of Archæology for 1906–1907, recently published:—

'It is time to ask whether it would not be the better course for the Imperial Government to assume entire responsibility for Archæological works.'

"(*b*) Do Government propose to take any action in the matter on the lines suggested by the Director-General?

"(*c*) If not, will Government be pleased to state the reason for the rejection of the proposal."

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler replied:—

"The attention of Government has been called to the passage quoted. The Government of India do not propose to take action on the lines indicated. To do so would be contrary to the policy of decentralisation which the Government of India are pursuing."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

"(*a*) Are the Government aware that the relations between the owners of bungalows and the military officers occupying them, in the Dinapore Cantonment, are strained at present?

"(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a petition on the subject, addressed to the Officer Commanding the Station, by the owners of some houses in the cantonment, and published in the *Behares* of the 8th September, 1911?

"(*c*) Are the Government aware that the present state of affairs has produced great dissatisfaction amongst owners of house-property in that cantonment?

"(*d*) Do Government intend to issue such instructions in the matter as will bring about better relations between the officers and the house-owners?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"(*a*) The question implies that strained relations exist between house-owners and military officers occupying houses generally in the cantonment.
The Government of India are not aware that this is the case.

"(*b*) The Government of India have heard that a petition has been received by the military authorities. Enquiries are in progress.

"(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

"(*d*) On the information before them the Government of India do not see the necessity for taking action in the matter."

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT-FEES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins moved that the Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN FOREST (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL, AGRA AND ASSAM CIVIL COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins moved that the Bill to amend the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN AIRSHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins: "My Lord, I present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to control the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships. There are two small alterations which the Select Committee propose should be made in the Bill. These are fully explained in their Report, and the Committee has recommended that the Bill be passed as it is now amended."

COWASJEE JEHANGIR BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SYED ALI IMAM: "My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill for settling an annuity of fifty thousand rupees payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India in perpetuity and being of the value of fifteen lakhs of rupees and securities, being Promissory Notes of the Government of India or Bonds of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, of the nominal value of ten lakhs of rupees and producing a further annual income of about forty thousand rupees, and two Mansion houses and hereditaments called respectively 'Readymoney House' and 'Port Mansion' in the Island of Bombay, the property of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet, so as to accompany and support the title and dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on him by His late Majesty King Edward VII, to hold to him and heirs male of his body lawfully begotten and to be begotten, and for other purposes connected therewith.

"The object of the Bill has been put forward in the portion that I have read, but I may be allowed to say just one word as to the necessity which has occasioned my introducing this Bill before the Council. The ordinary law of perpetuity would not permit the settlement of the kind that is intended to be made through this Bill, and therefore an Act of Legislature is a necessity in the case. There is precedent for this, inasmuch as two other distinguished country-men of mine who received similar honours at the hands of the Sovereign, also came to this Council and obtained the same relief which Sir Cowasjee Jehangir in the present instance claims. I could not possibly close my observations when I move for the introduction of this Bill without paying to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir the tribute to which he is entitled as a distinguished Indian. He is one of the great captains of industry in the well known City of Bombay and has been a successful leader of commercial enterprise. His own contributions to public charities and his large-hearted public spirit have all drawn, not only the respect of his countrymen, but have also elicited from his Sovereign the great distinction to which he has been called. I have only one word to add, and that is that this Bill has been framed on the lines of Act VI of 1883, and has been settled in concert with Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's legal advisers and the Government of Bombay."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SYED ALI IMAM moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the Gazette of India and in the Bombay Government Gazette.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN LUNACY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS: "My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Lunacy. The present law on the subject of lunacy is comprised in six special enactments dealing with lunatics and lunatic asylums and in certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in one section of the Prisoners Act of 1900. The three earliest of these enactments were passed in 1858 at a time when, I need hardly remind Hon'ble Members, the High Courts had not received their charters and the Indian Councils Act of 1861 had not been passed. Our law on the subject is therefore not only confused and widespread over several enactments, but is also completely out of date. We propose to consolidate these enactments and to introduce certain amendments, and especially to bring the law in certain important particulars into line with the modern English Act. No question of principle is involved, and the Bill is, I think, one which is more fit for careful examination with regard to all details in Select Committee than for general discussion in Council. The preparation of the Bill has been a work of much painstaking labour, and I think the result is very creditable to the officers of the Legislative Department who have been responsible for it. Great pains have been taken to enable those who have taken an interest in the subject—and I am afraid it is not an inviting one—to see exactly what is proposed to be done. The first annexure to the Bill shows how the enactments which we propose to repeal have been dealt with, whether they have been discarded or whether they have been retained, and, in the latter case, with what modifications. Next comes a statement which shows very clearly the alterations which will be effected in the existing law. Then comes the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which we have endeavoured to make as full and clear as possible. Finally, there are the *Notes on Clauses*, which show, in respect of each clause, exactly what the future law will be if the Bill becomes law, and the reasons for each alteration. I trust these materials, which have been put together with very great care, will be of service to the Hon'ble Members who may wish to study the subject in detail. We propose to publish the Bill and to circulate it as widely as possible, and we shall not proceed with it further until the opinions and suggestions which may be elicited have been very fully considered."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN POST-OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK: "My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. Experience has shown that the powers conferred under this Act on the Post Office have been inadequate in regard to articles posted in contravention of the law. We propose to take such further powers as are necessary, and at the same time to amend certain minor defects in the law. The principal provision of the Bill is to give the Post Office authorities power to open newspapers, sample and book packets suspected to contain indecent literature of any kind. Experience has shown that these powers are necessary. There has been a very bad case recently in which the Post Office were entirely powerless to stop the circulation of a publication of the kind. The powers which we now propose to confer on them are practically the same as those

possessed by the Post Office in the United Kingdom. Then there will be another provision in regard to search for articles prohibited under notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act of 1878. There is some doubt at present whether the law allows the Post Office to open postal packets in making a search. We propose to define the law, and to empower the Post Office to open newspapers, sample and packets and book packets. On the other hand, there will be no power to open letters and parcels. The Postal authorities will, however, be empowered to hand over parcels and letters suspected to contain prohibited articles to the Customs-authorities. Of the other provisions of the Bill, one is aimed at the prevention of frauds which have occurred in connection with value-payable articles, and another has for its object the prevention of the transmission by post of lottery circulars and the regulation of the transmission of bullion and coin. The other provisions are of minor importance, and need not be specifically mentioned."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAPMAN moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 22nd September 1911.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

SIMLA,
The 21st September 1911.

APPENDIX A.

Fees levied per pupil per year in Arts Colleges in 1906 and 1910.

Province and class of institutions.	1906.						1910.					
	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras .. Government ..												
Madras .. Municipal ..												
Madras .. Local Boards ..	53	60	84	84	48	..	60 (a)	60 (a)	84 (b)	84 (b)	48	..
Madras .. Aided ..												
Bombay .. Government (1)	80	80	80	80	Not stated.		80	80	80	80	Not stated	
Bombay .. Government (2)	100	120	120	120			120	120	120	120		
Bombay .. Municipal ..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Bombay .. Local Boards ..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..		
Bombay .. Aided ..	60 ; 72 ; 90	60 ; 72 ; 90	60 ; 72 ; 90	60 ; 72 ; 90	..	..	60 ; 72 ; 90	60 ; 72 ; 90	60 ; 72 ; 90	60 ; 72 ; 90	..	..
Bengal .. Government ..	Average fee is Rs. 53-12-0.						Average fee is Rs. 112-8-0					
Bengal .. Municipal ..												
Bengal .. Local Boards ..	Average fee is Rs. 52—2-0.						Average fee is Rs. 78-11-0.					
Bengal .. Aided ..												
United Provinces. Government ..	..	80	100	100	120	120	..	80	80	100	120	120
United Provinces. Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Provinces. Local Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Provinces. Aided ..	72	72	90	90	108	108	72	72	90	90	108	108
Punjab .. Government ..	96	96	120	120	144	..	96	96	120	120	144	..
Punjab .. Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab .. Local Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab .. Aided ..	72 ; 84 ; 96	72 ; 84 ; 96	60 ; 108 ; 120	60 ; 102 ; 120	120	..	72 ; 84 ; 96	72 ; 96 ; 96	60 ; 108 ; 120	60 ; 102 ; 120	108 ; 132 ; 144	..
Burma .. Government ..	84	84	108	108	..	..	84	84	108	108	..	..
Burma .. Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma .. Local Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma .. Aided ..	60	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam. Government ..	51	51	84	84	..	..	84	84	108	108	..	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam. Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	84	84	84	..	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam. Local Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam. Aided ..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces Government ..	Min. 60	60	60	60	75	75	60	60	60	60	..	..
Central Provinces Municipal ..	* Max. 192	192	192	192	240	240	60	60	60	60	60	60
Central Provinces Local Boards ..												
Central Provinces Aided ..	48	48	54	54	60	60	48	48	48	48	50	50
Ajmer-Merwara. Government ..	36	30	26	26	..	..	48	48	72	72	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara. Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara. Local Boards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara. Aided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province, Aided.	72	72	..	..	..	..	72	72	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* In 1906 a graduated rate according to parents' income was charged.

(a) Raised to Rs. 60 with effect from July 1911.
(b) Raised to Rs. 108 with effect from July 1911.

(1) Deccan College Poona.
(2) Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Fees levied per pupil per year in Law Colleges in 1904 and 1910.

Province and class of institutions	1904.			1910.		
	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Madras — Government						
Municipal	50	75	100 0	50	75	100 0
Local Boards						
Aided						
Bombay — Government						
Municipal	60	70	70 0	60	70	
Local Boards						
Aided						
Bengal — Government						
Municipal			62 1*			65 4*
Local Boards			91 10*			79 2*
Aided						
United Provinces — Government						
Municipal	60	95				
Local Boards						
Aided						
Punjab — Government						
Municipal						
Local Boards						
Aided	60	60	60 0	72	96	
Burma — Government	120	180		120	180	
Municipal						
Local Boards						
Aided						
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Government	60	60		60	60	
Municipal						
Local Boards						
Aided						
Central Provinces — Government						
Municipal						
Local Boards	60	60		60	60	
Aided						
Ajmer-Merwara						
Baluchistan						
North-West Frontier Province						
Coorg						

* Average fee.

Fees levied per pupil per year in Boys' High Schools in 1904 and 1910.

Province and class of schools.	1904.											1910.											Remarks.
	Infant class.	Next higher class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	Infant class.	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Madras. Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Municipal ..	2½	6	8½	6½	8	14	16	22	30	34	38	4	4	4	6	8	20	20	20	28	28	28	
Local Boards																							
Aided ..	Average fee rate is 19·7											Average fee rate is 19·1											
Government.	Fee rates range from Rs. 18 to 48 *											No change											* This rates are graduated for different classes (for different forms) in Classical Indian Rs 18 24, 30 and 36 per year
Bombay. Municipal ..	Average fee rate is 16 0											Average fee rate is 18 0											
Local Boards	Average fee rate is 12 7											Average fee rate is 10 4											
Aided ..	Average fee rate is 16 0											Average fee rate is 21 5											The averages are for secondary schools.
Government	Average fee rate is 23 1											Average fee rate is 22 5											
Bengal. Municipal ..	Average fee rate is 18 4											Average fee rate is 21 0											
Local Boards	Average fee rate is 21·7																						
Aided ..	Average fee rate is 19 7											Average fee rate is 19 8											
Government.	1½ †	4	4½	6	8	12	16	24	30	36	1½	6	4½	6	8	12	16	24	30	36			
United Provinces. Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	† At head-quarters of districts the fee was Rs. 2
Local Boards	1½	3	4½	6	8	12	16	24	30	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided ..	1½	2½	3½	4½	6½	9	13½	18½	24	32½	37	1½	2½	3½	4½	6½	9	13½	18½	24	32½	37	Prescribed minimum, but the rates are occasionally exceeded.
Punjab. Government. Municipal Local Boards	..	1½ ; 2 ; 3½	3 , 6 ; 5	6½ , 8 ; 10	9 , 12 ; 27	12, 24, 30	18 ; 36 ; 54	30 ; 42 , 60	24 , 48 , 72	30 ; 60 , 84	36 ; 72 ; 96	..	2	3½	9½	9 ; 18 ; 27	12 ; 24 , 36	18 , 36 , 54	31 ; 42 ; 63	24 ; 48 , 72	30 ; 60 , 84	36 ; 72 ; 96	According as the school more of the 3rd, 2nd or 1st class.
Aided ..	..	1½ ; 2½ ; 3½	2½ ; 4½ ; 6½	3½ ; 6½ ; 11½	6½ ; 12½ ; 20½	9 ; 18 ; 27	12½ ; 27 ; 40½	18½ ; 34½ ; 47½	18 ; 36 , 54	22½ , 45 , 63	27 , 54 , 72	..	Fees levied according to Manager's discretion in these classes.				12½ , 27 , 40½	16½ ; 31½ ; 47½	36 ; 36 , 54	22½ ; 45 , 63	27 ; 54 , 72		
Burma. Government.	12½	12 or 24	12 or 24	18 to 36	24 or 36	24 to 48	30 or 48	36 & 48	48 & 60	48 & 60	..	..	12 or 24	12 or 24	24 & 36	24 to 48	36 or 48	36 or 48	36, 48 & 72	36 to 72	48 to 72	48 & 60	† Only in the case of Mandalay school.
Municipal ..	12½	12 & 24	12 & 24	24 & 36	24 & 36	36	36	48	48	..	..	12 or 24	12 or 24	24 or 36	24 or 36 or 60	36	48	36	48	48	72	..	‡ Only in the case of Rangoon school.
Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided ..	..	12 to 24	12 to 24	24 to 48	24 to 48	36 & 48	36 & 60	36 & 60	36 to 60	36 to 48	..	..	12 to 48	12 to 48	24 to 60	24 to 60	36 to 72	36 to 72	36 to 72	36 to 84	36 to 84	36 to 60	

Fees levied per pupil per year in Boys' High Schools in 1901 and 1910—cont.

Province and class of schools.	1901.											1910.											Remarks.
	Infant class	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	Infant class	Next higher class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Government	Rs. 8	Rs. 10½	Rs. 12½	Rs. 15½	Rs. 19	Rs. 20½	Rs. 25½	Rs. 27	Rs. 29½	Rs. 32½	Rs. .	Rs. 7½	Rs. 9½	Rs. 13½	Rs. 14½	Rs. 17½	Rs. 19	Rs. 23½	Rs. 24½	Rs. 30½	Rs. 32½	Rs. ..	
Municipal	6	8	12	15	18	18	24	27	..	..	..	6	6	9	12	15	16½	21	24	28½	28½	..	
Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	5½	7½	10½	13	13½	17½	20½	23½	26½	26½	..	5½	7½	10½	13½	15½	18½	19½	23½	26½	31½	..	
Central Provinces. — Government, Municipal, Local Boards	Fees were Rs. 24, 48, or 60 according to income of parents											..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
												..	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Aided	..	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	..	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Ajmer-Merwara. — Government	..	1½	1½	6	8	8	12	12	12	12	12	..	8	8	6	6	12	12	24	24	32	36	
Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	..	1½	2½	4½	4½	8	8	8	8	12	12	..	1½	2½	3	7½	12	12	18	18	24	24	
Baluchistan — Government	..	1½; 3; 4½	3; 6; 9	4½; 9; 12	9, 18, 27	12, 24, 24	18, 36, 54	21; 42, 63	24, 48, 72	30, 60, 84	36; 72; 96	..	3	1½	2½	6; 12, 24; 27	12; 24; 36	18, 36, 54	21; 42; 63	24; 48, 72	30, 60, 81	36; 72; 96	According as the school is of the 3rd, 2nd or 1st class.
Municipal	..																						
Local Boards	..																						
Aided	..																						
North-West Frontier Province — Government	..	1½	2½	4½	7½	10½	13½	16½	21½	27½	33	..	½	1½	2½	4½	10½	16½	25½	21½	28½	31½	Agriculturists pay a special rate of fee.
Municipal	..																						
Local Boards	..	1½	2½	3½	3	7½	12	13½	16½	21½	24½	.	1	1½	2½	3½	6½	12½	15½	17½	21½	26½	
Aided	..																						
Coorg .. — Government	..	3	4½	6	6	12	12	12	18	18	18	..	3	4½	6	9	12	12	12	24	24	24	
Municipal																							
Local Boards																							
Aided																							

Fees levied per pupil per year in Middle English Schools for boys in 1904 and 1910.

Province and class of schools.	1904.									1910.									Remarks.
	Infant class.	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	Infant class.	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	
Madras { Government ..																			
Municipal ..	3½	6	4½	6½	9	14	18	32	..	4	4	4	6	8	16	30	20	..	
Local Boards ..																			
Aided ..	Average fee is Rs. 8-4					..	..	..	..	..	Average fee is Rs. 8-7					..	..	..	..	
Bombay .. { Government ..	For rates ranges from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36					..	..	..	..	..	No change					..	..	..	..	
Municipal ..	Average fee in secondary schools is Rs. 15					..	..	..	..	..	Average fee in secondary schools is Rs. 12					..	..	..	..	
Local Boards ..	Average fee in secondary schools is Rs. 12 7					..	..	..	..	..	Average fee in secondary schools is Rs. 10 9					..	..	..	..	
Aided ..	Average fee in secondary schools is Rs. 17 3					..	..	..	..	..	Average fee in secondary schools is Rs. 16-4.					..	..	..	..	In aided schools the fees are expected to be not less than ½ of the rates charged in the local Government School
Bengal .. { Government ..	Average fee is Rs. 17½					..	..	..	..	..	Average fee is Rs. 14½					..	..	..	..	
Municipal ..	Average fee is Rs. 8½					..	..	..	..	..	Average fee is Rs. 7					..	..	..	..	
Local Boards ..	Average fee is Rs. 4½					..	..	..	..	..	Average fee is Rs. 3½					..	..	..	..	
Aided ..	Average fee is Rs. 9½					..	..	..	..	..	Average fee is Rs. 0½					..	..	..	..	
United Provinces. { Government ..																			
Municipal ..	*1½	3	4½	6	9	12	18	32	24	1½	3	4½	6	8	12	18	24	24	* At district head-quarters the fee was Rs. 2½.
Local Boards ..																			
Aided ..	3½	2½	3½	4½	6½	8	16½	16½	16	1½	2½	3½	4½	6½	8	13½	12½	16	
Punjab .. { Government ..																			
Municipal ..		2½ , 3	3 ; 0	4½ , 6	9 , 18	12 ; 24	18 ; 30 ;	24 , 42 ;	24 ; 48 ;	..	½	1½	3½	6 ; 10	12 ; 24	28 , 36 ;	61 ; 48 ;	24 ; 48 ;	According as an institution is of the 3rd, 2nd or 1st grade
Local Boards ..		4½	0	15	27	36	61	85	72					27	36	0	36	72	
Aided ..	..	1½ , 2½ ;	2½ , 4½ ;	3½ , 6½ ;	9 ; 18 ;	18 ; 27 ;	15½ , 31½ ;	16 , 36 ;	16 , 36 ;	..	Fees levied according to Manager's discretion in the first five classes.					18½ , 27 ;	16½ , 31½ ;	16 , 36 ,	
		3½	6½	11½	20½	27	46½	47½	41							40½	47½	36	
Burma .. { Government ..	12	12	12	24	24	36	72	96	..		12	½ 12	24	24	36	† 36	† 36	.	† Except in one school where a fee of Rs. 16 is charged in the lowest class but one and Rs. 48 is charged in the two highest classes
Municipal ..	12 and 16	12 and 16	12 and 16	24 and 32	24 and 32	36 and 48	72 and 96	96 to 48	—	..	16 to 16	16 to 24	24 to 32	24 to 32	36 to 48	36 to 42	36 to 48	.	
Local Boards ..	..	.	.	..	..	30	42	.	..	—	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	
Aided ..	8 and 12	12 to 36	16 to 36	16 to 48	16 to 48	24 to 60	24 to 60	24 to 60	..	12 to 36	8 to 36	16 to 48	16 to 48	24 to 48	24 to 72	48 to 72	48 to 72		In Karen schools an unusual fee ranging from Rs. 8 to 28 is charged.

Fees levied per pupil per year in Middle English Schools for boys in 1904 and 1910—cont.

Province and class of schools.	1904.									1910.									Remarks.
	Infant class.	Next higher class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class	Infant class	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Eastern Bengal and Assam																			
Government	..	1½	3	4½	6½	8½	10½	10½	..	..	1½	6	6 5/6	8½	9	9½	11½	..	
Municipal	..	4½	4½	5½	7½	9	11	..	..	..	4½	6½	8½	9	11½	12½	..	..	
Local Boards	..	2	6½	4½	5 1/6	7½	9½	10	..	..	5 1/6	8½	8½	7½	9½	11½	10	..	
Aided	..	2½	4	5½	6½	8½	9½	11½	..	..	6½	4	6 1/2	7½	8½	11½	10 5/6	..	
Central Provinces																			
Government	..	Fees were Rs. 6, 12 or 60 according to income of parents						..	..	..	6	6	6	6	—	..	..	..	
Municipal	..																		
Local Boards	..																		
Aided	..	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	
Ajmer-Merwara																			
Government	..	1½	1½	6	6	9	9	12	12	..	6	6	6	6	12	12	24	36	
Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	½	1½	1½	3	6	..	..	
Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	..	1½	3½	4½	6	6	9	9	..	..	1½	2½	3	7½	12	12	18	18	
Baluchistan																			
Government	..	1½, 3;	3 6;	4½ 6;	9 12	12, 18	18 36;	21, 42,	24 48.	..	3	1½	4½	9 18,	12, 24;	18 36;	21, 42;	24 48;	According as an institution is of the 3rd 2nd or 1st grade.
Municipal		½	9	18	27	24 30	54	63	72					27	30	54	63	25	
Local Boards																			
Aided																			
North-West Frontier Province																			
Government	..	1½	3	4½	6	12	18	21	24	..	3	1½	4½	9	12	18	21	24	
Municipal	..	3	3	3	6	9	12	14	15	..	1½	1½	3½	9½	11	16½	19½	22	
Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coorg																			
Government	..	3	4½	6	9	12	12	12	..	..	6	4½	6	—	12	12	12	..	
Municipal																			
Local Boards																			
Aided																			

Fees levied per pupil per year in Middle Vernacular Schools for boys in 1904 and 1910.

Provinces and class of schools	1904								1910.								Remarks.
	Infant class	Next higher class.	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	Infant class	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	
Madras .. .. Government	2½	3	4½	6½	9	14	18	22	½	1½	2½	3	4½	6	8	9	
Municipal																	
Local Boards																	
Aided	Average fee in Rs. 4		..	..	..	..	..	..	Average fee in Rs. 3½		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	There is no such school.
Bengal .. .. Government	Average fee in Rs. 1½		..	..	..	..	..	..	Average fee in Rs. 2½		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	Average fee in Rs. 6½		..	..	..	..	..	..	Average fee in Rs. 3½		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local Boards	Average fee in Rs. 3½		..	..	..	..	..	..	Average fee in Rs. 2½		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	Average fee in Rs. 2½		..	..	..	..	..	..	Average fee in Rs. 1½		..	..	..	..	..	..	
United Provinces .. Government	2½	2½	2½	3	3	4½	4½	..	2½	2½	2½	3	3	4½	4½	..	
Municipal	2½	2½	2½	3	3	4½	4½	..	2½	2½	2½	3	3	4½	4½	..	At head-quarters.
Local Boards	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½	3	3	..	1½	1½	1½	2½	2½	3	3	..	Elsewhere.
Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Information not available
Punjab .. .. Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal																	
Local Boards	1	1½	2½	3	3½	4½	5½	6	½	1½	2½	3	3½	4½	5½	6	
Aided	½	1½	1½	2½	2½	3½	4½	..	½	1½	1½	2½	2½	3½	3½	4½	
Burma .. .. Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	4½	4½	6	6	8	
Municipal																	
Local Boards																	
Aided	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	3	3	3	1½	1½	1½	1½	3	3	3	3	
Eastern Bengal and Assam .. Government	1½	2½	3½	4½	6½	9½	9½	..	1½	2½	3½	4½	6½	7½	..	..	In Catholic and Phongri Vernacular Schools little or no fees are charged.
Municipal																	
Local Boards	2½	2½	3½	4½	6½	8½	..	..	2½	2½	3½	4½	6½	8½	..	..	Figures not available.
Aided	1½	2½	3½	4½	6	8	..	..	1½	2½	3½	4½	6	8	..	..	
Central Provinces .. Government	Fees were Re. 1½, 3, or 24 according to income of parents.								..	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	
Municipal																	
Local Boards																	
Aided	..	1½	1½	2½	1½	1½	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ajmer-Merwara .. Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal																	
Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Baluchistan .. Government																	
Municipal																	
Local Boards	No such schools		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No fees are charged.				
Aided																	
North-West Frontier Province. Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	¾	1½	2½	3	3½	4½	5½	6	¾	1	1½	1½	2½	3½	4½	..	
Local Boards	½	1	1½	2½	3½	4½	4½	..	½	1	1	1½	2	3½	3½	..	
Aided	..	..	No institution		..	..	..	..	No institution				..	..	..	..	
Coorg	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	

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Fees levied per pupil per year in Upper Primary Schools for boys in 1904 and 1910.

Province and class of schools.	1904								1910								Remarks.
	Infant class.	Next higher class.	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	Infant class.	Next higher class.	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras .. Government																	
Madras .. Municipal	2½	3	4½	6½	9		..	..	2	1½	2½	3	4½	..	..	..	
Madras .. Local Boards																	
Madras .. Aided	.	..	Average fee in Primary schools is Rs. 9.				..	..	..		..	Average fee is Re '8			..	..	
Bombay .. Government	1½	1½	2½	3	4½	6	6	.	3½	1½	2½	3	4½	6	6	..	Generally ½ fee is charged to children of non payers.
Bombay .. Municipal	1	1	1½	2½	3	3½	4½	4½	1	½	1½	2½	3	3½	4½	4½	
Bombay .. Local Boards																	
Bombay .. Aided	Average fee is Rs. 1 8					..	..	..	Average fee is Rs. 1 8					..	..	..	
Bengal .. Government	Average fee is Re. ½					..	..	..	Average fee is Re. 6½					..	..	..	
Bengal .. Municipal	Average fee is Re. ½					..	..	..	Average fee is Re. 1					..	..	..	
Bengal .. Local Boards	Average fee is Re. ½					..	..	..	Average fee is Re. 1					..	..	..	
Bengal .. Aided	Average fee is Re. 1½					..	..	..	Average fee is Re. 1½					..	..	..	
United Provinces .. Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	3	4½	6	8	..	..	..	
United Provinces .. Municipal	..	..	Information is not available.				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United Provinces .. Local Boards	1½*	3	4½	6	9	..	..	..	Information is not available but ordinarily the fee is not to exceed Re 1½ a year in the highest class.								* At district head-quarters the fee was Re 3.
United Provinces .. Aided ‡	1½†	2½	3½	4½	6½	..	..	..	1½†	2½	3½	4½	6½	..	..	.	† At district head-quarters the fee is Re 1½. ‡ The scale is for English schools. For Vernacular schools no rate is prescribed.
Punjab .. Government																	
Punjab .. Municipal	.	1½, 2, 4½	3, 6, 9	4½, 6, 18	9, 15, 27	12, 21, 36	..	.	.	½	1½	2½	3, 12, 27	18, 21, 36	9.	..	According as a school is of the 3rd, 2nd or 1st grade
Punjab .. Local Boards																	
Punjab .. Aided—																	
Punjab .. Aided— A. V.	..	1½, 2½, 3½	2½, 4½, 6½	3½, 6½, 11½	6½, 12½, 20½	9, 18, 27	..	..	..	Fees levied according to manager's discretion.							
Punjab .. Aided— Ver.	..	½	1½	1½	2½	2½	..	..	.	½	1½	1½	2½	..	..		
Burma .. Government— English	.	12	18	24	24	.	..	..	.	12	12	24	24	..	.	.	In most Karen schools an annual fee ranging from Rs 2 to Rs 25 is charged. In Catholic and Phongyi schools little or no fee is charged.
Burma .. Government— Ver.	..	.	3	3	4½	4½	..	..	.	3	3	4½	4½	..	..	..	
Burma .. Municipal	..	12	18	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Burma .. Local Boards	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	4½	4½	.	.	.	
Burma .. Aided— English	..	12 to 24	12 to 24	18 to 27	24 to 30		..	..	..	12 to 24	12 to 24	18 to 30	21 to 36		..	..	
Burma .. Aided— Ver.	..	1½	1½	1½	1½		..	..	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½		.	..	

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Fees levied per pupil per year in Upper Primary Schools for boys in 1905 and 1910—cont.

Province and class of schools	1904.								1910.								Remarks.
	Infant class	Next higher class.	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	Infant class	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Eastern Bengal and Assam																	
Central Provinces	Fees were Re. ½, ¾, 1, 1½ or 6 according to income of parents								Fees were Re. ½ or ¾ according to income of parents.								
Ajmer-Merwara	Government	½ or 1½	¾ or 1½	¾ or 1½	¾ or 1	¾ or 1	..	..	..	..	¾ or 1	¾ or 2	1½ or 6	1½ or 8	..	..	..	According as schools are English or Vernacular.
	Municipal	..	2	2	2 or 1½	¾ or 1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Local Boards	..	..	..	4½	4½	..	..	..	..	1¼	2½	6	7½	..	..	..	
	Aided	..	1½	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Baluchistan	Government	4½, 3, 1½	9, 6, 3	15, 9, 4½	27, 18, 9	36, 24, 12	..	..	..	½	1½	2½	27, 18, 9	28, 24, 12	..	..	..	According as schools are of the 1st 2nd or 3rd grade
	Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North-West Frontier Province	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coorg	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Local Boards	½	1½	1½	1½ or 2½	2½ or 3	..	..	..	½	1½	2½	1½ or 2½	1½ or 3	..	..	..	The higher rate is charged at taluk head-quarters in municipalities
	Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Fees levied per pupil per year in Lower Primary Schools for boys in 1904 and 1910.

Province and class of schools.	1904.								1910.								Remarks.
	Infant class	Next higher class.	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	Infant class.	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	
Madras — Government, Municipal, Local Boards	2½	3	4½	5½	..	..	..	..	½	½	1½	1½	..	..	..		
Madras — Aided	Average fee is Re. 1			..	..	..	..		Average fee is Re. 1.			..	..	..	..	..	The average rate is for Primary schools.
Bombay — Government	1½	1½	2½	3	4½	6	8	..	1½	2½	2½	3	4½	6	8	..	Generally half fee is charged to children of cess payers
Bombay — Municipal, Local Boards	½	½	1½	2½	3	3½	4½	4½	½	½	1½	2½	3	3½	4½	4½	
Bombay — Aided	Average fee is Re. 1-4.			..	..	..	..	..	Average fee is Re. 1-5.			..	..	..	..	..	The average is for all Primary schools.
Bengal — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bengal — Municipal	Average fee is Re. 1½			..	..	..	..	..	Average fee is Re. ½			..	..	..	..	..	
Bengal — Local Boards	Average fee is Re. ½			..	..	..	..	..	Average fee is Re. ½			..	..	..	..	..	
Bengal — Aided	Average fee is Re. 1½			..	..	..	..	..	Average fee is Re. 1½			..	..	..	..	..	
United Provinces — Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United Provinces — Municipal	Information is not available.								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United Provinces — Local Boards	1½*	3	4½						Information is not available but ordinarily fees are not to exceed Re. 1½ per year in the highest class.								* At district head-quarters the fee was Re. 2½
United Provinces — Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Punjab — Government, Municipal, Local Boards	..	4½, 3, 1½	6, 3, 3	15, 3, 4½	..	..	..	..	.	½	1½	2½	.	..	..	..	In Board Vernacular schools the fees were Re. ½, 1½ and 2½ in 1904.
Punjab — Aided (A. V. Ver.)	.	3½, 2½, 1½	6½, 4½, 2½	↑14½, 6½, 3½	..	..	..	..	..	Fees levied according to manager's discretion.							
	.	3½	11½	13½	..	..	..	..	..	½	1½	1¾	.	.	.	.	
Burma — Government, Municipal, Local Boards	No fees are charged																
Burma — Aided—English	..	12	21	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	

Fee levied per pupil per year in Lower Primary Schools for boys in 1904 and 1919—cont.

Province and class of schools.	1904								1919.								Remarks
	Infant class.	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	Infant class	Next higher class	—	—	—	—	—	Highest class.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	as.	as.	as.	as.	as.				as.	as.	as.	as.	as.				
Eastern Bengal and Assam																	
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	1½	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local Boards	1½	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	1½	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Provinces																	
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ajmer-Merwara																	
Government English	1½	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Government Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	1½	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Baluchistan																	
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local Boards	1,2,3,4	2,3,4	3,4*	..	..	..	..	..	2	1½	1½	..	..	..	..	..	* According as schools are of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade
Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North-West Frontier Province																	
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	..	2½	4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local Boards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coorg																	
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local Boards	1	1½	1½	2½†	..	..	..	..	4	1½	1½	2½†	..	..	..	..	† In village schools the rate is Re 1] on the highest class.
Aided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX B.

Balances in the Home Treasury at the end of each month.

	1901–02	1902–03	1903–04	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10	1910–11.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
April	6,761,057	6,925,043	4,656,879	6,608,328	10,896,670	6,331,804	6,139,820	2,122,006	6,599,080	13 432 767
May	6,154,855	5,978,810	5,214,264	6,334,744	10 494,523	6 941 006	6,680,067	3,167,934	6,647,066	16 759,196
June	4,531,328	7,139,314	5,105,454	6,292,010	9,705 296	7,371 235	7,980,804	4,006,334	10,681,790	14,290,184
July	1,762,879	6,109,598	4,473,851	6,922,045	7 323 951	4,6 2 824	6,969,816	2,350,927	8,526,315	13,202,746
August	3,436,946	6,269,514	5,818,452	6,447,310	7,940,650	6,190,492	6,194,617	1,462,464	7 899,876	13,287,984
September	3,795,240	6,844,246	6,073,117	7,653,643	8,746,334	7 769,849	4,227,887	6,168,193	7,231,508	14,248,361
October	2,294,805	6,170,015	6,160,201	7,305,385	9,537,916	8 934,422	3,462,160	1,317,160	5,665,852	12,225,135
November	4,128,260	6,691,508	6,579,238	8,521,613	6,788,747	6 805,309	3,185,944	1,938,308	5,148,641	14,818,739
December	4,850,937	6,773,827	6,142,911	10,611,535	8 651,816	6,716 857	4,065,624	6,2 2,304	7 597,896	14,409,552
January	4,604,088	6,236,206	6,516,248	8,801,528	8,198,283	4,850,803	3,184 938	6,128,480	8,035,701	15,108,326
February	6,281,596	6,469,218	6,837,826	10,339,871	7,882,149	7,822,976	4,197 306	6,991,141	10 604,714	16,421,003
March	6,693,137	6,267,747	7,294,762	10,262,581	8,436,516	5,696,812	4,607 296	7,953,898	12,799,690	16,697,248

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 22nd September 1911.

PRESENT.

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *Presiding*,

and 38 Members, of whom 30 were additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. MACPHERSON on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis asked:—

"Is there any truth in the report that the Government of India intend providing separate accommodation for the Imperial Legislative Council? If so, will the Government of India be pleased to say whether they propose to inquire into the feasibility of locating the Imperial Legislative Council in the Victoria Memorial Hall?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied:—

"The question of providing accommodation for the Imperial Legislative Council is under the consideration of Government, but no pronouncement as to the location of the proposed building can at present be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE asked:—

"With reference to Regulation III of the Regulations for admission to the Indian Police Force which limits candidature to 'British subjects of European descent' whose fathers 'must have been British subjects, either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom,' is it the intention of the Government to move the Secretary of State to modify the said Regulation to the extent of authorising the Government of India to nominate Anglo-Indians whom it might consider personally eligible, after laying down any educational tests which it may think necessary?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied:—

"The Governor General in Council already possesses the power to make appointments in India, of the nature referred to by the Honourable Member, on the special recommendation of Local Governments, and those powers have not infrequently been exercised.

"Special provision has, therefore, been made for Anglo-Indians, and no modification of the rules in their favour is, therefore, required."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao asked:—

"With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble the Home Member to the second part of my question on the 24th January last, on the subject of the exodus of the Provincial Governments to hill stations, will the Government be pleased to say whether they are now in a position to supply the information there requested?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied:—

"The Government of India have been at pains to ascertain the reasons why the expenditure referred to is considerably greater in Bengal and the United Provinces than in Madras, Bombay and Punjab. The accounts in the several Provinces are not kept in a uniform manner, but, as far as can be ascertained, the chief reasons are—

(1) in the case of Bengal, that a larger number of heads of departments and a larger proportion of clerical establishment accompany the Local Government to the hills and that two moves are made, one in the spring and the second in the autumn; and

(2) in the case of the United Provinces that a considerably larger proportion of clerical establishment accompanies the Local Government to the hills."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao asked:—

"With reference to the answer of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson at the meeting of the 23rd March 1910, that 'the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service is filled up partly by promotion of officers from the Subordinate Service and partly by selection of persons possessing prescribed educational qualifications who are not already in Government service.'

"(*a*) will the Government be pleased to state approximately the number of places annually recruited in each Province for the executive branch of the Provincial Service, and in what proportion they are so recruited—how many by promotion and how many by selection?

"(*b*) are there any Provinces where the executive branch of the Provincial Service is now filled up exclusively by promotion from the subordinate service and where not only special competition but also selection of persons who are not already in the Government service is dispensed with? If so, will the Government be pleased to state why such a course is adopted?"

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS replied :—

"The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not available. It will be called for from Local Governments, and, when received, will be laid on the table."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rau asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the principles governing revisions of the settlement of land revenue laid down by the Secretary of State in his despatch to the Government of India, No 4 (Revenue), dated 8th January 1885, are now in force and whether there are any reasons now why the said despatch should not be placed on the table for general information ; if so, will the Government be pleased to say what they are ?"

The Hon'ble MR. CARLYLE replied :—

"The despatch referred to is part of a correspondence on the subject of the principles of assessment to be followed in Northern India. Of the principles detailed in the despatch, some have been brought into force, and some have been dropped or modified, with the tacit or express approval of the Secretary of State. The despatch could not be published without the consent of the Secretary of State ; and, in view of the time which has elapsed and the further detailed declarations of policy which have been published with the sanction of the Secretary of State since 1885, the Government of India consider that no good purpose would be served by asking for permission to publish the despatch."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked :—

"Is it a fact that the contract relating to the *Sulav Samachar* was only a personal one with the late Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur?

"If so, will the Government of India be pleased to state if it is in contemplation to continue the subsidy to the *Sulav Samachar* for the full term of three years ?"

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS replied :—

"The contract referred to by the Honourable Member was originally personal to the late Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen. It has been continued by the Bengal Government to his son for a period of nine months from the date of the death of his father, but will not be continued beyond that period."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked :—

"Would the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken to eradicate plague and malaria and how did they affect the last census figures ?"

The Hon'ble MR. BUTLER replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's question is of such wide scope, that it has been thought better that the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India should prepare a memorandum indicating the measures during the past few years against malaria and plague which have been taken and the lines of future policy which it is hoped to follow. This memorandum * is placed on the table.

"With regard to the effect of these diseases on the census figures, the Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 434-53, dated the 20th March 1911, dealing with the provisional totals of the census and to paragraph 1 of the memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India which further explains this matter."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked :—

"Do the Government of India intend asking for relief from the British Exchequer on account of the proposed abandonment of its opium revenue ?"

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied :—

"The matter is one on which the Government of India are not in a position to make any statement."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked :—

"Are Government aware that subscriptions for the King Edward Memorial Fund are being levied under official influence in both the Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam along with the chaukidari-tax ?"

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS replied :—

"The Government of India have made enquiries from the Local Governments concerned and have ascertained that the Honourable Member's information is incorrect."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked :—

"Are Government aware that numerous dacoities have recently taken place in the Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam ?

"If so, do the Government intend to enquire into the causes of these dacoities and to take necessary steps to remedy the evil ?"

* *Vide* Appendix.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins replied:—

"Government are aware that a good many dacoities have recently taken place in the Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The matter is receiving the closest attention of the Government of India and of the Local Governments."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Dighapatia asked:—

"Is it a fact that revolvers and breech-loading guns belonging to persons exempted from provisions of the Arms Act have been found in the possession of persons convicted of dacoity or any anarchical crime?

"If so, will the Government state under what circumstances, in which of the Provinces and on how many occasions have they been so found?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins replied:—

"It is a fact that revolvers and breech-loading guns belonging to persons exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act have been found in the possession of persons convicted of dacoity and anarchical crime. At so short a notice the Government of India have been unable to procure complete information; but it may be mentioned, by way of examples, that the revolvers with which Babu Ashutosh Biswas and Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Alam were shot belonged to persons so exempted. Similarly, guns belonging to exempted persons were found in the possession respectively of a member of the Manicktolla gang, and of one of the persons convicted in the Hatudhari dacoity and Howrah gang cases. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

"A.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) the amount of rainfall in the different Provinces and Indian States and the amount in defect as compared with the normal rainfall during the same period;
(2) the present condition of the principal crops in the several Provinces and States;
(3) the extent of damage already done to the principal crops;
(4) the probable crop out-turn and the percentage of the same to the normal out-turn in the different Provinces and States;
(5) the extent of rise in the prices which may have taken place since the 1st of July last; and
(6) the condition of the fodder supply and of cattle.

"B.—What relief measures, if any, are going to be undertaken, and from what date."

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle replied:—

"With reference to Part A of his question, I would beg to refer the Hon'ble Member to the rainfall summaries and the season and crop reports which are published weekly in the Gazette and to the crop forecasts which are issued from time to time by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, as these documents supply the information he asks for so far as at present available in considerable detail.

"2. As regards Part B, I lay on the table a statement * giving the most recent information which we possess as to agricultural conditions in the various Provinces and the degree in which special measures of relief appear likely to be required."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that the first and second class fares have lately been raised on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the above-mentioned Railway Companies have raised the fares?

"(c) Do Government propose to take any steps to prevent such increase in passenger rates in future by any of the Railways?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

"As regards the second part, the Railway Companies considered themselves justified in raising their fares on the ground that they were giving a better service and better accommodation to the public. I would also explain that the new rates are within the maxima which the Companies are entitled to charge under their contracts with the Secretary of State.

"As regards the last part of the question, I may remind the Hon'ble Member that Companies are entitled to raise their fares provided that they do not exceed the maxima laid down in their contracts."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha asked:—

"(a) Are the Government aware that school and college fees have recently been raised in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in the Central Provinces?

"(b) Is it a fact that similar increase is in contemplation in other Provinces?

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they are disposed to consider the desirability of issuing directions to Provincial Governments to postpone such increase for the present?"

* *Vide* Appendix B.

The Hon'ble Mr. BUTLER replied :—

"College fees have been raised in Madras and college and school fees in the Central Provinces; high school fees will, it is understood, be raised in Bombay. A committee has been appointed in the United Provinces to consider fees in Anglo-vernacular schools. The Government of India have no intention of interfering in the matter, which is essentially one for the Local Government to decide."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked :—

"(*a*) Do Indian emigrants to Canada labour under disabilities entailing hardship on Indian subjects of the Crown?

"(*b*) Is it a fact that the emigration laws of Canada place the Indian emigrants in a worse position than Chinese and Japanese emigrants?

"(*c*) If so, do the Government intend to take any steps which may be necessary to improve matters?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied :—

"(*a*) With reference to the first of the Hon'ble Member's questions, the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to certain disabilities imposed on Indian emigrants to Canada.

"(*b*) The answer to the second question is in the negative.

"(*c*) The Government of India are at present in correspondence with the Secretary of State on certain matters connected with the admission of Indians into Canada."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA on behalf of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu asked :—

"(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Montagu, in reply to a question by Mr. Yate, that the experiment of a subsidised journal in Calcutta was being made in compliance with a suggestion, made in a circular, by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments?

"(*b*) Is Mr. Montagu's statement correct?

"(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the said circular and the replies to it of the Local Governments?

"(*d*) Is it in contemplation to subsidise any journals other than those already subsidised?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied :—

"The answers to questions (*a*) and (*b*) are in the affirmative. The circular letter and the replies of Local Governments to it being of a confidential nature, the Government of India regret that they are unable to lay the papers on the table. It is not at present in contemplation to subsidise any journals other than those already subsidised."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA on behalf of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu asked :—

"(*a*) Is it a fact that in the newly issued five, ten and fifty rupee notes their values are no longer indicated on the notes in the Nagri character?

"(*b*) Is it not a fact that, until the new notes came into circulation, the values of notes were always expressed in the Nagri character also, since the introduction of currency notes in this country?

"(*c*) Have the Government received any memorial on the subject?

"(*d*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following remarks of the *Statesman* on the subject :—

> 'It is difficult to understand why this language (Hindi) and its character have been ignored at the present day . . . . . The argument from previous practice is one which is hard to meet.'

"(*e*) Are the Government aware that the omission to express the values of the notes in the Nagri character is causing inconvenience to large sections of the public, who only know that and no other character?

"(*f*) Do the Government intend to direct that the values may hereafter be expressed in the Nagri character also?

"(*g*) If not, will Government be pleased to state their reasons?"

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied :—

"The new 'universal' currency notes have their value inscribed upon them in no less than eight vernaculars. One of these is Nagri; but it is written in the Kaithi script, which was believed to be more familiar to the Hindu commercial classes of Upper India.

"The whole question of the vernacular inscriptions is now under the consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. MUDHOLKAR asked :—

"(1) Have the Resolutions passed by the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Conferences held in the Easter of 1905, 1906 and 1907 at Nagpur, Jabbalpur and Raipur, respectively, urging the desirability of placing the combined territories of Central Provinces and

Berar under a Lieutenant-Governor and the establishment of a Chief Court for that area, been received by the Government?

"2. Is it a fact that the functions and responsibilities of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces are now greater than what they were when the Chief Commissionership was constituted?

"3. If so, do Government intend to raise it to a Lieutenant-Governorship?

"4. Is it a fact that the jurisdiction and the work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces, are greater than what they were when the Court was constituted?

"5. If so, do Government intend to raise it to the position of a Chief Court?"

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS replied:—

"The answers to questions 1, 2 and 4 are in the affirmative. As regards questions 3 and 5, there is no intention at present to raise the status either of the Chief Commissionership or of the Judicial Commissioner's Court."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. MUDHOLKAR asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to furnish to the Council—

(*a*) a return showing the annual recurring charges, with details, paid out of the revenues of India from 1885–86 to 1909–10 under the operation of what is known as the Army Amalgemation Act of 1859;

(*b*) a return showing the total amount expended from ordinary revenue and from loans on account of military fortifications, special defence works, military roads, and so on, with details, from 1885–86 to 1909–10;

(*c*) a return showing the total cost, with details, of the military and strategic railways constructed and under construction from 1885–86 to 1909–10;

(*d*) a return showing the amount expended on each from 1885–86 to 1909–10, on (1) arms and ammunition and other ordnance and military stores from England and elsewhere, and (2) ditto obtained in India; and

(*e*) a return showing the total amount of military pensions paid from year to year in India and England from 1885–86 to 1909–10?"

The Hon'ble Sir G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:—

"The information asked for by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*) of his question is being prepared and will be laid on the table when ready.

"In reply to clause (*c*) of the question, I lay on the table a statement* showing the capital expenditure incurred on military and strategic railways. It may be mentioned that most of these lines are now of some commercial value."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. MUDHOLKAR asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the detailed Delhi Darbar estimates recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State?"

The Hon'ble Sir G. FLEETWOOD WILSON replied:—

"The sum provided for the Darbar expenditure appears in the Budget for the year and was mentioned in debate in this Council last session and received with unanimous approval. Details of the expenditure will be published in a special Appendix which will accompany the accounts of the year; and it is not considered either necessary or expedient to publish intermediate estimates."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. MUDHOLKAR asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence which passed between the Supreme and Local (Punjab) Governments on the subject of the withdrawal of the elective element from the Simla Municipality?"

The Hon'ble Mr. BUTLER replied:—

"The Government of India are unable to lay the correspondence on the table."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD asked:—

"(*a*) Have the Government of India received any application from the Government of Madras regarding a grant to the Corporation of Madras for the construction of special water and drainage works?

"(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to say if they are disposed to favourably consider the question of assisting the Corporation of Madras with a substantial grant?"

The Honble Mr. BUTLER replied:—

"No application of the nature referred to has been received from the Government of Madras, and the question has not come under the consideration of the Government of India."

* *Vide* Appendix C.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD asked :—

"Is it a fact that the Revenue and Public Works Departments of the Government of India will remain in Simla during the coming winter and that only small camp offices will be taken down to Calcutta?

"If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for this step, and whether it is too late to reconsider the same?"

The Hon'ble MR. CARLYLE replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the Honourable Member's question is in the affirmative. The step is being taken in pursuance of the promise made in this Council on the 25th January last, that all Members of the Government of India would during the current year subject the expenditure for which they are individually responsible to close scrutiny with a view to effecting all possible economies. It will be carried into effect this year, and its repetition in subsequent years will depend on the experience obtained of its working during this winter."

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR CARLYLE moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN AIRSHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to control the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT (APPEALS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SYED ALI IMAM moved that the Bill to modify certain provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble THE MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN: "My Lord, those of us non-official Members who opposed certain provisions and principles in the Calcutta Improvement Act of 1911, which was passed in the Bengal Council last month, advocated that provision should be made for appeals to the High Court. For that reason undoubtedly the Bill that has been introduced by the Honourable the Law Member is to be welcomed; but unfortunately the Bill does not go far enough. There is to be no appeal, or rather no unconditional appeal, or direct appeal, to the High Court. The second appeals that we can get under the Act before us will wholly—not quite wholly but greatly—depend upon the decision of the president of the tribunal. There is certainly a saving clause, in which the High Court may grant an appeal; but, my Lord, this is not enough. What we want is that in certain cases a direct appeal to the High Court should be allowed. The Calcutta Improvement Act is an important measure, and although some of us non-official Members opposed strongly certain provisions in it, it has been made into law. We have come here—and I myself particularly—to see if in getting appeals to the High Court we might not get something to smooth down the feelings that were ruffled by the Member in charge of the Bill in the Bengal Council. My Lord, my amendment has been borrowed practically, if not wholly, from section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code. Had I not appreciated the difficulties that undoubtedly the Improvement Trust will have when large sums will be involved, when the Calcutta improvement scheme is put into operation, I would have liked to have put the amount at Rs. 5,000 or upwards and not Rs. 10,000 as I have done; for, under the ordinary law—under the Code of Civil Procedure—we get an appeal to His Majesty's Council for Rs. 10,000 and upwards. My Lord, my amendment is a moderate one. I do not know whether it will appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, who is now a crystallised official. My Lord, the arguments against accepting my amendments will, I am sure, be two years' experience,—probably the Judge may be a barrister,—and therefore we should rely upon him and should not suspect that there may be any likelihood of any miscarriage of justice in any of the decisions that he may have to make. The second argument, my Lord, will be that you will increase the number of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta if you have this amendment put in. My Lord, I doubt if either of these arguments has got any legs to stand upon. In the first place, since India has had the good fortune to claim Your Lordship as her Viceroy, Your Lordship has had ample experience regarding the fate of the recent political trials in the country—how they have broken down. Then again there are hundreds of cases

that could be cited, in which we find that the High Court has set aside the judgments of District and Lower Courts. My Lord, these naturally, in the minds of the ordinary public, raise the suspicion that in these Courts, for some reason or other, justice is not done in the way that it might have been done, and that the great safeguard is the High Court. My Lord, for this reason, I think it is a legitimate demand. Then we have the plea that you will be increasing the number of the Judges of the High Court (I see that the Hon'ble Finance Member is looking at me because it will raise the expenditure); but, my Lord, in any case you will have to increase the number of your Judges. Either you will have to create a new High Court or a Chief Court for the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, or you will have to give more Judges to the Hight Court to do justice to Bengal and its sister Provinces.

"My Lord, every one is aware that when the Calcutta Improvement Bill came up for discussion in the Bengal Council, I had to speak strongly on behalf of those that I represented there. I would not be justified in repeating anything that I said there, because this Bill does not in any way concern that one which we have passed in the local Council. But I may mention to Your Lordship that there has been a great deal of feeling over the Calcutta Improvement Bill, and it is not only those unfortunate people who have been nicknamed blood-suckers, land-grabbers, and I do not know what, it is not only those that will be affected, but there will be many other classes affected in the city of Calcutta; and if Your Lordship's Government is pleased to accept this amendment, I am sure to a certain extent that that feeling will be allayed. In this there is no particular principle of equity involved. I believe a Secretary of State for India said that the pivot of British administration in India is at Whitehall. I, for one, I am afraid, cannot agree to that remark, because I have strongly believed, and do believe, that the pivot of administration in India is with the Governor General and his Council, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that the pivot of British justice, that justice on which the success of the British Government in India depends, is in the different High Courts; and I think that by accepting this amendment, you will not in any way be giving such a big concession because it exists in the ordinary law. I therefore, with Your Lordship's permission, beg to move the following amendment:—

'That to clause 8, sub-clause (1), of the Bill the following be added, namely:—

'(*a*) An appeal shall lie to the High Court in every decree passed by the tribunal where the subject-matter of the suit is Rs. 10,000 or upwards and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal is the same sum or upwards; or

'the decree or final order must involve directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property of like amount or value';

and that sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) be relettered (*b*) and (*c*), respectively."

The Hon'ble THE RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA: "My Lord, I beg to second the amendment so ably moved by my Hon'ble friend the Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan; and in doing so beg to say that though I have not studied the Calcutta Improvement Scheme so closely as my Hon'ble friend has, it strikes me that great injustice would be done to the Calcutta land-owners if the right of appealing to the High Court on the grounds of fact and law were withheld from them—a right which every Indian subject of His Majesty has in almost every important matter. It would be hard to conceive, my Lord, that so sympathetic a Government as Your Lordship's would deny the privilege to the land-owners of Calcutta, especially when in other land acquisition cases outside the limits of Calcutta, there is an appeal to the High Court on the grounds of both law and fact. My Lord, it is a well known fact that the people of India look upon the right of appealing to the High Courts as something like the great Magna Charta, rightly or wrongly, they are never satisfied unless they have the decision of the Highest Court in the land. I have nothing to say against the tribunal, except that its constitution has been such that at times it cannot but have a leaning towards the Government side"—

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON: "My Lord, I rise to a point of order. This is the second occasion on which a reflection has been cast on the High Court of Calcutta. I do not know any legislative assembly in the world where it is permissible to reflect on a High Court in a Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble THE RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA: "May I explain myself. Nothing was further from my mind than to cast a reflection on the Calcutta High Court. I meant the tribunal of the Calcutta Corporation under the Improvement Scheme. I did not mean anything against the High Court.

"The right of appealing to the High Court would be the only safeguard in such cases. If, my Lord, this amendment has the misfortune to meet with the same fate as others brought by other non-official Members, I fear the impression may gain ground in the minds of the people that even the central Government cannot depend on the Judges of the High Court in matters like this. With these remarks, I beg to support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE: "My Lord, it is with pleasure that I rise to support the amendment of my friend the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan. My Lord, I have taken the trouble to compare the provisions of the present Bill together with the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, and I admit that the present Bill is a great improvement on that Act indeed; because I find in section 48, clause (11), of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, that an appeal is allowed only on the certificate of the Judge, while here

"I find, Sir, that in clause 2 certain appeals on points of law are allowed which may not have the certificate of the Judge. But the amendment, if it is accepted by the Government, will be a great improvement on the present Bill. There is not the slightest doubt, my Lord, that the people have great confidence in the High Court—in all the High Courts of India. The tribunal which has been constituted to try these cases under the Calcutta Improvement Act will not have that confidence, decidedly, as the Calcutta High Court will have. Large amounts are at stake, and therefore I think it is only right and proper that appeals should be allowed on facts; and I think it ought to appeal especially to the legal experience of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Syed Ali Imam. I think he ought to be the last man, having had that large experience at the bar that he has had, to oppose this amendment. We all know that sometimes—I do not say, my Lord, often—undoubtedly some injustice has been done in cases in the lower Courts which have been set right by the High Court. My Lord, I cannot help thinking that the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson misunderstood the remark of my Hon'ble friend the Raja of Dighapatia; for it is inconceivable that an Indian would get up in this Council, or anywhere in India, to throw any reflection upon the High Court."

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON: "I would remind my Hon'ble friend that the remark made was to the effect that in consequence of the result of certain political trials and various other trials of that character, the Court did not enjoy the confidence which it otherwise might do."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA: "I never said that; quite the contrary."

The Hon'ble MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE: "You cannot imagine an Indian getting up and speaking against the High Court, because they have got perfect confidence in all the High Courts. As a matter of fact, that is the place where we may get final justice in India.

"Now, my Lord, there is a provision in the Bill that there will be an appeal, but only when a certificate is given by the Judge. Now, I believe it is against human nature for a Judge who has passed an order to give a certificate against his own order for an appeal. In cases, I believe, where the Judge will differ from both the assessors, he will readily give a certificate; but it is difficult to believe in a case where one assessor is on his side that he will give that certificate. So, to counteract that frailty of human nature, I would say that this amendment should be accepted by the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. SHAMSUL HUDA: "May it please Your Excellency, as one residing in the town of Calcutta, and to a certain extent acquainted with the feeling of that town, I feel bound to support the amendment that has been moved by my Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Burdwan. My Lord, although I confess I find some difficulty in fitting the amendment into the Bill, and for that purpose it may probably be necessary to make some verbal alterations, I am strongly in support of the principle underlying the amendment. My Lord, in substance the amendment simply amounts to this, that in cases where the value of the subject-matter is Rs 10,000 or upwards, the necessity for a certificate should be dispensed with. That seems to be the whole difference between the Bill as it stands and the amendment that has been moved by my Hon'ble friend. Now, my Lord, I submit that a certificate should not be made an absolute necessity in cases where the amount at stake is large. My Lord, it is a just expression that all human beings are fallible; and although we believe in that so far as our neighbours are concerned, nothing is more difficult than to impress upon an individual his own fallibility; and I believe the tribunal, once it has made up its mind as to the justice of a case, would be likely to say, 'We have done our best, and there is no reason why you should have any further appeal.' And, further, my Lord, what is the good, when the Bill is limited to questions of law only, what is the good of authorising the tribunal to give a certificate of appeal? We know the High Court is quite as competent to decide whether an appeal should or should not be allowed as the tribunal. There is a provision in the Code of Civil Procedure which enables the High Court summarily to reject appeals in which there are no questions of law involved. We in this country, my Lord, have been accustomed to an appeal on facts in every case of importance, in almost all cases where the value is upwards of Rs. 500, excepting cases tried by the Small Cause Courts with special jurisdiction. This, I submit, is an innovation, and therefore I support the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Burdwan in the amendment, the effect of which would be to give a right of appeal, independently of a certificate, in cases of a certain value. No doubt the tribunal will consist of a Judge and two assessors. When one of the assessors differs from the Judge, thus the decision will be by a majority of one only. Is it not fair that a person in this case should be allowed to go up to the High Court? All I can say, my Lord, is that what can be done directly should not be done indirectly. Therefore, what I submit is this, that the Court below should not be saddled with the duty of granting this certificate, and it should be dispensed with where the amount involved is large."

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED ALI IMAM: "My Lord, I have listened to the speeches made in support of the amendment with attention, and feel convinced that the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in support of it are actuated by a genuine desire to improve upon the provisions of the Bill that is before the Council. Nevertheless, I find myself unable to accept the amendment, as I venture to submit that it has its birth in a vague want of confidence in the tribunal provided for by the Bengal Act. It has also its inception, I believe, in an inconsiderate desire to permit the carrying of litigation to the highest Court of appeal, irrespective either of the special needs of the case or of public policy. As to the tribunal in question, a glance at section 72 of the Act will show that it has to be formed and constituted in a manner to combine high legal training and judicial experience, with strong and sturdy common sense, capable

not only of appreciating and weighing the evidence of facts, but having an intimate acquaintance with local conditions. The section provides that the president of the tribunal shall be a judicial officer of not less than ten years' standing, with at least three years' service as District Judge, or an officer not inferior to a Subordinate Judge. It also provides that he may be a barrister, an advocate or a pleader of not less than ten years' standing, having practised as such in the Calcutta High Court. These provisions, it can hardly be denied, secure a considerable degree of judicial efficiency and an intimate knowledge of law. But the section, my Lord, does not rest there. The constitution of the tribunal is further strengthened by the addition of two assessors who, with the president, will form the Court. A further safeguard is secured, in that one of the assessors will be appointed by the Corporation of Calcutta and the other by the Local Government. It will, I feel sure, be conceded by the Honourable Members opposite that such a Court as this is highly qualified to arrive at correct findings of fact in the trial of a case before it. If three capable and competent judges of facts, associated together to find out the truth, cannot inspire confidence in a litigant, one is to assume that he is influenced not so much by the desire to get justice as by the love of litigation for its own sake. Those that have been in the legal profession—and I find to my great satisfaction that at least two of the speakers in this Council at present are ornaments of that profession—have not been denied the experience of coming across instances where people have embarked on litigation as an agreeable pastime, or even in some instances as a huge amusement. To such as these the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Burdwan will open the door to ineffable happiness. In this connection, my Lord, I beg permission to point out that the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Burdwan has somewhat laboured either under a misapprehension, or has not made it quite clear to the Council that he has quite appreciated the provisions regarding appeal from the tribunal. The Honourable the Maharaja has said that the tribunal will be one in which the president shall be a Judge or a barrister of the necessary qualifications mentioned in the Bill, and from that a comparison has been attempted to establish between the effectiveness and efficiency of a tribunal of that character with the efficiency of the High Court. I would most respectfully draw the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that the comparison is one in which I fail to find any common ground, for the reason that Their Lordships in the High Court do not sit together in the trial of cases with assessors. Their Lordships hold so distinctly a different position, a position constitutionally different from this tribunal, that it seems to be somewhat out of place to say that the appeal will be only from an order of the president. Where there is an appeal from an order of the president, a clear and open appeal on facts is given under the Bill to the High Court; and therefore I may ask the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Burdwan to permit me to point out to him that so far as the inexperience of a Judge of ten years' standing, having put in three years as a District Judge, goes, the Maharaja of Burdwan can have no grievance, and the feeling in Calcutta, however strong, should not disturb his equanimity, inasmuch as the Bill I have the honour to place before the Council clearly states that from an order of the president alone there will be a full and complete appeal before the High Court on facts. Therefore, I submit that any reflection upon the inefficiency of a Judge of that standing is not at all one that can come into play in the arguments before the Council. Then comes another consideration. What is the part of the Bill that deals with other appeals? The part is exactly that where this Judge will be supported in his decision at any rate by no less than two assessors, one of whom will be a nominee of the Corporation of Calcutta. I do submit before the Council that this part of the Bill is sufficiently liberal. Questions of fact are to be decided with the help of such as are in touch with the daily life of the people, in this instance, the Calcutta public. If two of them are there to assist the president, who himself has considerable judicial training, whether he be a barrister, or a pleader, or a judge of ten years' standing, I submit it is want of appreciation of the generous spirit that prevails over the conception of the Bill before the Council, if there be want of confidence in such a tribunal. Now, I have pointed out that to a certain class of people, no doubt, if the door of appeal to the High Court is opened wide, it will be a source of great happiness. But I look to the acknowledged patriotism of the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Burdwan, the mover of the amendment, and the place that the seconder has in the public life of India, to permit me to say that it is our duty not only to provide all reasonable means of obtaining justice, but also to protect society from being drawn into the meshes of wasteful litigation.

"The Bill has therefore provided for appeal to the High Court in such cases as fall under clause (b) of section 3 on points of law, or of usage having the force of law, or of substantial error or defect in procedure. On the other hand, it allows appeal on facts in all such cases as have been decided by the president sitting alone in pursuance of clause (b) of section 77 of the Bengal Act. I submit these provisions are ample to satisfy the legitimate wants of sober litigation. In support of this view, I cannot do better than quote the eminent authority of the Calcutta High Court itself. The opinions of Their Lordships of that Court is entitled to the greatest respect. I venture to think the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan and the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque will find food for reflection in the letter of the Registrar of the High Court of Calcutta to the Government of Bengal, dated the 23rd February 1911. With Your Excellency's permission I will quote from that letter such paragraphs as bear upon this question of appeals. Says the Registrar:—

'In reply, I am to say that the Chief Justice and the Judges are of opinion that if the tribunal is composed of specially qualified persons, as they assume it will be, an unrestricted right of appeal to the High Court ought not to be allowed against its decisions. The provisions of the Bill, however, seem to them to require two important modifications.

'In the first place, in cases in which a certificate has been refused by the president under clause 37 (6), power ought, in the opinion of the Chief Justice and the Judges, to be reserved to the High Court to grant special leave to appeal. If there is any apprehension that in every case in which a certificate has been refused by the president, an attempt will be made to obtain special leave from the Court, a restriction may be put that special leave may be granted only in cases in which the value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds a prescribed limit, say Rs 5,000.

'In the second place, the Chief Justice and the Judges are of opinion that the appeal to the High Court, whether upon a certificate granted by the president or upon leave of the Court specially obtained, should not be an absolutely open appeal. They recommend that the appeal should be limited to the grounds mentioned in section 100 of the Civil Procedure Code of 1908'.

"That is the letter of the Registrar of the High Court of Calcutta. It will be observed that the Bill before the Council has faithfully followed the advice of their Lordships, than whom a more stalwart protector of the privileges of an honest litigant does not exist. It seems to me that I shall be taking the time of the Council unnecessarily if I were to enlarge upon the soundness of the view that Their Lordships took regarding the provisions affecting appeals in a legislation of so special a character as was necessary for the success of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme. I am sure this Council will not lend itself to any proposal which may obstruct and unduly protract the working out of such a beneficent measure. And yet that is exactly what will happen on the success of the amendment proposed. The High Court of Calcutta will be flooded with appeals which, if heard on facts, must either accumulate in enormous arrears or dislocate the ordinary functions of that Court. As it is, the strain on the Calcutta High Court has reached almost the breaking point. To-day there are 8,000 civil appeals in arrears. Considering the constitution of the tribunal and the safeguards provided against a miscarriage of justice in the Bill, it would be unreasonable and inconsistent with public interest to impose upon an unwilling High Court the burden which the amendment proposed will inevitably cast upon it. My Lord, I am unable to give my consent to the supersession of the view of the Calcutta High Court by that of the Honourable the mover and the seconder of the amendment. The Bill has been conceived in a generous and liberal spirit. Were the Government disposed to restrict the right to appeal, precedent was not wanting. Section 48, clause (2), of the Bombay Improvement Act, which has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr Haque, shuts out all appeals, save and except under a certificate granted by the president at his discretion.

"I have only just to make one or two observations, my Lord, in connection with some of the remarks which fell from Honourable Members opposite. The Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque has been pleased to refer to the work that is done by Courts subordinate to the High Courts. To have all the cases in India, however small or however big, tried by the High Court is a counsel of perfection; but, my Lord, we have not only to consider the efficiency of a particular tribunal,—and no doubt so far as the High Court is concerned we are all united in our respect and reverence for the high efficiency of the Calcutta High Court,—but it seems to me that if we have got all this reverence for the High Court which it fully deserves, we should be perhaps doing an injustice to the hundreds and thousands of patient hard-working judicial officers in the country, some of whom at any rate from the sphere in which they are working rise one day to sit in that very High Court. I want to place before the Council my testimony, however small it may be, that, taken all in all, saving of course exceptional cases, the judiciary subordinate to the High Court in Bengal, of which I have got considerable experience, is certainly one which is deserving of every encouragement and not such discouragement as may follow from some of the remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mazharul Haque.

"Then, my Lord, I find some of the Honourable Members have gone and appealed to human nature. The Hon'ble Mr. Shamsul Huda, who himself adorns one of the most lucrative branches of the profession in the Calcutta High Court, has put forward the argument that human nature is human nature, and as long as that human nature exists, it is hopeless to expect anything but an expression of misguided and misconducted exercise of discretion. I join issue with my Honourable friend there. I submit that the president of the tribunal, if he is a vakil of the High Court, I have not the least doubt that my Honourable friend on the other side will concede him some independence and some power of ignoring human nature. If he happens to be a barrister, I have equally great faith that he will be able to exercise his judgment carefully; so also in the case of an advocate. Well, all these belong to the profession to which I have the honour to belong myself. But, my Lord, if I am so full of praise for the profession to which I am proud to belong, I cannot shut my eyes to those who also in this country have added lustre to the administration of justice. These judicial officers in themselves, my Lord, are pillars of administration, and it is not meet for us for one moment to hold that they are less independent, less able to ignore their own idiosyncrasies than men in the profession. But, my Lord, I find that this question of certificate is not a new one that has been started in this Council. I will not quote the Bombay Improvement Act. I find even appeals to the Privy Council are subject to the same conditions. The High Court is asked to give permission in case of appeal to the Privy Council. And is it not a sound principle? Are not higher tribunals to be protected against waste of time? And should not we, who have

trust in our Courts, also have faith in this, that they will decide this question from the point of view of independence and with a degree of personal detachment which has always distinguished them.

"My Lord, I regret to say that I am absolutely unable to accept the amendment which the Hon'ble the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has moved before this Council, and I ask that the Council be pleased to refuse to give its sanction to the same."

The Hon'ble THE MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN: "My Lord, not being a lawyer and not knowing that ineffable happiness that of course the Hon'ble the Law Member must have himself known before he came here, I cannot possibly go into that plea with him.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Law Member has been pleased to say that I have said that the president of this tribunal will be inefficient to cope with the work entrusted to him. I have mentioned in connection with the appeals to the High Court what the general public opinion is —why they prefer an appeal—an unrestricted appeal—to the High Court; though my amendment is certainly not an unrestricted appeal, and in that sense I have not gone against the advice given by the Calcutta High Court to the Government. What I have suggested is that appeals involving Rs. 10,000 and more, in cases of such appeals, direct appeal may be allowed.

"My Lord, of course I quite understand what the fate of this amendment is to be; but before I press it, which I am in duty bound to do, I should like to offer a word of explanation to the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, for whom I have the greatest respect, if he thought that in my speech I in any way reflected on the Calcutta High Court. What I meant to say is this, when these political trials fell through, the Calcutta High Court did the best turn it could to the Government and the country by pointing out that these trials could not be decided otherwise than in the way they decided them, because the evidence was insufficient. I meant that it was the Calcutta High Court which does justice in cases where injustice has been done in the lower Court—it was the Calcutta High Court that pointed out this—and I was really paying a compliment to the Calcutta High Court and not in any way making any disparaging remark about the highest tribunal in the land.

"With these few remarks I beg to press my amendment."

The amendment was put and rejected.

The Hon'ble MR. SYED ALI IMAM moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SYED ALI IMAM moved that the Cowasjee Jehangir Baronetcy Bill be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SYED ALI IMAM moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

DELEGATION OF POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS: "My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the delegation of executive powers and duties in certain cases. This Bill is based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization which will be found in Chapter IX of their Report to which I would invite the attention of Hon'ble Members. I do not propose to enter into any lengthy discussion of the causes which have rendered such a measure necessary. In the happy days which have gone never to return, when the administration was of a simple and in some localities even of a primitive character, when Government officers, although sometimes engaged in weighty affairs of State, enjoyed ample leisure which some of them turned to noble and enduring purpose, the legislature, such as it then was, had a light-hearted way of fixing all legal power in the highest possible authority. For many years no harm was done, because the laws were few and a great part of the administration was conducted without the aid of any written law at all. But the practice was carried on too long, indeed until within quite a recent date, and now that the administration has become more complex and that the Statute-book has increased very greatly in bulk, we find that the higher officers are unable to properly discharge the multifarious duties which are imposed upon them, while the lower officers are occupied as to a great part of their time in making reports to the higher officers upon matters which they might very well be allowed to settle themselves. Business even of trifling moment passes through many hands, and the work, or what is called work,—for much of it is about as profitable as the labour upon the old-fashioned jail treadmill,—is constantly increasing, and there are continual demands for increases of establishment both in the districts and in the secretariats. The position now is this. We must either be prepared to spread the powers exercised under different enactments over a very much wider field or we must provide for a perpetually increasing cost in the administration. Now that we want every rupee that we can get for education, sanitation and promotion of the moral and material welfare of the people, I think the latter alternative may at once be rejected. My Lord, I will say no more upon this point because it is generally admitted that the evil exists. It is also generally admitted that some remedy must be found, and that quickly. The only doubt is as to the nature of the remedy which should be adopted. Two measures have been proposed. The first, which the Royal Commission called a general

Decentralization Act; that is to say, an Act with schedules showing the amendments to be made in each enactment. The second, what they call a general Delegation Act, conferring upon the Government of India and the Local Governments power to delegate power from one authority to another. The Royal Commission declared in favour of a general Delegation Act for reasons which will be found stated in paragraphs 414-418 of their report and which appear to me to be conclusive. I need not recapitulate the arguments which have been used in the report as Hon'ble Members will be able to study them at their leisure. Great respect is due to the recommendations of a Royal Commission, especially to those of a Royal Commission constituted as this one was. Four of the members were distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service, of wide experience in many branches of the administration. The fifth was a selected member of the Colonial Civil Service. The Chairman was the Right Hon'ble Charles Hobhouse, whose antecedents and liberal principles furnish a sufficient guarantee that he would never lend the weight of his authority to any measure which would be unconstitutional or which might result in an undue extension of executive authority. There are, however, two points upon which I should like to say a few words. Since the Report of the Royal Commission was published, two experiments have been made, one in Bombay and one here in the Government of India, on the direction of preparing a general Decentralization Act, and in each case the result has been such as fully to confirm the opinion expressed by the Royal Commission regarding legislation of this kind. The task proved to be one of extraordinary difficulty owing to the multiplicity of the details and to the great variation in the conditions for which it was necessary to provide. If any Hon'ble Member has any doubt upon this point, I should very much like to shut him up for a few days in a room with hundreds of files upon this question, and I should be very much surprised if he did not emerge with a bad headache and a convert to our opinions. The second point is this; that even if it were possible to prepare a satisfactory Decentralization Act, it would not serve our requirements. We do not wish to delegate the same powers to the officers of the same classes in all localities, at all times and in all circumstances. Some powers may be so delegated to all officers of a certain class, but there are other powers which ought to be delegated only to selected officers in certain localities, and in times of emergency such as famine or plague, when it is necessary temporarily to ease the strain on the administration. Now, if discretion is allowed under a Decentralization Act, the result would be that we should merely have a more clumsy Delegation Act. If no discretion of the kind were allowed, then the Act would not be sufficiently flexible for our purposes, and that I think is what the Royal Commission meant when they said in paragraph 414 of their Report, 'We consider that a general Delegation Act affords most convenient and elastic machinery for legislative decentralization.' My Lord, I have not overlooked the fact that the late Mr. R. C. Dutt dissented from the recommendation of the Commission on this point. In any case, I should have held that the opinion of the majority of the Commission, backed by the full authority of the President, ought to have greater weight; but I also think it possible that if Mr. R. C. Dutt had been spared to witness the institution of these enlarged Councils, and to examine the provisions of the Bill as they now stand, he would have changed his opinion. For the Bill, as we now present it, is more restricted in scope in some material particulars, than the measure which was proposed by the Royal Commission, and the safeguards which are provided against injudicious delegations are somewhat more elaborate. I will now proceed very briefly to explain the principal provisions of the Bill.

"Clause 2 of the Bill enables the Governor General in Council to delegate any power or duty to any authority subordinate to him, and clause 3 contains similar provisions *mutatis mutandis* with regard to Local Governments. Now these clauses are tolerably wide, and if they stood alone exception might justly be taken to them; but even in these clauses it will be observed that the power extends only to Indian enactments; that is to say, the Statutes which form the basis of the constitution of this country remain untouched; and the whole of the rest of the Bill is devoted to restricting the powers of delegation conferred by clauses 2 and 3, and to providing safeguards against their injudicious use. Under clause 3 it is provided that there shall be no power to delegate any powers or duties conferred or imposed by the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898 or the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or by enactment relating to the constitution of Civil Courts for the time being in force. That is a provision of very great importance, and I think it will go a long way to meet the objections which have been urged in anticipation that any action taken by a subordinate authority is also excluded. It may, at first sight, seem anomalous that while the delegation of a power or a duty is permitted, the delegation of the duty of sanctioning any act or order is not to be allowed; but there is really a very clear distinction between the two cases. In the case of a power exercised by one authority there is no reason, if an equally competent authority can be found, why the power should not be delegated to that authority; but when there is a sanctioning authority, the legislature clearly contemplates action by two authorities and not by one, and therefore it seemed proper to exclude the power to sanction from this Delegation Bill.

"Clause 5 excludes from the scope of the Bill all enactments which have not been in force for more than five years. That clause also contains the usual directions with regard to the publication of notifications, the receipt of objections, and so on; but the really important part of this clause will be found in sub-clauses (5), (6) and (7) which provide that no notification under the law shall become effective until copies have been sent to every Member

of the Legislative Council and the Secretary of the Legislative Council has laid the papers upon the table, nor until three months have elapsed from the date of the notification and also a meeting of the Legislative Council has been held. Both those conditions must obtain. My Lord, I believe that this is the first occasion on which this method of procedure has been applied to Indian legislation although it is commonly in use in England. I believe that this method will prove in future to be extremely serviceable in the case of Bills of complexity in that it will enable the law to be adapted to varying conditions. My Lord, the provisions of the Bill, if passed into law with such amendments as may hereafter, upon further examination, appear expedient, will result in greater economy and efficiency of administration and will also tend very greatly to the convenience of the general public."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

WHITE PHOSPHORUS MATCHES PROHIBITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. OZAER: "My Lord, I introduce the Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus, and I move that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon.

"This Bill, my Lord, is intended to carry out the liabilities and responsibilities which the Government of India have undertaken by adhering to the Berne International Convention of 1906, the object of which is to abolish the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. India has recently become a party to the Convention, and it is now necessary that she should prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus.

"The manufacture of matches made with white phosphorus is, as is well known, attended with great risk to the operatives of contracting a very painful and dangerous disease known as necrosis, or in the vulgar tongue phossy jaw. The International Convention came into being in the hope of suppressing this disease, and it now counts among its adherents the greater number of the civilised nations of the world. In India the manufacture of matches is, comparatively speaking, in its infancy. There are only, so far as I know, in the whole of India, some three or four factories of any importance. There is, thus, an immediate danger of the disease spreading to any serious extent in India. But, on the other hand, the fact that so few factories are concerned makes it a less serious matter to prohibit the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches than if there were already a large industry with capital invested in plant which perhaps could not be adapted to other forms of manufacture. A case of necrosis has already been reported from one of the factories, and the Government of India, therefore, have had little hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the time is fully come when the use of white phosphorus should be prohibited.

"The prohibition of manufacture carries with it naturally the prohibition of the importation of matches made with white phosphorus. Otherwise we should be exposing manufacturers in India, while they were prohibited from making any but the ordinary safety matches, to competition with matches which were made in this dangerous way. And in so doing, India, which has been a large market for these matches, will bear her part indirectly in suppressing in other countries an industry attended with such great dangers to the operatives. But, however excellent such a motive would be, Government would scarcely have been justified in taking this step in the interests of the working classes in other countries if it had been greatly to the detriment of the Indian consumer. It has been urged that in a damp climate such as prevails for a great part of the year in most parts of India the ordinary safety match is of very little use and that the population cannot get on without the phosphorus-tipped strike-anywhere match, which is so familiar, especially among the poorer classes. This point was carefully considered by Government before they decided to accede to the Convention. The evidence that has been brought before them is all against the contention that the consumer will suffer. Time will be allowed for the change to be made gradually, and the expert information which Government have received indicates that non-phosphorus strike-anywhere matches, which will stand damp as well as the ordinary phosphorus matches, can now be manufactured at a cost of production so little higher as not likely to affect the consumer. For instance, among the countries which have joined the Convention and presumably can manage to do without phosphorus matches, are British Colonies such as Mauritius, the Seychelles, South and North Nigeria, and Fiji, and the prohibition is also in force in the Dutch East Indies and in the French Colonies of New Caledonia, Madagascar and West Africa. In these countries conditions must be much the same as, or even worse than, in India. A striking instance nearer home is that no matches, other than safety matches, have been permitted in Burma since 1890, and Burma can boast an evil pre-eminence among the wet districts of India. The prohibition in that Province was based on entirely different grounds to those of the present legislation. It was found that the ingenious *dakoit* utilised the heads of non-safety matches for the manufacture of percussion caps which he subsequently let

off to the detriment of his fellow-countrymen and of the police. The question of removing the restriction was raised in 1906, and the then Secretary to the Government of Burma wrote 'I am to submit that the exclusion from this Province of non-safety matches has caused no public inconvenience and has not been received by the public with any protest.' I think, my Lord, that the experience of Burma amply disposes of the theory that the Indian consumer cannot get on without white phosphorus matches.

"In framing the Bill, which *mutatis mutandis* follows the lines of the corresponding English Act of 1908, we have been careful to provide a sufficient interval before it comes into operation, adequately to safeguard existing rights. The prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches and of the importation of matches made with it does not come into force until the 1st January 1913, and section 6 of the Bill, which prohibits the sale, or possession for the purpose of sale, of any matches made with white phosphorus, is not to come into force until 1st January 1914. We are advised that this latter provision will give sufficient time for the disposal of existing stocks."

The Hon'ble Mr. ASSIRVADA: "My Lord, I desire to make a few observations on this Bill, not because I would in any way object to its introduction, but in the hope that my remarks will be considered by those in charge of the measure before it comes up for final disposal in Calcutta. Before dealing with the question, I would however express my acknowledgment to the Hon'ble Mr. Clark for postponing introduction until to-day. It was originally intended to introduce the Bill on the 11th, to consider the Report of the Select Committee on the 18th and presumably to pass the measure to-day. But on representations from the Bengal, Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce, who have all asked for time for consideration, the Honourable Member has kindly postponed the introduction, and this will give ample time for the measure to be considered before it comes up for final disposal later on. The Bill itself is of some commercial importance. But, as I shall show later, it will affect consumers in this country far more than it will affect the manufacturers of matches and the importers of them into India. The Bill only came to my hand about a fortnight ago, but rumours that it was to be introduced were current earlier in the year, and some enquiries had been made, but I feel not sufficient as yet to enable the question to be very fully dealt with. From the third line of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which says that it has been decided that India shall be a party to the Berne International Convention of 1906, the object of which is to prohibit the use of yellow phosphorus matches, I rather feared that this Bill was not to be discussed on its merits. But now that the Hon'ble Member has given time for consideration, the views of the commercial community can of course be gathered, and I have no doubt the question will be decided eventually at the next meeting in Calcutta, with due regard to the best interests of the people of this country in the matter. I have a perfectly open mind on the question. I only desire that we should have full opportunities before we pass the measure, which I am told will cause considerable inconvenience to the agricultural and labouring classes in India whose numbers it is difficult to reckon. The Statement of Objects and Reasons refers to the Berne Convention, and I understand that the desire that India shall now become a party to this Convention is only following the example of other countries. But the conditions in this country are vastly different to those in Europe, and a question which is perhaps of more importance is, have not the methods of manufacture developed in Europe, have not these methods vastly improved, since the signing of the Convention? From information supplied to me I understand that in the early eighties, when this question was first agitated, some matches were made by hand, and the disease of necrosis was very prevalent. After a year, or even before the signing of the Convention, conditions rapidly changed; and now, at any rate in Sweden and Norway, where these matches are principally made in Europe, the disease has been practically stamped out, and most up-to-date machinery, with perfect methods of ventilation, is used. I have received letters from the London representatives of groups of factories, in one of which it is said that under the perfect conditions under which sulphur matches are now made, all danger of necrosis may be considered as over, and in their works it is ten years since a case of necrosis occurred. In another the report is very similar. This danger of necrosis is said to be very remote in well-ventilated factories, and by care and the preventive steps taken, especially in Sweden, this disease has practically been stamped out. 'It is many years since we had a case of necrosis in our factories. In our factories we employ about 4,000 hands.' The latter goes on to say that in the United States of America similar legislation to that now proposed in India was suggested, but the measure was dropped when it was shown that the disease could be avoided by care in manufacture. Now the question I would ask is this: may not India benefit by the undoubtedly beneficial results of the Berne Convention if it can be shown that the people of this country really require this particular kind of match? It is not, and cannot be, contended that the use of this match does any harm to the consumers, and if the extracts I have quoted are typical of the present conditions in Europe, we should not exclude such importations. It is said that one of the reasons for this legislation is that match manufacture is now beginning in India, and that it would be difficult to control it in the interests of the work-people. I am open to conviction as to this; but as we supervise and control other manufactures in this country, cannot we also control the manufacture of matches? They cannot be made and distributed to out-of-the-way places; and as we have heaps of factory inspectors, there ought to be no difficulty in formulating a scheme of control. Now, wherein lies the hardship of prohibition? The figures of importation for all India I have not got, for the official returns do not

distinguish between the different kinds of matches. From 1st January to 31st December 1909 nearly 37,000 cases of sulphurs were imported into Bombay from Europe and Japan, against 30,500 packages of safeties. The 1910 figures are 39,400 sulphurs against 30,000 safeties, from which it is clear that the sulphurs are very largely used. The conditions of manufacture in Japan I regret I do not know anything about, but as the industry there is comparatively a new one, in all probability the most up-to-date machinery is used. In the peculiar climate of this country, which differs so very materially from that in those countries which became a party to this Convention, a match is required which does not go soft in the monsoon and will strike anywhere. The sulphur matches now imported fulfil these conditions, and it is because of this that they are so largely imported. They are, I believe, dearer than safeties, and it is not difficult to realise that to an agricultural labourer a match which strikes anywhere and will not deteriorate in the damp weather is the most valuable. I was told a few days ago by a Muhammadan, a man who knows a good deal of the conditions of life in this country, that when the labourers are leaving their villages in the morning, one of them will buy a box of sulphurs, will distribute the contents among his fellows, say half a dozen to each, and thereby the day's need in this respect is provided for. The only alternative is of course a box of safeties for each man, the striking surface of which goes soft and becomes useless in the monsoon, besides which the tips of the matches also go soft and come off. I do not wish to enlarge on this, as it is a matter of common experience. Safeties are used mainly by Europeans and by people who dwell in the towns. Sulphurs are used by the agricultural and labouring classes in the districts. It has not yet been shown that an equally good match can be produced. My information on the point is this, that while it may be possible to produce a strike-anywhere match which would contain no sulphur, it would not be equal to the match now imported, and the price would probably be higher. An interesting point in connection with this question is that when the expedition for the relief of Khartoum was being sent down, the War Office decided that sulphur matches were the only suitable ones, and struck out safeties as being unsuitable. My Lord, I am not in any way antagonistic to this Bill, if good cause could be shown; but I think that close enquiries ought to be made, as to the present conditions of manufacture before we deprive the people of this country of a very serviceable article in constant daily use, and it is in the hope that this may be done that I have ventured to address the Council on this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark: "My Lord, I think I ought to make a few observations on the very temperate and moderate speech which the Hon'ble Member has just delivered. I am aware, of course, that the conditions under which these matches are manufactured in Europe have very greatly improved, but the question is this. We are legislating for India and not for Europe; and we have to consider whether those conditions are applicable here and whether we are likely to get the improved methods of European factories in India. Hon'ble Members who know the conditions of this country better than I do will, I think, agree with me that it would be extremely difficult to get the Indian operatives to take the necessary measures to avoid the danger of contamination. Whether, also, the factories here would be prepared to import elaborate, automatic machinery is a further and doubtful question. If, as seems probable, strict regulation would prove in effect prohibitive, it would certainly be simpler and fairer directly to prohibit the use of white phosphorus. Also the experience in Europe is not so entirely favourable as the Hon'ble Member suggests. Other countries have tried regulation and found it fail. We began in England by regulating the manufacture in 1900, but we joined the Berne Convention in 1908. Austria, which held out for a long time and which is a great match-manufacturing country, has now passed a law prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in manufacture.

"The Hon'ble Member has referred to the United States of America as one of the countries in which prohibition has not been found necessary. My information on this point by no means agrees with his. I have here the report of the last General meeting of the Committee of the International Association for Labour Legislation held in September 1910. It thus contains information fairly up-to-date. I will read a brief extract from the report:

'In the United States the prohibition of white phosphorus is expected in the near future, owing to the active initiative of the President of our American Section, Professor Farnam, and the Secretary, Dr John B. Andrews. A joint investigation undertaken by the American Bureau of Labour and our American Section, covering 15 of the 16 American match factories, showed that where 15 cases of phosphorus necrosis were discovered by the Federal officials, the Secretary of the American Section found 80 cases by close investigations in the homes of the workers in 4 of these factories. The investigation showed that 65 per cent. of the workers were exposed to phosphorus fumes, that 25 per cent. were women and 83 per cent. young persons under 16. The total number of workers in the 15 factories amounted to 3,597 persons, 2,024 of which were men, 1,253 adult women, 121 boys and 193 girls under 16. The inadequacy of the washing accommodation, ventilation, etc., was also revealed by the inquiry.'

"That cannot be described as a very encouraging result.

"The Hon'ble Member also considers that the consumer will suffer by the prohibition of these matches. As to that I have already informed Council of the countries where prohibition has already been effected and where the climatic conditions must be at least as bad as in India. I have cited the case of the West African Colonies, probably as wet a country as any in the world, and the case of Burma, where all matches, except safety matches, have been

prohibited for the last 23 years. I submit therefore that there is no strong case for supposing that the consumer will suffer. And in connection with consumption there is another point which deserves mention. The Hon'ble Member says that there can be no objection to permitting the use of these matches. I think that is a very debatable point. The matches contain a dangerous explosive (that was the reason for their prohibition in Burma). They also contain a dangerous poison, and their use brings the poison within reach of the poorest."

"On this point too the example of other countries is of interest. Australia where matches made with white phosphorus are not manufactured at all, has prohibited their importation. Even a more striking instance is that of Sweden. Sweden is, I suppose, one of the largest match-making countries in the world. The manufacture of matches with white phosphorus is permitted there, but it is only permitted on condition that the matches are exported. The Swedish Government do not allow their circulation in their own country."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES EXCISE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK: "My Lord, I ask for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the Excise law in the Central Provinces. The scope of this measure and the necessity for it is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. As stated therein, the existing Excise law of the Province (Act XII of 1896) has been found defective in various respects and too inelastic and restrictive for the efficient carrying out of Excise administration under present conditions. The new Bill has been drawn so as to provide for this, and also for the natural development of the administration in the future, and to obviate, as far as possible, the necessity for further legislation as that development takes place."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CLARK introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Central Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR CLARK moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies. He said:—"My Lord, the object of this Bill is to provide for the better control of Life Insurance Companies in this country. Hitherto these companies have been under the ordinary Companies law as commercial companies. That has not proved a very satisfactory arrangement. I propose shortly also to ask leave to introduce a Bill for the better control of Provident Insurance Societies, that is to say, societies, not being Life Assurance Companies proper, which undertake insurance of births, marriages and deaths. By the joint operation of these two measures, we hope to establish an efficient control over the insurance business which falls within the general scope of life insurance in India.

"The question was originally brought to the notice of the Government of India through scandals which arose in connection with some mushroom Companies and Societies which broke down and through which a great many people lost their money. There has been some criticism of the Government over the delay in bringing forward this measure. I think people who levelled this criticism have not entirely appreciated the difficulties of legislating on so complicated a subject in a country like India. You are not here, as in the United Kingdom, legislating for a small area and a homogeneous population: Imperial legislation in India covers a vast area, where the conditions are widely divergent, and it is very important, before framing legislation, to ascertain exactly what those conditions are in all parts of the country alike. We have had to consult the Local Governments—which takes time—and they in their turn have had to consult commercial bodies, which sometimes takes even longer. The Bills have been framed after study of the reports which we received, and they have been sent to the Secretary of State in order to get the benefit of the much longer experience which they have had in England in regard to legislation dealing with life assurance. I think anything like hasty or ill-thought-out legislation would be exceedingly dangerous in a matter of this kind. It would almost certainly be insufficient, and very likely disastrous. The Government here has a double duty. First and foremost it has to protect the poorer classes, who are the chief clients of the Insurance Companies. But it has also to ensure that, in penalising the bad companies, it does not hamper the operations of the good. To do that would be to penalise thrift: and I submit that Government have done wisely in taking time to study this subject, which is full of so many complications and pitfalls. Two alternatives lay before Government—either legislation involving a considerable measure of State control as in certain Continental countries, or legislation as in the United Kingdom, which is based on the principle of a minimum of State control and a maximum of publicity. We have unhesitatingly followed the latter model. The public in India, however, are less instructed in such matters than the corresponding clientèle of Insurance Companies at home, and it seemed desirable that in one or two particulars Government should take a larger measure of control than is the case in England. Consequently powers are sought under the

Bill for the Governor-General in Council to take the initiative in applying to the Court to order the winding up of a Company which appears to be insolvent and also to appoint Inspectors to examine into the affairs of any Life Insurance Companies, in cases where explanations have been demanded of defects in the deposited accounts or other papers, and where such explanations have not been forthcoming or have proved to be unsatisfactory. But the safeguard to which we principally trust is publicity. Provision is made in the Bill for the preparation of proper accounts and balance-sheets and for periodical valuations by an actuary. All these documents are to be deposited with the Governor General in Council, and all share or policy holders are to have rights to copies. Every Company is also required before commencing business to make a deposit of Rs. 1 lakh. This, of course, is not a very large sum, but from the information before us it seems likely to afford a sufficient deterrent to the fraudulent Company, while on the other hand it will not be large enough unduly to penalise the smaller Companies of good standing of which there are a considerable number in India. The Bill also provides, in the case of a Life Insurance Company doing other business besides that of life assurance, for the complete separation of the life assurance fund and its appropriation as security for the life policy holders.

"There is one other provision of the Bill to which I should perhaps refer, as at first sight it may seem open to some criticism. We have decided to exempt from the provision of the Bill as to the initial deposit, and from the requirements as to accounts, etc., Life Assurance Companies doing business in India which are carrying on business in the United Kingdom under the English Act of 1909. The reasons for this exemption are, I submit, clear and sufficient. Such Companies have deposited in the United Kingdom a sum of £20,000, or about three times as much as the deposit we propose to ask for here. Their business, including their Indian business, is subjected, in the United Kingdom, to the same scrutiny as we propose to require of Indian Companies proper, and they have to submit accounts, etc., in forms practically identical with those prescribed in our Bill. Copies of these returns will have to be forwarded to the authorities in India by any Company which is to qualify for the exemption. To require that they should also make a deposit in India and should comply separately with the requirements of the Indian Bill, would have been superfluous and even unjustifiably vexatious.

"I do not think, my Lord, that at this stage I need say more on the subject of this proposed legislation. The Bill when introduced will be made public and circulated in the ordinary manner, and we have every hope that, together with the Provident Insurance Societies Bill, it will be passed into law during the Calcutta session of Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARMSTRONG: My Lord, I am very glad to see the introduction of this Bill. The question I know has been a very troublesome one, but I think the measure is very necessary to the best interests of assurers in this country. I think, however, that the Bill might be strengthened in some particulars. For instance, I think it would be very advisable that a certain percentage of the life assurance fund should be invested in trust securities, and also that, where a company carries on other business, the life assurance funds should be separately invested. I am unable on this occasion to deal with the other points in the Bill, but I hope that the two suggestions I have made will be considered before the matter comes up for final disposal."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR: "My Lord, I have been connected with the industrial movement in India for some time and with the Industrial Conference and the question of Insurance Companies. The present law in regard to Insurance Companies and the serious evils which exist in regard to these and several of these Provident Societies was considered in an informal manner by several persons taking an interest in the industrial progress of the country. What the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill has characterised as mushroom Companies is literally true in regard to very many of these concerns, and it is an undoubted fact that several persons of small means have come to grief over these concerns, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that this question is about to be dealt with by the legislature. But it is not only those small mushroom Companies which have produced evils. In regard to certain Companies which have large names and probably large means also, there have arisen cases—and one was very recently brought to my notice—of hardship suffered by persons who got their lives or property insured. There are Companies which are not registered in India, which are registered outside India and carry on business here, and it has been found in the case of some of these Companies that it was very difficult to obtain in the case of an insured life, or in the case of other assurance, the amount for which the life or the property was insured. The Company had no property in India; they had only agents or a so-called office, and beyond a few tables and chairs there was nothing whatsoever that a person who had a claim upon them and had obtained a decree in regard to that could obtain satisfaction, and he was practically told so.

"My Lord, whether the safeguards which the Bill, I understand, proposes to enact in this matter will be adequate or some better safeguards will have to be thought about is a matter which will be considered hereafter. But it is a matter for congratulation that the Government do wish to take action in the matter and that the serious evils which have been felt by several persons are about to be dealt with. I hope that the suggestions which will be made in regard to this by persons of the various communities will be considered very sympathetically by the Member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK: "My Lord, I do not know whether the Companies to which the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar alludes are English Companies or whether they are other Companies

doing business in England. The exemption which we propose in regard to accounts and the deposit of 1 lakh, and so on, applies only to Companies operating in England under the Act of 1909 which can prove that they are doing so to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council. The operations of these Companies are very closely watched in England, and I should have hardly expected that they would be concerned in any business of the kind he describes. However, I have no doubt he will be glad to give us particulars of the cases he has in mind.

"As to what the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong says, we shall of course be very glad to consider the points he mentions when the Bill comes up for consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies. He said: "My Lord, as I have already dealt with the principles underlying our proposed legislation in respect of life insurance generally, I need not say much in regard to this Bill. I ought, however, to explain that the Bill does not profess to be a general measure dealing with Friendly Societies. Friendly Societies on the lines of those which have been so successful in England do not, so far as I am aware, exist in India, though we may well hope that in time a growing movement towards thrift will bring them into existence in this country. The present Bill therefore has not nearly so wide a scope as the English Friendly Societies Act.

"A large proportion of the Societies in India are of the type known as 'dividing societies.' Such societies are not strictly subject to actuarial criticism and there is strong reason for thinking that the great majority of them are working on an unsound basis. In many cases their tendency, as at present conducted, is to spend excessive sums in management; and the promoters are apt to disappear or evade their obligations after a certain number of years' working, when the claims upon the Company have increased out of proportion to the growth in their revenue. It is unsound societies of this type which we have especially in view in the present legislation.

"As in the Life Insurance Bill, the main principle of this measure is to secure the maximum of publicity. But here again, and for similar reasons, we have gone further in the direction of State control than in the English legislation regulating Friendly Societies. In the United Kingdom registration is optional; but we propose to make it compulsory on all Provident Insurance Societies in India to register themselves and to supply copies of their rules to the Registrar. Power will also be given to the Registrar in cases where he is of opinion that there is ground for enquiry, either into the solvency of a Society or as to whether its business is being conducted fraudulently, or not in accordance with the rules, to direct an enquiry to be held by an actuary; and, if the report is unsatisfactory, he will have power to direct the dissolution of the Society. I recognise that this provision imposes a considerable measure of responsibility on the Registrar, but I greatly doubt whether in India the interests of the members of these Societies could be adequately safeguarded without giving some such powers to a Government officer.

"Another important provision of the Bill prohibits the receipt by Insurance Societies of premiums for insuring against the death of any person other than the actual payer of the premium, or of a near relative such as children, brothers and sisters, etc. Such insurances are pure gambling which in the United Kingdom is rendered illegal under the Gambling Act of 1774. There is nothing whatever to be said in favour of them and it is a form of business which often has a very sinister side.

"The other provisions of the Bill deal with the requirements as to accounts and balance-sheets necessary in order to secure that measure of publicity which we trust will prove the best safeguard of the policy-holders."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR G. FLEETWOOD WILSON: My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. The Bill was amended in 1910, and one of the objects of that amendment was to considerably enhance the stamp-duty on bills of exchange

and promissory notes exceeding in amount Rs. 1,000. It also increased the rate on bills between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 but to a less extent. It contained a concession in regard to bills of Rs. 600 and under. The old rate was allowed to remain and the new rate did not apply. The result of this concession is as unexpected as it is unsatisfactory. Advantage has been taken of it to break up large bills into a number of small bills so as to evade the full duty on a large figure bill. I may mention that great inconvenience has been caused to banks and firms and that the Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce who have been consulted are in favour of withdrawing the concession, and the object of this amendment is to do so. The present Bill therefore proposes to raise the old duty on bills of exchange for amounts not exceeding Rs 1,000 in roughly the same ratio as the enhancement which was effected in 1910 on bills which exceeded the amount of Rs. 1,000.

"The principle of the amending Bill has met with the approval, as I have said, of the Presidency Banks and all but one of the Chambers of Commerce, and I do not think I need elaborate the advantages of it any further".

The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong: "My Lord, I am also very glad to see the introduction of this Bill, and I hope it will be passed without any hesitation. During the past eighteen months a very great deal of additional work has been thrown on those who handle such small bills, the fullest advantage having been taken of the reduced duty on small amounts."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the President: "Before adjourning the proceedings of the Legislative Council to-day I wish to say a few words. In the first place I should like to express, on my own behalf, and on behalf of the Government of India, and I think I may say, on behalf of all Members of Council, our keen regret that this is the last occasion on which as a Council we shall be able to profit by the assistance and advice of our friend Mr. Macpherson, the Legislative Secretary.

"Mr. Macpherson has had a very long, useful and distinguished career. It may not be within the knowledge of some of the Members of my Council that Mr. Macpherson has served for 34 years in the Legislative Department under no less than 8 Viceroys and 9 Law Members and has taken a prominent share in the preparation of all the laws and amendments that have been passed by the Legislative Council during that period. He has seen the Council grow from a small body of less than 20 Members, amongst whom the non-official element was practically a negligible quantity, to its present membership of about 70, of which nearly one-half are non-official Members.

"Since his appointment as Secretary, he has enjoyed the confidence of 5 successive Law Members; he has been the principal draftsman of the Government of India ever since his appointment in 1898, and I think without exaggeration we may say that the Indian Statute-book in its present form is largely the handiwork of Mr. Macpherson. His exceptional knowledge and experience were of the utmost usefulness to the Government of India in the preparation of the constitution of the new Council, and I think I can say authoritatively that he enjoyed the complete confidence and trust of the late and present Law Members. And now at the end of a long, useful and distinguished career, Mr. Macpherson is entitled to his well-earned repose, and I think that I may say on behalf of all Members here that he will carry away with him in his honourable retirement our warmest and most cordial wishes for his continued health and happiness. I can assure him that he will not be forgotten, and although we may sometimes miss the familiar kindly presence of one whom we have all known so well, I am confident that in Mr. Vincent, a gentleman of exceptional attainments and of a distinguished legal career, we shall have a worthy successor who will strain every nerve to maintain the high traditions of his office and of the Legislative Department of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson: "My Lord, I trust I may be permitted to tender my most respectful and grateful thanks to Your Lordship for the extremely kind terms in which you have referred to my services as Secretary to this Council."

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR.

His Excellency the President: "I have one more subject that I wish to mention to-day. In winding up the Budget Debate on the 27th March last I told you that Their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, would be received by the representatives of British India on the Ridge at Delhi. Since making that announcement the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to signify his consent to receiving an Address from the Members of my Legislative Council as the accredited representatives of British India on the Ridge at Delhi

on the occasion of the State entry. I trust, therefore, that my Legislative Council will be in full strength on that occasion in the special places that will be reserved for them on the Ridge. As I shall be in personal attendance on His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor, on that occasion, the Address will be presented by the Honourable Vice-President of the Legislative Council. A draft of the proposed Address will be submitted for His Imperial Majesty's approval, and I hope that all Honourable Members of my Council will sign the Address as soon as possible after their arrival at Delhi and before the morning of the State entry of Their Imperial Majesties.

"I have nothing more to say to-day, except that I now adjourn the Council *sine die*."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

SIMLA,
The 29th September 1911.

APPENDIX A

Memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India regarding the measures taken for the suppression of malaria and plague in India.

1. The registration of vital statistics in India, except in a few of the towns, is necessarily carried out by means of an illiterate agency with the result that the registered causes of death are always very misleading. For this reason it is not possible to indicate with any degree of accuracy the direct effect of scourges like malaria and plague upon the growth of populations, but there can be no doubt that in some provinces they have been among the most important causes of the low figures recorded at the census of 1911. The provisional totals of that census show that in the United Provinces and the Punjab the present populations are actually less than the populations in 1901, and although it is difficult to appraise the relative importance of the many and various factors to which this unfortunate result is due, the great influence of the terrible epidemics of malaria and of plague from which these provinces have suffered during the decade must be admitted. The adverse effects of plague are chiefly manifest in an enormous increase of mortality, but epidemic malaria is disastrous not only in that way but in bringing about a great reduction in the number of births during the year following the epidemic. In the United Provinces the first four years of the decade preceding the recent census were a period of returning prosperity after the famines of 1897 and 1900, but in 1905 the crops were again bad and in 1906 famine occurred in Bundelkhand and the south of the Agra Division. In 1907 the monsoon failed entirely in August, causing a severe famine which continued until 1908 when the provinces were devastated by the most severe epidemic of malaria ever experienced in them, and during the decade as a whole the deaths recorded as due to fever exceeded those during the previous decade by more than 1½ million. Plague appeared in the provinces in 1897 but the deaths during the decade prior to the census of 1901 numbered only 362 as compared with 1,314,736 during the decade prior to the census of the present year. In the Punjab the decade as a whole was one of considerable agricultural prosperity, but the state of the public health was deplorable. Prior to the census of 1901 the deaths from plague in the province had numbered only about 3,000, but during the decade preceding the census of 1911 the deaths from that disease were over two millions. In 1908 the province was visited by one of the very severe epidemics of malaria to which at intervals it is subject and for the decade as a whole the number of deaths recorded from plague and fevers together exceeded the number during the previous decade by more than 1½ million.

2. At the outset of any attempt to describe the measures that are being taken to eradicate malaria and plague from India it may not be out of place to record the fact that to the action taken and to the discoveries made in this country not only India but the world in general owes almost the whole of the knowledge upon which efficient and precise measures against those diseases are everywhere based. As regards malaria it may be recalled firstly, that the Cinchona enterprise of the Government of India, commenced more than 60 years ago, has been the chief means of bringing about such a fall in the price of quinine as to render practicable the policy of making the drug available to the poorest peasants throughout the world; secondly, that India was the first country in which an endeavour was made to mitigate malaria among the poor by the plan of selling single doses of quinine for the smallest coin in general daily use among the people; and, thirdly, that to an officer of the Indian Medical Service (Sir Ronald Ross) belongs the credit of the discovery of the mode by which the disease is contracted and spread, and therefore the discovery of the precise measures by which alone its eradication is possible. As regards plague we may recall firstly the discovery and provision of an effective mode of protection in inoculation; secondly the attainment of exact knowledge regarding the part played by rats in the epidemiology and endemiology of the disease; and thirdly the discovery of the mode of infection and conveyance by means of the rat-flea, which has led to the abandonment of many useless and very troublesome measures, previously considered essential, and has rendered it possible to name accurately the particular methods necessary for the avoidance and prevention of the disease.

3. The measures which are at present being taken for dealing with malaria are based upon the recommendations of an Imperial Conference on the subject which was held at Simla in October 1909. The conference considered that the first step in a satisfactory and widespread endeavour to deal with malaria in this country should be the establishment of a permanent organisation comprising:

A Central Scientific Committee.
Provincial Committees
A general committee consisting of the members of the Central Committee and delegates from the Provincial Committees.

The progress that has been made in the establishment and work of this organisation is fully described in Nos. 1 to 3 of the publication "Paludism" which is laid on the table. The deliberations of the Conference showed that a first essential in the campaign against malaria is a complete knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the disease in different localities and to secure this it was arranged, early in 1910, that each province should be given an opportunity of training a number of officers and subordinates in modern methods of malaria research. To this end there was established at Kasauli a Central Malaria Bureau, containing a museum, laboratory and reference library, and at Amritsar a house was secured which serves as a permanent laboratory for malarial investigation and teaching. At the latter place three classes of instruction under Major Christophers, I.M.S., have been held, the number of officers and subordinates who have attended them being 48 in all. The next step was the appointment in the different provinces of specially trained officers and subordinates whose sole duties are in connexion with malaria. These officers are provided with adequate working staffs and tour from place to place investigating the disease and assisting in its prevention. The measures now being undertaken in the several Provinces are briefly the following:—

Madras.—A Malaria Board is to be constituted and a special malaria officer is to be deputed for three years. Another officer, Major Perry, I.M.S., has been deputed under the instructions of the Central Committee to investigate the malarial circumstances of the Jeypore Agency in this Presidency.

In some parts of the area of investigation malaria is very severely prevalent and in others only very moderately so and it is hoped that important practical results in connexion with the best methods of preventing malaria will accrue if the causes of the variations of malarial intensity can be ascertained. In 1910 the practical anti-malarial measures carried out in the Presidency included the introduction of effective drainage in different places, the filling up of useless ponds and pits, the prohibition of wet cultivation in proximity to dwellings, the destruction of mosquito larvæ by petrolage and the free distribution of quinine to malarious areas.

Bombay.—The Sanitary Board has been appointed the Provincial Committee for dealing with malaria. One of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Major Hutchinson, I.M.S., attended the first malaria class at Amritsar and on his return arrangements were made for the collection and compilation of mortality statistics on the lines recommended by the Central Committee. For the investigation of malaria in Bombay City, Dr. C. A. Bentley was on special duty from 1909 to 1911 and his valuable final report has just been published and is laid on the table. It proves conclusively the necessity for detailed investigation before great sums of money are spent on schemes designed to effect the improvement of malarial conditions, and indicates that in Bombay carefully devised measures for the destruction of the dangerous species of anopheles mosquito would very probably result in complete eradication of malaria from the city. If vigorous and proper measures are taken by the municipal corporation, on whom the carrying out of the measures devolves, the Government of Bombay will assist them with a grant of one lakh of rupees from provincial revenues. The other anti-malarial measures carried out in this Presidency during 1910 included the deputation of 27 sub-assistant surgeons to carry out operations for the mitigation of malaria in certain selected districts.

Bengal.—The Sanitary Board is the Provincial Committee for dealing with malaria. A specially trained officer, Captain Fry, I.M.S., has been appointed for malaria research in the province, and has been provided with a staff of assistants which will be increased as necessity arises. The anti-malarial measures carried out in 1910, included minor measures of training and petrolage in several towns and the construction of permanent masonry surface-drains. For the free distribution of quinine in affected districts, 28 sub-assistant surgeons were deputed. A proposal from the Local Government for a special engineering establishment for drainage schemes is under consideration.

United Provinces.—Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was placed on special duty for malaria research in November 1903, and during the remainder of that year and the greater part of 1909 Captain J. D Graham, I.M.S., was also engaged in that work. In March 1910 the latter officer was deputed to attend the malaria class at Amritsar and in May he took over the duties of special malaria officer and has continued to perform them since. A Provincial Committee and eight Divisional Committees have also been established in these provinces and during 1910 various important enquiries into the malarial circumstances of towns and rural areas as well as valuable educational and other measures for popularising the use of quinine and making the drug available to the poor were actively carried on. In four selected districts travelling dispensaries toured from village to village giving medical relief to persons suffering from malaria and other diseases.

Punjab.—An influential provincial committee for dealing with malaria has been appointed and a specially trained officer, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R Ades, I.M.S., with an adequate staff has been deputed as chief malaria officer. During the recent years large quantities of quinine have been distributed gratuitously by various agencies. Early in 1909, Major Christophers, I.M.S., was placed on special duty to investigate the causes of the terrible epidemics of malaria which from time to time afflict this province. His very valuable report has recently been published and is laid on the table. It shows that periodical flooding is an important factor in the causation of epidemics of malaria in this Province and that the measures necessary for their prevention and control may quite possibly come within the range of practical politics. This matter is now under consideration.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—In 1907 the Duars Planters' Association approached the Government of this province with a memorial requesting that the services of experts should be procured to acquire data as to the nature and causes of Blackwater and other fevers and to suggest remedial measures. As a result, the Government of India ordered a special enquiry to be conducted by the Central Research Institute, assisted by an Advisory Committee. Major Christophers and Dr Bentley were entrusted with the scientific portion of the investigations and their report upon Blackwater Fever, which was published in 1908, as No 35 of the Scientific Memoirs, is almost universally regarded as settling finally the vexed questions with regard to the ætiology of that dangerous disease. A large proportion of the planters in the Duars have taken action in accordance with the findings of the report and the result has been a great diminution in the number of cases of Blackwater Fever and a much reduced amount of malaria among them. The second report by the same officers on malaria in the Duars was written in 1909, and in view of the importance of the results recorded in it the Local Government in March 1910 appointed a committee to enquire into the sanitary and economic conditions under which the tea-garden coolies live. Both reports are about to be published and action upon them is being taken. In addition a very complete organisation for dealing with malaria in this province has recently been established, Dr. Bentley having been appointed special malaria officer on completing his enquiry into malaria in Bombay City. Among the anti-malarial measures adopted, in addition to organised attempts at mosquito reduction, is a new system for supplying quinine in a very effective and cheap form. The system is described in detail on page 93 of No. 2 of "Paludism." Six quinine demonstration camps will also be established and various important methods of educating the people in measures for the prevention of malaria form a noteworthy feature of the scheme in this province.

Burma.—A provincial malaria committee has been formed and Major Lalor, I.M.S., has been employed solely in malaria work.

Central Provinces.—The Sanitary Board is the provincial committee and a specially trained officer, Major Kenrick, I.M.S., has been appointed special malaria officer. The investigations were commenced in October 1910, and some results of them will be found on page 98 of "Paludism" No. 2 and page 24 of No. 3.

Troops and prisoners.—It would occupy too much space to describe the carefully devised measures against malaria that have been carried out among these bodies of people for some years, but the following statistics will give an idea of the degree of success attained. Among European troops in India the rates of admission to hospital on account of malarial fever were 485 per thousand of average strength for the decennial period ending with 1888, 374 per thousand for that ending with 1898 and only 223 per thousand for that ending with 1908. The following table shows the fall in the rates among Indian troops and Indian prisoners:—

QUINQUENNIAL admission rates from malaria per 1,000 of strength.

	1889–1893.	1894–1898.	1899–1903.	1904–1908.
Indian Army	467·0	341·0	306·0	229·6
Indian Prisoners	393·0	320·0	277·0	166·0

3. When plague first appeared in India, nothing was known as regards the mode by which it is contracted and spread, and all that could be done was to attempt to eradicate it by the means adopted in European countries for dealing with epidemic disease. With this object very strenuous efforts were made, but success was not attained and sometimes the measures led directly to the misfortunes they were designed to avert. It soon became clear that it was impossible to deal effectively with the epidemic in the absence of help from the people themselves, and a policy of persuasion and assistance was substituted for the more rigorous measures, but this also failed to prevent the extension of the disease. In the meantime considerable progress had been made in the study of the epidemiology of the disease and it was felt that if the remaining gaps in our knowledge could be filled greater precision might be given to the measures which it was possible to adopt. To this end the Government of India in the autumn of 1904 addressed the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India with a view to undertaking a more complete enquiry into the etiology of plague, and a Plague Research Commission was established, working under the direction of an Advisory Committee in England. As a result of the establishment of this Commission, by May 1907 satisfactory replies had been found to most of the questions concerning the epidemiology and mode of spread of the disease. In the meantime the value of anti-plague inoculation had been conclusively proved and in August 1907 the Government of India were able to make definite recommendations relating to the following subjects: (1) the prevention of contact between man and infected rats and rat fleas, (2) the destruction of rats, (3) other measures for excluding rats from dwellings and for limiting their numbers, (4) evacuation of areas in which plague is prevalent, (5) provision of facilities for inoculation, (6) measures for the extirpation of plague from localities in which it persists throughout the period of abatement, and for preventing its spread from them. After a brief interval, the Commission resumed its labours and at the present time the services of five specially trained officers are entirely devoted to the further study of important problems in connexion with the epidemiology and mode of persistence of the epidemic. The preventive measures that are at present being taken against the disease are based upon the findings of the Commission and are known to be those which alone can prove effective, but, as their success depends naturally upon the extent to which they find favour with the people, the results in different parts of the country are by no means uniform.

Detailed accounts of these preventive measures will be found in the annual reports of the several provincial Sanitary Commissioners and only a few remarks upon them need be made here. In Madras, measures of rat destruction, evacuation of infected areas and inoculation are supplemented by measures for the segregation of patients and contacts, the disinfection of infected houses and effects and the surveillance for seven days of persons coming from infected areas. In Bombay, inoculation, evacuation and rat destruction are the chief operations carried out. In Bengal, evacuation is the most popular of all measures. In the United Provinces, evacuation is not unpopular in rural areas and the inhabitants of towns sometimes agree to adopt it, but the people are averse to inoculation. It is believed, however, that, if their confidence can be gained by treating them for ordinary diseases, their prejudices against inoculation may in time be overcome and to this end a number of travelling dispensaries have recently been established; four officers of the Indian Medical Service and 32 Sub Assistant Surgeons being employed on this duty. In the Punjab a similar system of travelling dispensaries has been in existence since 1907 and it is reported that inoculation is gradually coming into favour. In this province evacuation is unpopular. Rat destruction is carried out in places where plague persists during the quiescent season and in other places as soon as the disease appears. In Burma the measures advocated at the close of 1910 were evacuation of small towns and villages, inoculation of those who would accept it, and the systematic trapping of rats. In some towns strenuous efforts for the destruction of rats by a method known as "driving" have been adopted but it is said that the plan leads to large recurrent expenditure and is only a temporary expedient.

4. Since 1908–1906 a recurring grant of 30 lakhs of rupees has been made from Imperial revenues for improving sanitation in the different provinces with special reference to plague, and in 1910–1911 a special non recurring grant of 57 lakhs was made from Imperial revenues for expenditure chiefly on drainage schemes likely to improve malarial conditions in towns. It is hoped to discuss schemes of urban sanitation at a conference of Sanitary Commissioners which will be held in Bombay in November of this year.

5. Included in the non-recurring grant just mentioned is a sum of five lakhs of rupees which has been set aside as a special fund to be devoted to research in connexion with sanitation and some of the suggested methods of utilising this grant in connexion with malaria and plague will be found on pages 1 and 2 to 8 of "Paledum" No. 3. It is proposed that one of the objects of expenditure shall be the investigation and carrying out of various methods by which the people of India may be educated in subjects of elementary hygiene and domestic sanitation and in a knowledge of how best to prevent themselves from being attacked by malaria, plague, and other epidemic diseases. It is

felt that although the very important discoveries and the vigorous prophylactic efforts that have been made in India have resulted in a very accurate knowledge of the measures necessary for the control of malaria and of plague, even a modicum of success in effective prevention cannot be hoped for, unless the people themselves are willing to co-operate whole-heartedly in the campaign. It is thought that this active co-operation will not be secured until the people have learnt to understand and to have faith in the principles on which the measures are based, and that their education on these matters is a primary and essential condition of success. In this connexion it should be borne in mind that the history of epidemic plague as it occurs among human beings in this: Plague occurs among rats in a house. So soon as rats begin to die they at once migrate from the infected spots. The rats having been attacked by plague migrate from the house, but they leave behind them their nests, and in their nests they leave a large number of rat fleas which contain plague bacilli owing to their having sucked blood of infected rats. The rat flea ordinarily will not bite human beings, but when it becomes hungry it thinks a human being is better than nothing: it comes out and bites human beings and they become attacked by plague. The question of the prevention of plague is therefore chiefly one of domestic hygiene, and one way to prevent plague is by teaching the public that they should not allow collections of rubbish about their houses, behind which rats can build their nests. They should be taught also not to throw about in the vicinity of their houses remnants of food which will attract rats, and in fact every precaution should be taken to prevent the rat from becoming a domestic animal. The rat is not a domestic animal in the houses of Europeans but it is a domestic animal in the houses of a large number of Indians. What is wanted is to educate Indians up to this particular point. As regards malaria, reference is invited to the speech by the Hon'ble Maulvi Alli Chaudhuri at the Imperial Malaria Conference in which he said "whatever measures might be adopted the best and never failing method will be to educate the people. It is absolutely necessary to educate the young and the old on this subject by means of lessons introduced in the school books and by leaflets, health series and popular lectures."

Just as in the case of plague the co-operation of the people is necessary for the eradication of the disease, so it may be pointed out that the attempts of Government to stamp out malaria are frequently nullified, owing to the fact that individuals persist in allowing old pots, gurrahs, kerosine-oil tins, etc., to accumulate in their compounds and thus furnish breeding-places for mosquitos. If our campaign against malaria is ever to be crowned by success, it is essential that the efforts of Government should be supplemented by individual endeavours to secure sanitation in and around the household.

This matter has engaged the serious attention of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, which has now inaugurated a series of lectures in "Home Hygiene" with special reference to tropical conditions. An advanced manual has already been published and a simple primer, which will be translated into the various vernaculars, is now under preparation.

C. P. LUKIS—18-9-11.

APPENDIX B.

Statement regarding agricultural conditions laid on the table by the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle.

There is nothing calling for special remark in the agricultural conditions of Burma and North-East India, nor, if there is a reasonable amount of rain in the next few weeks, is there any ground for anxiety in the centre and south of the Peninsula. The deficiency in the rainfall in July and August affected the north of the Bombay Presidency, a large part of Central India, the Western portion of the United Provinces, and the remainder of North-Western India; but the recent rain, while improving the situation throughout this area, has removed all cause for anxiety as regards the bulk of Central India and practically the whole of the United Provinces. The areas most affected are now the northern parts of Bombay, the greater part of Rajputana and the plains portions of the Punjab.

Throughout these areas the bulk of the early autumn crop on lands dependent on rain has practically failed, but the recent rains have allowed of a certain amount of autumn sowings, the result of which depends largely on the rainfall of the next few weeks. Even on the canal-irrigated areas of the Punjab the autumn harvest is short of the normal, having been subjected not only to drought but also to the attacks of crop pests. The fate of the unirrigated spring harvest sowings depends almost entirely on the rainfall of the remaining part of September and on that of October. Should this be plentiful, there are excellent prospects for the spring harvest in many parts of Central India, Rajputana and Northern Bombay and there would be little cause left for anxiety as regards the future; but should it fail the situation will be much aggravated and especially in the Bombay and Punjab districts.

The partial failure of the present monsoon has fortunately come after a series of harvests which have generally speaking been better than the normal and the stocks of food even in the areas most affected are reported to be sufficient. In some tracts indeed they are unusually large especially in the Punjab from which the export of grain still continues. Prices generally rose during July and the first part of August, but their rise has in most tracts been checked by the recent rain and they are not as a whole much higher than those prevailing at the same time last year.

The deficiency of the rainfall in July and August was felt most severely in its effect on the supply of fodder. Grass was to a large extent non-existent and there was considerable emigration of cattle, especially from Rajputana and Gujarat. The arrival of the rain had however a most beneficial effect. Grazing is now generally available in Rajputana and the Punjab, and except in Indore and Bhopawar it is fairly plentiful in Central India. Cattle which had emigrated from Rajputana have begun to return and peasants who had sold their cattle in the Punjab have begun to buy again. The grass produced by the recent rain is not, however, expected to last long in the Punjab without further showers and the supply of khas, except in the Chenab Colony, is running short. In the affected portions of Bombay the situation depends on the rain of the next few weeks. In parts of Baroda the want of fodder is already severely felt and in other parts it will, unless more rain falls, become acute in the ensuing spring.

The action taken by Government and the States has been directed mainly, but not entirely, towards meeting this want of fodder. The Government of India have recently, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, arranged for a large reduction in the rates for the carriage of fodder by rail to the areas chiefly affected in Bombay and the Punjab and for the payment to the railways of the difference between the existing and the reduced rates. In the Bhopawar, Indore, Gujarat and elsewhere forests have been thrown open for grazing; in Rajputana fodder depots have been established; in Baroda fodder is being sold by the State at cheap rates; in Gujarat it is being advanced to the people and arrangements have been made with a contractor for the supply of a large quantity at a low price. Money is being advanced for the construction of wells or the purchase of fodder and seed in most areas, and special steps are being taken in Bombay and Baroda for the supply of well-boring apparatus. Considerable suspensions of revenue are inevitable in large portions of the tracts especially affected and in adjoining areas: those for the autumn harvest in the United Provinces are estimated at 10 lakhs and those in Bombay at 25 to 30 lakhs. Ordinary public works are being expanded in Ajmer and elsewhere and special steps have been taken in the Punjab to provide labour for immigrants from Rajputana by drafting them on to the large canal works in progress in that Province. Arrangements are being made in Indore and Bhopawar to introduce test works if rain fails in October, but hitherto no test works have actually been opened except in the Kaira and Panch Mahals districts of Bombay and in the Kadi and Amreli districts of Baroda. The number of persons attracted by these works is, however, still small and it is clear that severe distress is nowhere yet established. In view of the possibility of the failure of the spring harvest sowings the programmes of relief works are being everywhere overhauled, and in Gujarat where relief appears to be most likely to be wanted there are fortunately several railways contemplated or under construction which afford suitable means of supplying relief either as ordinary or as famine relief works.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Capital expenditure incurred on Military and Strategic railways.

	Outlay to end of 1884-85.	Outlay to end of 1909-10.	Difference outlay from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1910.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) North Western Railway, Pishin Section, comprising the line from Rak to Chaman, Quetta loop, the line from Sibi to Bostan *viâ* Bolan and Quetta and the line from Quetta to Nushki.	2,26,06,582	11,57,22,638	9,31,16,056
(b) North-Western Railway, Sind-Sagar line, comprising the line from Lala Musa to Sher Shah with branches, also the lines from Golra to Khushalgarh, Khushalgarh to Kohat, the Mianwali-Mari branch, the Mari-Attock Railway and the Peshawar-Jamrud Extension.	3,02,868	6,77,13,714	6,73,20,851
(c) North-Western Railway, Kohat-Thal line.	...	42,69,166	42,69,166
(d) North-Western Railway, Nowshera-Dargai line.	...	26,94,931	26,94,931
(e) North-Western Railway, Loi Shilman line.	...	46,14,215	46,14,215
Total ..	2,29,09,445	18,79,14,664	16,49,15,220

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1911, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1911.

An Act further to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Indian Christian Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1911.

Substitution of new section 81, Act XV of 1872.

2. For section 81 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Certificates of certain marriages for Secretary of State

"81. The Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the officers appointed under section 56 shall, at the end of every quarter in each year, select, from the certificates of marriages forwarded to them, respectively, during such quarter, the certificates of the marriages of which the Governor General in Council may desire that evidence shall be transmitted to England, and shall send the same certificates, signed by them respectively, to the Secretary of State for India."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1911, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1911.

An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

VII of 1870. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1911.

VII of 1870. Amendment of Schedule II, Act VII of 1870. 2. In Schedule II of the Court-fees Act, 1870, after article 1 the following article shall be inserted, namely :—

"1 A. Application to any Civil Court that records may be called for from another Court.	Where the Court grants the application and is of opinion that the transmission of such records involves the use of the post.	Twelve annas in addition to any fee levied on the application under clause (a), clause (b) or clause (d) of article 1 of this Schedule."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1911, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1911.

An Act further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

VII of 1878 WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title 1. This Act may be called the Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1911.

VII of 1878. Amendment of section 2, Act VII, 1878. 2. In section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, in sub-clause (*a*) of the definition of "forest-produce", after the words "mahua flowers" the words "mahua seeds" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 26, Act VII, 1878. 3. In section 26 of the said Act, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 31, Act VII, 1878. 4. In section 31 of the said Act, after the words "from time to time", the words "and subject to the control of the Governor General in Council" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 39, Act VII, 1878. 5. In section 39 of the said Act:

(*a*) for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-clause (*b*) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that a notification directing the levy of a duty, in the case of timber and other forest-produce brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India, which is not under the control of the Local Government, shall not be issued without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council"; and

(*c*) for the words "with the like sanction" the words "subject to the like control or sanction, respectively" shall be substituted.

Repeal of proviso to section 77, Act VII, 1878. 6. The proviso to section 77 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd September 1911, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVII of 1911.

An Act to control the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of Airships.

WHEREAS it is expedient to take power to control the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Airships Act, 1911.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "airship" means any machine fitted with mechanical or other means of propulsion designed to fly or float in the air without connection with the earth, and includes any part of any such machine:

(*2*) "export" means taking out of British India:

(*3*) "import" means bringing into British India: and

(*4*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.

Power to make rules for licensing the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate or prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted as provided by such rules, the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import and export of airships or any specified class of airships.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may make rules for all or any of the following, among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the authority by which licenses may be granted;

(*b*) the fees to be charged for licenses, and the other sums (if any) to be paid for expenses by applicants for licenses;

(*c*) the manner in which applications for licenses shall be made, and the matters to be specified in such application;

(*d*) the forms in which, and the conditions subject to which, licenses may be granted;

(*e*) the period for which licenses shall continue in force;

(*f*) the keeping by the holder of any such license of a record or account in the prescribed form of anything done under such license, and the exhibition of such record or account when called upon to do so by any officer of Government specially empowered by any such rule in this behalf;

(*g*) the production by the person holding any license of such license, and the production or accounting for by him of the airship covered by such license, when called upon to do so by any officer of Government specially empowered by any such rule in this behalf;

(*h*) the prohibition, either absolutely or subject to conditions, of the carrying in airships of all or any of the following things, namely:—explosives, arms, ammunition, carrier-birds, photographic or wireless telegraphic apparatus or such other things as may hereafter be prescribed in this behalf: and

(*i*) the carrying of a number or other means of identification by airships and the registration of such number or means of identification.

(3) In making any rule under this section, other than under clause (h) thereof, the authority making the rule may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Power to Governor General in Council to prohibit the import or export of airships for public good.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything in any rule made under section 3, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit either absolutely or subject to conditions the import or export of all or any airships or any class of airships if, in his opinion, the issue of such a notification is expedient in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity.

(2) When a notification has been issued under sub-section (1), the officers of sea customs shall have the same power in respect of the airships specified therein, and in respect of any vessel containing any such airships as they have for the time being in respect of any article the import or export of which is prohibited or regulated by the law relating to sea customs and the vessel containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to sea customs or any such article or vessel shall apply accordingly.

Power to Governor General in Council to cancel or suspend licenses and to acquire airships for the public service.

5. (1) If the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity the issue of all or any of the following orders is expedient, he may by notification in the Gazette of India—

(i) cancel or suspend all or any licenses issued under this Act either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may think fit to prescribe;

(ii) direct that all or any airships or any specified class of airships shall be delivered either forthwith or within a specified time to such authority as he may appoint in this behalf;

(iii) direct that all or any airships delivered to any authority in accordance with a direction under sub-clause (ii) shall be at the disposal of His Majesty for the public service.

(2) On the issue of a notification under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) any person in whose possession any airship referred to in such notification may be, shall forthwith, or within the time specified in such notification, deliver the same to the authority specified therein.

(3) On the issue of a notification under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) in respect of any airship, the owner thereof shall be paid such compensation as may be determined by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

(4) In determining the amount of any compensation payable under sub-section (3), such officer shall have regard to any rules regulating the assessment and payment of compensation which the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make in this behalf.

Power to make rules conferring powers of inspection, search, seizure, detention and removal.

6. (1) The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules consistent with this Act authorising any officer—

(a) to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an airship is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, imported or exported under a license granted under this Act, or in which he has reason to believe that an airship has been or is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, imported or exported in contravention of this Act or of any rule made thereunder;

(b) to search for airships therein;

(c) to seize, detain and remove any airship found therein; and

(d) to search any airship for explosives, arms, ammunition, carrier-birds, photographic or wireless telegraphic apparatus or such other things as may hereafter be prescribed in this behalf, and to seize, detain and remove any such things if found thereon.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to searches under that Code shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to searches by officers authorised by rules under this section. V of 1898

Prohibition and regulation of navigation by airships.

7. (*1*) The Local Government, or any officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may by order in writing prohibit the navigation of airships over such areas as may be prescribed in the order.

(*2*) Any such order may apply either generally to all airships or to airships of such classes and descriptions only as may be specified in the order, and may prohibit the navigation of airships over any such prescribed area either at all times or at such times or on such occasions only as may be specified in the order and either absolutely or subject to such exceptions or conditions as may be so specified.

Penalty for certain offences.

8. Whoever in contravention of—

(*1*) a rule made under section 3, sub-section (*2*), clause (*h*), carries in an airship, explosives, fire-arms, ammunition, carrier-birds, photographic or wireless telegraphic apparatus or such other things as may hereafter be prescribed in this behalf, or

(*2*) a notification issued under section 4, imports or exports an airship, or

(*3*) a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (*1*), clause (i), does or abstains from doing any act, or

(*4*) A notification issued under section 5, sub-section (*1*), clause (ii), fails to deliver to the proper authority any airship in his possession, or

(*5*) An order made under section 7, undertakes a flight in an airship, unless he proves that he was compelled to do so by reason of stress of weather or other circumstances over which he had no control,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty in cases not provided for in section 8.

9. Whoever, in any case not provided for in section 8, manufactures, possesses, uses, sells, imports, or exports an airship in contravention of this Act or of the conditions of a license granted thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Forfeiture on conviction.

10. When a person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act or of the rules made thereunder, the Court before which he is convicted may direct that the airship or the thing (if any) in respect of which the offence has been committed, or any part of such thing, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

Abetments and attempts.

11. Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable under this Act, or the rules made thereunder, or attempts to commit any such offence and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the same, shall be punishable as if he had committed the offence.

Saving for acts done by Government or Government officers.

12. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, import or export of any airship—

(*a*) by order of the Government; or

(*b*) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act or to a public servant in the course of his employment or duty as such.

Procedure for making rules.

13. (*1*) The power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*2*) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Saving for acts done in good faith under Act.

14. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd September, 1911, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII of 1911.

An Act to modify certain provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

No. Act of 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient to modify the provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, so as to provide in certain cases for an appeal to the High Court from the awards of the Tribunal constituted under that Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Calcutta Improvement (Appeals) Act, 1911.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*1*) "Court" means the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and

(*2*) "Tribunal" has the same meaning as in the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

Ben. Act of 1911.

Appeal from awards of the Tribunal.

Ben. Act of 1911.

3. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, an appeal shall lie to the Court in any of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where the decision is that of the President of the Tribunal sitting alone in pursuance of clause (*b*) of section 77 of the said Act :

(*b*) where the decision is that of the Tribunal, and

(i) the President of the Tribunal grants a certificate that the case is a fit one for appeal, or

(ii) the Court grants special leave to appeal :

Provided that the Court shall not grant such special leave unless the President has refused to grant a certificate under sub-clause (i) and the amount in dispute is five thousand rupees or upwards.

(*2*) An appeal under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall only lie on the following grounds, namely :—

(i) the decision being contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law;

(ii) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law,

(iii) a substantial error or defect in the procedure provided by the said Act which may possibly have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

V of 1908.

Procedure in such appeals.

4. Subject to the provisions of section 3, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with respect to appeals from original decrees shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this Act.

Execution of orders of Court.

5. The Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta shall, on application, execute any order passed by the Court on appeal as if it was a decree made by himself.

V of 1908.

IX of 1908.

Period of limitation for such appeals.

6. An appeal under section 3 shall be deemed to be an appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, within the meaning of No. 156 of the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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